

Evaluation of the judicial systems 2024 (data 2022)

UK-Scotland

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Reference data 2022 (01/01/2022 - 31/12/2022)

Start/end date of the data collection campaign : 15/03/2023 - 01/10/2023

Objective:

The CEPEJ decided, at its 39th plenary meeting, to launch the nineth evaluation cycle 2024, focused on 2022 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 46 member states of the Council of Europe as well as three observer states (Israel, Morocco and Kazakhstan).

The present questionnaire was developed 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, in service of the European citizens.

For better understanding of the questions it is necessary to consult the Explanatory note that gives definitions and explanations on the CEPEJ evaluation questionnaire and the methodology needed for replying, You can download the Explanatory note as a whole document on the CEPEJ website. In addition to the Explanatory note, there is also the User manual that is a technical document to help you navigate through this application for data collection. 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.

Instruction :

Explanatory note: https://rm.coe.int/explanatory-note-2024-cycle-cepej-2023-2-en/1680aae30a Word version of the questionnaire - https://rm.coe.int/evaluation-scheme-2024-cycle-cepej-2022-9rev1-en-30-march-2023/1680aae309

CEPEJ COLLECT - User manual - you can download under Documentation tab

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)

[5 479 900]

Comments Latest available data for mid 2021 (published in July 2022). Source - NRS, Mid-year population estimates, Scotland 2021 https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-populationestimates/mid-2021



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

[38 597]

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Comments In 2022 as a whole, annual onshore GDP is estimated to have been £187.3 billion in total, or £34,229 per person. Source: GDP Quarterly National Accounts, Scotland.

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

[37 689]

[]NA

Comments Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis £33,423.66 per year (£640.30 pw x52.2 weeks) / fulltime employees.

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

[0.8868] Allow decimals : 5

Comments $\pounds 1 = 1.1276EUR$. Daily spot exchange rate against Euro (30/12/2022). Bank of England Database.

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

Sources: See comments box.

1.1.2Budgetary data concerning judicial system

006. Annual (approved and implemented) public budget allocated to the functioning of all courts, in \notin (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, please answer NA to question 7.

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
TOTAL - Annual public budget allocated to the functioning	210 058 350	203 457 378
of all courts $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)$	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP
1. Annual public budget allocated to (gross) salaries		
	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Annual public budget allocated to computerisation (2.1 +		
2.2)	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

2.1 Investments in computerisation			
-	[X]NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2.2 Maintananaa of the IT equipment of courts			
2.2 Maintenance of the IT equipment of courts	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	
(expertise, interpretation, etc.)	[] NAP	[] NAP	
4. Annual public budget allocated to court buildings			
(maintenance, operating costs)	[X] NA	[X] NA	
(maintenance, operating costs)	[] NAP	[] NAP	
5. Annual public budget allocated to investments in new	0	0	
	[]NA	[] NA	
(court) buildings	[] NAP	[] NAP	
6. Annual public budget allocated to training			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	
7. Other (please specify)			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	l

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: It's important to note that a considerable portion of the increased expenditure can be attributed to an uplift in (Recover, Renew, and Transform) RRT funding, designated for COVID-19 recovery by the Scottish Government, along with other in-year activities and projects initiated post the pandemic.

Source: Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service.

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

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment to explain the figures provided. If the annual public budget actually implemented is different from the approved annual public budget, please indicate the main reasons for the differences: 2021-22 FY: SLAB £139m as the approved and £133m as implemented budget based on page 116 COPFS £180m for the approved budget and £185m

for the implemented budget based on page 110

https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/corporate-report/2022/12/scottish-government-consolidated-accounts-year-ended-31-march-2022/documents/scottish-government-consolidated-accounts-year-ended-31-march-2022/govscot%3Adocument/scottish-government-consolidated-accounts-year-ended-31-march-2022/govscot%3Adocument/scottish-government-consolidated-accounts-year-ended-31-march-2022/govscot%3Adocument/scottish-government-consolidated-accounts-year-ended-31-march-2022/govscot%3Adocument/scottish-government-consolidated-accounts-year-ended-31-march-2022/govscot%3Adocument/scottish-government-consolidated-accounts-year-ended-31-march-2022/govscot%3Adocument/scottish-government-consolidated-accounts-year-ended-31-march-2022/govscot%3Adocument/scottish-government-consolidated-accounts-year-ended-31-march-2022/govscot%3Adocument/scottish-government-consolidated-accounts-year-ended-31-march-2022/govscot%3Adocument/scottish-government-consolidated-accounts-year-ended-31-march-2022/govscot%3Adocument/scottish-government-consolidated-accounts-year-ended-31-march-2022.pdf

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

	Litigants required to pay a court fee to initiate a proceeding at a court of general jurisdiction ?
for criminal cases	() 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

Comments - If there are exceptions to the obligation to pay these court fees, could you please provide comments on those exceptions? The fees can be paid 'at the beginning of the procedure' or 'at a later stage'. Unfortunately, these answers are exclusive and only one can be selected.

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

- Court fees are set by the Scottish Ministers normally on a 3 yearly cycle with input from the SCTS.

The current cycle commenced on 1 July 2022, with further increases taking effect on 1 April 2023 and 1 April 2024.

Further information on the fees applicable from 1 July 2022 and the policy behind those fees can be found here:

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2022/181/policy-note/contents

With certain exceptions, litigants can claim exemption from court fees. Those exemptions apply where the person for example is in receipt of certain means tested benefits; or is in receipt of civil legal aid; or that certain types of proceedings are exempt from any court fees such as those under section 129 of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 or the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003.

In addition, fees are not payable by the Crown in the enforcement of the criminal law or in the exercise of powers or the performance of duties arising out of or relating to that enforcement.

Details of exemptions are provided on the Scottish Courts & Tribunals Service web site: www.scotcourts.gov.uk

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

[122] []NA []NAP

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Comments £108 from 7/2022

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

[45449046] []NA []NAP

Comments £40 306 000; Figure provided is for the financial year from 1 April 2022 to 31st March 2023 as set out in our published Annual Report & Accounts. The increase compared to 2020 was due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on court business.

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual approved public budget	165 671 502		
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
allocated to legal aid (12.1 + 12.2)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12.1 for cases brought to court (court fees			
and/or legal representation)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12.2 for cases not brought to court (legal			
advice, ADR and other legal services)	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
auvice, ADK and outer legal services)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

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

Comments Legal Aid, Budget Allocation £146.924m - https://www.gov.scot/publications/spring-budget-revision-2022-23-supporting-document/pages/7/

Note: Legal Aid in Scotland is demand led and therefore is not a capped budget unlike some other countries;

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

	TOTAL	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
TOTAL - Annual implemented public budget	152 226 000	86 825 200	65 400 800
allocated to legal aid $(12-1.1 + 12-1.2)$	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
anocated to legal and $(12-1.1 + 12-1.2)$	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
12-1.1 for cases brought to court (court fees			
- · ·	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] 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, ADK and other 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 implemented figures from our Annual Report show that the total cost of legal assistance to the taxpayer on 22/23 was £135million. The implemented figure is often different from the budgeted figure as legal assistance is an uncapped, demand driven "budget". This means that decisions on eligibility and payment are made irrespective of any budgetary provision and the Scottish Government must make funding available if required to pay for services covered by the legal aid schemes, even if this is higher than expected in some years. The nature of judicare funding is that it is unplanned and non-targeted. In any one year we pay for services delivered in that year and over previous years. Most expenditure is for cases which concluded in the year payment is made. Some cases can start and conclude in the same year,

whilst others will span one or more financial years. Furthermore, In addition, fees across all types of legal assistance were subject to a 5% increase from 1 April 2022. There was also a decrease of 13% in contributions and expenses collected in civil legal aid cases. Further information is available in our Annual Report: https://www.slab.org.uk/app/uploads/2023/10/SLAB-2022-23-Annual-Report-and-Accounts.pdf

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

Amount calculated/estimated included

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Coverage of court fees	() Yes
	(X) No
	() NAP (Legal aid does not include
	coverage of court fees)
Exemption from court fees	(X)Yes
	() No
	() NAP (Legal aid does not include
	exemption from court fees)

Comments

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)	219 318 200 [] NA [] NAP	219 092 680 []NA []NAP
13.1. Annual public budget allocated to training of public prosecution services	[X] NA [] NAP	175 398 []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: Total annual public budget allocated to the public prosecution services: Approved - \pounds 194,500,000; Implemented - \pounds 194,300,000

Allocated to training of public prosecution services - £155,550;

Figures are for 2022-23. The approved budget figure includes Capital of £9,000,000. The training budget, as per our accounts, is £155,550 but this will not include all training eg it will not include locally arranged and paid for training.

Q13.1 (training/approved budget) reason for NA: COPFS budget from Scottish Government did not go down to that level of detail, so it is within our supplies and services budget.

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

Sources: 12 - SLAB

13 - Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service

1.1.3Budgetary data concerning the whole justice system

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

	Approved budget (in €)	Implemented budget (in €)
Total annual public budget allocated to the whole justice		
system in €	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] 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: we are unable to answer/provide this

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

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

Comments we are unable to answer/provide this

015-3. Other budgetary elements

	Included
Prison system	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Probation services	() Yes () No [X] 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
Service for legal representation of the State	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Enforcement services	() Yes () No [X] NAP
Notariat	() Yes () No [X] NAP

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

If "Other", please specify: we are unable to answer/provide this

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

Sources: we are unable to answer/provide this

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

016-1. Please briefly describe the organisation of the legal aid system in your country.

- The Legal Aid System in Scotland - Legal aid in Scotland funds a mixed model of help. The vast majority of legal aid is delivered through solicitors in the private sector on a case by case, on demand basis. It is primarily a system which focuses on enabling broad access to assistance from solicitors in private practice or law centres without there being a cost limit. This means that legislation requires the Scottish Government to provide the funding for all legal aid applications that meet the statutory tests. People seeking legal aid will not have their applications refused because funding is unavailable. SLAB was established in 1987 to manage the legal aid schemes as prescribed in the Act and regulations. SLAB operates the scheme as devised by Government and legislated for by Parliament. SLAB is not a policy making body and the role of setting legal aid policy sits with the Scottish Government. SLAB's policy role at the moment extends only to the application of any discretion we are given by the act and regulations as to their implementation. The legal aid schemes are: - Advice and Assistance (for civil and criminal matters): advice on a matter of Scots law -Civil Legal Aid: This covers costs for representation in court - Criminal Legal Aid: This covers representation or, where appropriate, counsel's representation in the steps preliminary to or incidental to criminal proceedings. - Advice by Way of Representation (ABWOR): This is a type of advice and assistance which enables representation to be provided but only for the proceedings listed in the Advice and Assistance (Assistance by Way of Representation) (Scotland) Regulations 2003. - Children's Legal Aid: This is a distinct legal aid type in connection with certain proceedings laid down in the Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011. These proceedings can take place in the sheriff court, Sheriff Appeal Court and the Court of Session. They concern cases that have arisen from or that are connected to children's panel proceedings. This type of legal aid is commonly known as children's legal aid and is available to both children and certain adults.

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:

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
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify:

2.1.2Information on legal aid

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

Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
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TOTAL	163 400		
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
In criminal cases	95 800		
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
In other than criminal cases	67 600		
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Please specify when appropriate:

020-0. Please indicate the number of recipients of legal aid:

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

Comments - Please specify when appropriate:

020-0-1. Are there statistical data disaggregated by gender in respect of recipients of legal aid?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

020-0-2. If yes, please provide details on distribution by gender of recipients of legal aid:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of recipients of legal aid	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

020-0-3. Is it possible to divide the number of recipients of legal aid per different categories of

cases?

() Yes

(X) No

Comment: If yes, please specify for which categories of cases: SLAB: we do not collect data on the number of recipients but we do break down the categories of grants of criminal and civil legal assistance. These are broken down into the following categories:

•Assault

•Bail (including breach of bail)

•Communications Act

•Drugs related matter

- •Embezzlement/fraud
- •Murder/attempted murder/culpable homicide
- •Offensive behaviour
- •Road traffic
- •Robbery
- •Sexual offences
- •Theft/housebreaking
- •Appeals family
- •Contact/parentage
- •Divorce/separation
- •Property/monetary
- •Protective order
- •Residence
- •Family/matrimonial other
- •Adults with incapacity
- •Appeals other
- •Breach of contract
- •Debt
- •Discrimination
- •Fatal accident inquiries
- •Housing/recovery of heritable property
- •Immigration and asylum
- •Judicial review
- •Medical negligence
- •Reparation

020-0-4. Are there situations where legal aid is automatically granted depending on categories of cases?

(X)Yes

() No

Comment: If yes, please specify: Criminal legal aid is automatically available in certain situations. It is available without application and without enquiry as to a person's resources. The person just need's to request legal assistance in the following circumstances. The person should be advised of their right to contact you at the time of their arrest, they also may be entitled to the services of a duty solicitor. The circumstances in which automatic criminal legal aid is available:

- •Representation at an identification parade
- •Proceedings under solemn procedure where your client appears from custody (Petition proceedings)
- •Proceedings under summary procedure where your client appears from custody (court duty solicitor)
- •Cases involving insanity, including an examination of facts
- •Cases involving sexual offences
- •Cases involving child witnesses under the age of 12, and in other cases involving vulnerable witnesses
- •Certain proceedings under the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018
- •Trials in absence (in solemn and summary cases)
- •Cases where on appeal the High Court has granted authority for a new prosecution for the same or a similar offence

The solicitor of choice provisions [section 31 of The Legal Aid (Scotland) Act 1986] are disapplied to enable representation [section 22(1) (dd) and (de) of the Act].

Automatic criminal legal aid is no different in character from criminal legal aid made available by us and it is subject to the same arrangements covering matters such as sanctions for counsel and expert witnesses.

Automatic criminal legal aid can be terminated by us or the court.

Automatic legal aid for unrepresented persons

In summary proceedings, if the court has adjourned a diet to enable an unrepresented person to apply for legal aid, automatic legal aid is available without making an application or applying any statutory tests until we decide the application [section 24(6), and section 24(7) and (8) of the Act].

This is automatic legal aid under section 22(d) of The Legal Aid (Scotland) Act 1986.

Children's Legal Aid

A duty solicitor acting for a child for a hearing taking place under the Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011, will be provided with automatic children's legal aid. This is not subject to any means or merits statutory tests.

020-0-5. How many of the recipients of legal aid are alleged victims of domestic violence?

	Total	Males	Females
Number of recipients of legal aid who are			
alleged victims of domestic violence	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments SLAB: Alleged victims of domestic violence in receipt of legal aid would be in receipt of Civil Legal Assistance. There is no category code for domestic violence so we would have to infer the possibility of domestic violence from categories of Civil Legal aid such as "Interdict". Any figures would effectively be an educated guess.

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 decision on the legal aid request:

	Time in days	
Maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation	[X] NA	
Actual average duration	[] NAP	
	[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: There is no maximum duration prescribed in law or regulations. We do have benchmarks on the duration to first decision on an application. For Solemn criminal legal aid this is 5.1 days and for summary criminal legal aid (less serious cases) it is 9 days. In Civil it is 17 days and in Children's it is 7.5 days.

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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	(X) Yes () No

Comments - If yes, please specify: Depending on the seriousness of the charge different tests apply. In summary criminal applications, there is an interests of justice test as well as a financial test. An applicant's income and capital must be within the current financial limits. A person whose disposable capital exceeds the capital limit of $\pounds1,716$ is not eligible for summary criminal legal aid. A person whose disposable income exceeds the limit of $\pounds222$ a week is not eligible for summary criminal legal aid. However, after considering the financial circumstances of the accused person, SLAB must be satisfied that the costs of the case cannot be met without undue hardship to

him or his dependants. If an applicant is financially eligible, the interests of justice must then be considered. For solemn legal aid, there is one test, a financial eligibility test. The disposable capital limit is £1,716 however if an applicant is over this limit, the excess needs to be compared to the median costs of the case. The disposable income limit is £222. If a person has disposable income in excess of £222 a week, the amount over £222 needs to be multiplied by 26 and compared to the median costs of the case. However, after considering the financial circumstances of the accused person, SLAB must be satisfied that the costs of the case cannot be met without undue hardship to him or his dependants.

For victims this is only in very limited circumstances i.e. when challenging an application from the accused to access sensitive records of the complainer. Recovery proceedings under ABWOR needing our prior authority - https://www.slab.org.uk/guidance/recovery-of-sensitive-documents/

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	(X)Yes
	() No [] NAP

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - Please indicate if any other criteria are taken into account for the granting of legal aid and any comment that could explain the data provided above: Please note:

Advice and Assistance: A person's income and capital must be within the current financial limits. A person whose disposable capital exceeds the capital limit of £1,716 is not eligible for advice and assistance, whatever their disposable income or eligibility for state benefits. A person whose disposable income exceeds the limit of £245 a week is not eligible for advice and assistance, whatever their level of disposable capital, unless they are in receipt of certain state benefits - for example, income support. Disposable income is the total income an applicant and any partner has, from all sources, after deducting standard allowances. If the applicant's disposable income is between £105 and £245 per week, the applicant has to pay a contribution. It is the solicitor that grants advice and assistance and it is for the solicitor to decide whether they collect the contribution from the applicant.

Criminal Legal Aid: For solemn and summary criminal applications, an applicant's income and capital must be within the current financial limits. A person whose disposable capital exceeds the capital limit of £1,716 is not eligible for criminal legal aid. A person whose disposable income exceeds the limit of £222 a week is not eligible for criminal legal aid. However, after considering the financial circumstances of the accused person, SLAB must be satisfied that the costs of the case cannot be met without undue hardship to him or his dependants. (For more details regarding the financial test for solemn criminal legal aid please see Question 21). Civil Legal Aid: To be eligible for civil legal aid, a person must have a disposable income of less than £26,239 a year. If the applicant has disposable income between £3521 and £26239, they will have a contribution to pay. A person must also have disposable capital of less than £13,017. If the applicant has disposable capital of between £7853 and £13017, they will have a contribution to pay.

Children's Legal Aid: To be eligible, a person must have a disposable capital of less than £7,405 a year. A person whose disposable income exceeds the limit of £222 a week is not eligible for children's legal aid. However, after considering the financial circumstances of the applicant, SLAB must be satisfied that the costs of the case cannot be met without undue hardship to him or his dependants. Unlike advice and assistance there are no statutory allowances from capital for partners or dependants.

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	13 017	1 935
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Full legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal cases	3 970	8 855
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for criminal cases		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Partial legal aid to the applicant for other than criminal	29 587	14 678
cases	[] NA	[] NA
	[] 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 specify the exact criteria for denying legal aid: Civil Legal Aid

As well as assessing a person's financial means, SLAB will also need to be satisfied that (a) it is reasonable to use public funds to support the case and (b) there is a legal basis to take forward the case. In considering whether it is reasonable to use public funds the Board will consider, for example:

(i) The prospects of the person winning the case; (ii) Whether the right court is being used;

(iii) Whether the person has fully considered other ways of sorting out the problem before seeking court action; (iv) Whether the proceedings are frivolous or vexatious. Children's Legal Aid

With regard to grants for Legal Aid to appeal to the Sheriff Principal or Court of Session against any decision of a Sheriff, the Board must be satisfied that there are substantial grounds to either make or respond to the appeal in question and whether the appeal is reasonable. Substantial grounds will include the point of law in question and/or the irregularity in the conduct of the case. In cases where it is the sheriff that takes the decision to grant legal aid, the sheriff considers the best interests of the child.

Criminal Legal Aid

An "interests of justice" test is applied for ABWOR. The criteria is when the offence is such that if proved it is likely that the court would impose a sentence which would deprive the accused of their liberty or lead to loss of their livelihood. If that criteria is not met then legal aid will be refused.

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

- () the judge(s) dealing with the main case
- () another judge or official

(X) an authority external to the court

() several authorities (court and external bodies)

Comments

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

Judicial decisions direct how legal costs will be shared

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

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

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

Sources: www.slab.org.uk - Scottish Legal Aid Board
Data taken from the Annual Report.

2.2.Court users and victims

2.2.1Rights of the users and victims

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

	Yes, internet adresse(es)	No
Legal texts (e.g. codes, laws, regulations, etc.)	(X) www.legislation.gov.uk www.scotcourts.gov.uk , www.scotcourts.gov.uk	()
Case-law of the higher court/s	(X) www.legislation.gov.uk; www.scotcourts.gov.uk	()
Information about the judicial system (organisation of courts, court proceedings, etc)	(X) www.legislation.gov.uk; www.scotcourts.gov.uk; www.judiciary.scot	()
Other documents (e.g. forms, downloadable forms, online registration forms)	(X) www.legislation.gov.uk; www.scotcourts.gov.uk	()

Comment - Please specify what documents and information are included in "Other documents" Information about the judicial system: www.legislation.gov.uk www.scotcourts.gov.uk www.judiciary.scot

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

() Yes, always

(X) No

() Yes, only in some specific situations

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

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

Comments - Please provide more information on these systems and specify how this assistance is provided: General for citizens: The SCTS website provides information on the Courts and Tribunals in Scotland; Coming to Court; Taking action; Currant business; Search judgements; and Rules and Practice which can be found here: https://scotcourts.gov.uk/

Specific for victims of offences: Specific information for victims of crime can be found here: https://scotcourts.gov.uk/coming-tocourt/victims-of-crime Information provided also includes helpful signposting to various support organisations including Victim Support Scotland, Rape Crisis Scotland, Scottish Women's Aid, PETAL (support services for families and friends of murder victims) and Samaritans.

Under each of the following categories on the SCTS website Coming to Court; Taking action; Current business; Search judgements; and Rules and Practice there are a number of sub-headings which give further information on a range of justice related matters from attending a court to dealing with the estate of a deceased person.

The SCTS also operates Civil Online which can be used to:

*Submit a simple procedure claim

*Respond to a simple procedure claim raised against you

*Submit applications and other documents in a simple procedure claim

*Track the progress of a claim and access case documents

Legal professionals can also use Civil Online to:

*Submit documents in an ordinary cause action

*Submit caveats

*Make bulk submissions of simple procedure claims directly from your own case management, using the Civil Online API

Online assistance is available for Civil Online together with reporting a technical fault here: https://scotcourts.gov.uk/taking-action/civil-online-gateway/help-with-claim

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[] Other, please specify

[] NAP

Comment

031-1. What are the main criteria for a person under 18 years of age to act in court proceedings or to be a witness?

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

To be a witness	[] Age threshold	[] Age threshold
	[Comment]	[Comment]
	[] Capacity for	[] Capacity for
	discernment	discernment
	[X] Other	[X] Other
	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Please specify if you selected "Other". Scottish Government, Family Law Policy:

31-1- Civil Proceedings - Capacity to initiate a proceeding and take other procedural actions in his/her own name:

under section 2(4A) of the Age of Legal Capacity (Scotland) Act 1991, "A person under the age of sixteen years shall have legal capacity to instruct a solicitor, in connection with any civil matter, where that person has a general understanding of what it means to do so; and without prejudice to the generality of this subsection a person twelve years of age or more shall be presumed to be of sufficient age and maturity to have such understanding." Under section 2(4B) of the 1991 Act, "A person who by virtue of subsection (4A) above has legal capacity to instruct a solicitor shall also have legal capacity to sue, or to defend, in any civil proceedings; Hence answer on "Capacity to initiate a proceeding and take other procedural actions in his/her own name" is "capacity for discernment".

Scottish Government, Family Law Policy:

31-1- Civil Proceedings - On the age at which you can be a witness, there is a distinction between being a witness in civil proceedings and being a documentary witness. There is no fixed age limit all at which a child acquires capacity to be a witness in civil proceedings. A child becomes a competent witness when the judge is satisfied the child knows the difference between truth and lies and appreciates the duty to tell the truth (Rees v Lowe 1990 SLT 507). However a person must be over the age of 16 to competently witness a deed- section 3(4)(c)(ii) of the Requirements of Writing (Scotland) Act 1995 (https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/7/section/3). In civil cases, a child under 18 is treated as a vulnerable witness under the Vulnerable Witnesses (Scotland) Act 2004. Criminal proceedings:

COPFS initiate criminal proceedings, and as such a victim of crime, whether or not they are a child, would not initiate criminal proceedings.

Any individual possessing the cognitive capacity to comprehend the requirements for providing evidence is eligible to serve as a witness, irrespective of their age.

031-2. If a person under 18 years of age cannot act in court proceedings in his/her own name, who can represent him/her in judicial proceedings?

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

Comment A parent with parental responsibilities and rights (PRRs) has both the responsibility and right to act as the child's legal representative, in accordance with section 1(1)(d) of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995. Please note: Not all parents have PRRs – unmarried fathers who didn't jointly register the birth with the mother or register an agreement with the mother don't have PRRs and the court can remove PRRs from a parent.

The court can also appoint a curator ad litem to represent the interests of a person who lacks capacity, such as a child under 16- s. 1(3)(f)(ii) of the Age of Legal Capacity (Scotland) Act 1991 (https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/50/section/1). Curators ad litem are usually legal professionals but don't have to be (a social worker may perhaps carry out the role too).

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 The Age of Criminal Responsibility (Scotland) Act 2019 raised the age of criminal responsibility in Scotland from 8 to 12 years old. This means that children under 12 can no longer be charged, arrested or prosecuted for committing a crime. The Act removed the ability to refer a child to a children's hearing on offence grounds; it is only possible for a child under 12 to be referred to a children's hearing on welfare and protection grounds.

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

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

[12] [] NA [] NAP Criminal liability resulting in

Criminal liability resulting in sentence of privation of liberty

[12]

[]NA

[] NAP

Comment - Please describe, briefly, the specifics of your system. Could you, please specify if the possibility of mitigation applies to the sanctions and how? Safeguards in the Act make sure that when a child under 12 causes harm to others, care and justice agencies can act quickly and appropriately to protect those involved.

Supports that exist now to manage harmful behaviour will remain in place (early and effective interventions (EEI), referral to the Reporter, community support: school, social work, 3rd sector, mental health and wellbeing support).

The Act provides for specific measures in the most serious of cases (taking of forensics, interviews and search), to enable an incident to be fully investigated by the police, and also changes the disclosure regime such that any behaviour by a child under 12 cannot automatically be disclosed by the State in later life.

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

- () Yes, but only if the offender is unknown
- () Yes, but only if compensation could not be obtained from the offender
- (X) Yes, in both situations

() No

Comment Further guidance can be found on their website -www.cica.gov.uk

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: The Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme provides compensation for victims who have been physically or mentally injured

as the result of a violent crime.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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: The Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme provides compensation for victims who have been physically or mentally injured

as the result of a violent crime.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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: The Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme provides compensation for victims who have been physically or mentally injured

as the result of a violent crime.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

034. Is there a regular monitoring (official studies, reports etc.) allowing the evaluation of 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: Prosecutors may apply to the Court for conditions of bail designed to protect a victim from an accused person. Prosecutors may apply to the Court for measures to assist a vulnerable victim to give evidence to the Court e.g. giving evidence with a supporter or by video link. Prosecutors may also apply to the court for a Non-harassment Order following the conviction of an individual for an offence involving misconduct towards a person or persons.

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comment - If yes, please specify: Prosecutors may apply to the Court for conditions of bail designed to protect a victim who is a minor from an accused person. Prosecutors may apply to the Court for measures to assist a victim who is a minor to give evidence to the Court e.g. giving evidence with a supporter or by video link. Prosecutors may also apply to the court for a Non-harassment Order following the conviction of an individual for an offence involving misconduct towards a person or persons.

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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:

037. Is there a system of compensation in the following circumstances:

	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Total amount of compensations granted (in €)
Total	8	5	6 044
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Excessive length of proceedings	0	0	0
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Non-execution of court decisions	0	0	0
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Wrongful arrest/detention	5	3	2 458
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Wrongful conviction	0	0	0
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Other	3	2	3 586
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments - Where appropriate, please give details on the compensation procedure and the calculation method for the amount of the

compensation (e.g., the amount per day for unjustified detentions or convictions): Wrongful arrest/detention amount granted (£2180) comment: This value is in relation to settlement of 3 compensation requests. 2 requests are still live.

Other - 'Other' is defined as an administrative court error which has negatively impacted a court user.

Other amount granted (£3180) comment: This value is in relation to the settlement of 2 compensation requests. 1 request is still live.

037-1. Please specify which authorities are responsible for dealing with the requests and whether a legal time limit exists to deal with these requests:

	Responsible authorities	Legal time limit
Court concerned	[]	[]
Other court	[]	[]
Ministry of Justice	[]	[]
High Judicial Council	[]	[]
Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)	[]	[]

Comments NA

037-2. Are there statistical data disaggregated by gender concerning the number of:

	Existence of statistical data disaggregated by gender
Persons who initiate a case in other than criminal matters	 () Yes - If yes, please specify for which categories of cases: [Comment] (X) No [] NA
Victims recognised as such by the court	 () Yes - If yes, please specify for which types of offences: [Comment] (X) No [] NA
Perpetrators of criminal offences	 (X) Yes - If yes, please specify for which types of offences: [Comment]% of all criminal cases registered (not split by offence/crime type) () No [] NA

Comments

037-3. Are there statistical data on the relation between the perpetrator of the criminal offence and the victim recognised by the court?

() Yes

(X) No

If yes, please specify:

2.2.2 Confidence and satisfaction of citizens with their justice system

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

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

[]NA

Comment - Please, indicate the references and links to the satisfaction surveys you mentioned above: Surveys for court staff - SCTS conduct an annual corporate People Survey that all of its organisations staff are asked to complete. Surveys for minors - SCTS do not currently request minors to take part in surveys due to difficulties in obtaining guardian consent to participate, this group is specifically excluded from the Court User Satisfaction Survey.

Other not mentioned - Whilst SCTS do not have oversight of all surveys, some court locations administer local ad hoc feedback surveys for court users usually jurors, but possibly other service user groups. Please see the SCTS website: http://www.scotcourts.gov.uk/about-the-scottish-court-service/reports-data for details of the Court User Satisfaction Survey 2019, 2021-22/3 (Currently only Phase 1 Jury Trials published, Phases 2 and 3, Civil and Summary Criminal respectively, remain to be published once available).

The SCTS has a Court users survey that asks about experience of attending court. It does not ask about opinions relating to justice as that would be a matter for Scottish Government who run a justice survey. The Court User Satisfaction Survey has run as a biennial survey prior to 2019. Due to the Coronavirus pandemic the administering of the survey for the period 2021 – 2023 altered and a survey was conducted in each year (2021 – Jury Trials, 2022 – Civil, 2023 – Summary Criminal).

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)	80
	[]NA []NAP
1 Total number of courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities $(1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3)$	78 []NA []NAP
1.1 First instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	73 []NA []NAP
1.2 Second instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	5 []NA []NAP
1.3 Highest instance courts of general jurisdiction - legal entities	[] NA [X] NAP
2 Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	2 []NA []NAP

Comments There are 39 sheriff courts and 34 Justice of the Peace courts.

1.2 TOTAL= 5; These are the High Court of Justiciary; the Sheriff Appeal Court; Court of Appeal (Inner House); Court of Appeal (criminal); and the Court of Session;

2. TOTAL=2 These are the All Scotland Personal Injury Court and the Scottish Land Court (the Scottish Land Court was erroneously omitted from the 2020 survey response).

043. Number of specialised courts - legal entities.

	First instance	Higher instances
Total number of specialised courts - legal entities	2	
	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[X] NAP
Commercial courts (excluded insolvency courts)		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Insolvency courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Labour courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Family courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Rent and tenancies courts		
Kent and tenancies courts	[] NA	[]NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Enforcement of criminal sanctions courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Fight against terrorism, organised crime and corruption		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Texternet estated discussion		
Internet related disputes		L J M A
	[] 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
M'l'ite me a seconda		
Military courts	Г. Э. Э. Т. А.	Г. Т.Ъ.Т.А.
	[] NA	[]NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Juvenile courts		
	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Other specialised courts	2	
-	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments - If "Other specialised courts", please specify: ASPIC – All Scotland Personal Injury Court Scottish Land Court

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)	44 []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)	47 []NA []NAP

Comments

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

Sources: SCTS

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 $(1 + 2 + 3)$	200	145	55
	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[] NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
1. Number of first instance professional judges	182	132	50
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal) professional judges		13 []NA []NAP	5 []NA []NAP
3. Number of Supreme Court professional judges	[]NA	[]NA	[] NA
	[X]NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP

Comment - Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: Judicial Office for Scotland: First Instance: Summary Sheriff 37, Sheriffs 117, Chairman and Members of the Scottish Land Court 4 and Senators Outer House 24. Appellate level: Sheriffs Principal 6 and Inner House Senators (including the Lord President and the Lord Justice Clerk) 12.

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

- [] Child-care
- [] Elderly care or other dependant persons' care

[] Training

[X] For the purposes of early retirement

[] No specific reason required

[X] Other reason, please specify:To make long term changes to their sitting pattern.

Comments

046-1-3. If yes, what is the number of professional judges working part-time with reduced renumeration?

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	Total	Males	Females
Total $(1 + 2 + 3)$	11	5	6
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. At first instance level	11	5	6
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. At second instance (court of appeal) level	0	0	0
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. At Supreme Court level			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments

046-1-4. Are there other possibilities (apart from part-time) for regular adjustment of working time or conditions with or without reduced remuneration?

	Adjustment of working time or conditions with or without reduced remuneration
Temporary reduction of the workload	(X) Yes () No
Temporary reduction of the working time / special leave	(X) Yes () No
Other measures	(X) Yes () No

Comment: If such possibilities for regular adjustment exist, please specify if they imply or not a reduction of the remuneration? No reduction in remuneration.

046-1-5. If yes, please specify in which situation(s) these possibilities can be used?

- [X] Child-care
- [X] Elderly care or other dependant persons' care
- [] Training
- [] For the purposes of early retirement
- [] As part of induction process for new judges
- [] No specific reason required
- [X] Other reason, please specify:Authorised leave granted by Senior Judge

[] NAP

Comments

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

	Civil and/or commercial	Criminal	Administrative	Other
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Total number of judges						
3 0	[X] NA					
	[] NAP					
First instance						
	[X]NA	[X] NA				
	[] NAP					
Second instance						
	[X]NA	[X] NA				
	[] NAP					
Supreme Court						
	[X]NA	[X] NA				
	[] NAP					

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

047. Number of court presidents .

	Total	Males	Females	
Г				
Total number of court presidents $(1 + 2 + 3)$	1	1	0	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Number of first instance court presidents	0	0	0	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Number of second instance (court of appeal)	0	0	0	
court presidents	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Number of Supreme Court presidents	1	1	0	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	

Comments

=

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	50
	[] NA
	[] NAP
In full-time equivalent	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP

Comments - If necessary, please provide comments to explain the answer provided: 32 part-time sheriffs and 18 part-time summary sheriffs provide cover on an ad-hoc basis when required. Bookings are either one day at a time or long term bookings.

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

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

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	350
	[]NA []NAP
In full time equivalent	[X] NA
	[] NAP

Comments Judicial Office for Scotland comment: Justices of the Peace are lay judges that deal with minor criminal offences. There are circa 350 justices of the peace.

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

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

[] NAP

Comments - If "Other civil cases", please specify: Justices of the Peace are lay magistrates who sit with a legally qualified advise to deal with summary criminal cases.

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

1

[X] Other than criminal cases

Comments

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

[[X]NA []NAP

Comments

=

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

	Total	Males	Females
Total non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	1 963 [] NA [] NAP	628 []NA []NAP	1 335 []NA []NAP
1. Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) (see Explanatory Note)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2. Non-judge (judicial) staff whose task is to assist the judges such as registrars (case preparation, assistance during the hearing, helping to draft the decisions)	179 []NA []NAP	61 []NA []NAP	118 []NA []NAP
3. Staff in charge of different administrative tasks and of the management of the courts (human resources management, material and equipment management, including computer systems, financial and budgetary management, training management)	1 693 []NA []NAP	504 []NA []NAP	1 189 []NA []NAP
4. Technical staff	91 []NA []NAP	63 []NA []NAP	28 []NA []NAP
5. Other non-judge staff	[] NA [X] NAP	[]NA [X]NAP	[]NA [X]NAP

Comments - If "Other non-judge staff", please specify: Explanation of the changed methodology for answering this question: only Law Clerks who are part of our Judicial Office, Sheriffdom Legal Assessors and Legal Assessors should be included in section 2 as they have a direct working relationship with Judges. Staff under section 3, although are based in Court buildings, do not have a direct relationship with Judges but carry out administrative tasks for the management of the Courts.

052-1. Number of non-judge staff by instance (if possible, on 31 December of the reference year)

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(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) iever	[] 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

=

053. If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies), 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 exact duties: does not apply

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):catering services

Comments - If "Other types of services", please specify:

[]NA

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

Sources: SCTS			

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.)

	Total	Males	Females	
Total number of prosecutors $(1 + 2 + 3)$	672	215	457	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1. Number of prosecutors at first instance level	el			
_	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Number of prosecutors at second instance				
(court of appeal) level	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
(court of appear) is ver	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
3. Number of prosecutors at Supreme Court				
level	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	

Comments - Please indicate any useful comment for interpreting the data above: COPFS HR COMMENT: the increase in FTE numbers is as a result of increased recruitment over the last few years

=

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(s) part-time work can be granted? (multiple replies possible)

[X] Child-care

[X] Elderly care or other dependant persons' care

[X] Training

[X] For the purposes of early retirement

[X] No specific reason required

[] Other reason, please specify:

Comments

055-1-3. If yes, what is the number of prosecutors working part-time with reduced remuneration?

	Total	Males	Females
Total $(1 + 2 + 3)$	139	11	128
	[] NA	[] NA	[] 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

055-1-4. Are there other possibilities (apart of part-time work) for regular adjustment of working time or conditions with or without reduced remuneration?

	Adjustment of working time or conditions with or without reduced remuneration
Temporary reduction of the workload	(X) Yes () No
Temporary reduction of the working time / special leave	(X) Yes () No
Other measures	(X) Yes () No

Comment: If such possibilities for regular adjustment exist, please specify if they imply or not a reduction of the remuneration? All adjustments are discussed and reasons for taking these are had with line managers within 1-2-1 conversations and evaluated on a case by case basis which could include any of those reasons below and others.

055-1-5. If yes, please specify in which situation(s) these possibilities can be used?

- [X] Child-care
- [X] Elderly care or other dependant persons' care
- [X] Training
- [X] For the purposes of early retirement
- [X] As part of induction process for new prosecutors
- [X] No specific reason required

Comments

056. Number of heads of prosecution offices.

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

Please provide any useful comment for interpreting the data above: COPFS Management chains are not linked to individual offices but to the type of work completed within each office. COPFS is split into three main functions: Local Court, Serious Casework Group and Operational Support. All functions make use of offices where required resulting in there being no heads of prosecution for a single office as asked for - therefore deemed as NA. This question is open to interpretation, given COPFS circumstances.

057. In your judicial system, 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. If yes, please provide the 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	[X] Yes [] Yes, specifically for minor victims [] No [] NA [] NAP	
Sexual violence	[X] Yes [] Yes, specifically for minor victims [] No [] NA [] NAP	

Comments - If yes, please specify COPFS offers specialist domestic abuse training courses to staff designed to increase knowledge and understanding of the typologies and dynamics of domestic abuse, the legal and evidential principles engaged in the prosecution of domestic abuse, the impact of abuse on victims and the role of other criminal justice and support agencies working together to tackle domestic abuse. COPFS provides mandatory sexual offences training for all staff involved in the investigation of sexual offences, or those likely to be exposed to that area of work. The training is designed to provide knowledge and understanding of the legal and evidential principles engaged in the prosecution of sexual offences in accordance with COPFS Policy. The training is also designed to provide participants with the requisite skills, knowledge and understanding to undertake investigations in cases involving serious sexual offences and to increase awareness of the impact of sexual crime on victims and children, with input from specialist support agencies.

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

	Total	Males	Females
Number of staff (non-public prosecutors)	1 596	472	1 124
attached to the public prosecution service	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA

Comment – please describe which categories of staff you have included in your reply: Administrative staff, case preparation staff and trainee solicitors.

COPFS HR comment: the increase in FTE numbers is as a result of increased recruitment over the last few years.

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

Sources: COPFS

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	

 \bigcirc

judges	(X) see comment box	()
prosecutors	(X) All recruitment carried out facilitates gender equality. All recruitment boards are gender balanced and applications sent to board are anonymised so that only relevant information is seen by the board - i.e qualifications and competency answers. Ensuring balance of male/female panel members on interviews; annual	()
	review of recruitment equality stats.	
non-judge staff	(X) ensuring balance of male/female panel members on interviews; annual review of recruitment equality statistics	()
lawyers	(X) All recruitment carried out facilitates gender equality. All recruitment boards are gender balanced and applications sent to board are anonymised so that only relevant information is seen by the board - i.e qualifications and competency answers.	()
notaries	(X) All recruitment carried out facilitates gender equality. All recruitment boards are gender balanced and applications sent to board are anonymised so that only relevant information is seen by the board - i.e qualifications and competency answers.	()
enforcement agents	(X) All recruitment carried out facilitates gender equality. All recruitment boards are gender balanced and applications sent to board are anonymised so that only relevant information is seen by the board - i.e qualifications and competency answers.	()

[] NA

Comments - if the situation changed since the reference year, please specify in the comments. If you have additional comments please specify: Judges: The Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland is responsible for the recruitment of judges and make recommend to Scottish Ministers individuals for appointment. The Board's responsibilities are:
a) selection of an individual to be recommended for appointment must be solely on merit;

b) the Board may select an individual only if it is satisfied that the individual is of good character; and

c) in carrying out its functions, the Board must have regard to the need to encourage diversity in the range of individuals available for selection to be recommended for appointment to a judicial office. This is subject to the provisions a) and b) above.

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

	Yes, please specify	No
judges	(X) All promotion carried	()
	out facilitates gender equality.	
	All promotion boards are	
	gender balanced and	
	applications sent to board are	
	anonymised so that only	
	relevant information is seen by	
	the board - i.e qualifications and	
	competency answers.	
prosecutors	(X) All recruitment carried	()
	out facilitates gender equality.	
	All recruitment boards are	
	gender balanced and	
	applications sent to board are	
	anonymised so that only	
	relevant information is seen by	
	the board - i.e qualifications and	
	competency answers.	
non-judge staff	(X) ensuring balance of	()
	male/female panel members on	
	interviews; annual review of	
	recruitment equality stats	
lawyers	(X) All promotion carried	()
	out facilitates gender equality.	
	All promotion boards are	
	gender balanced and	
	applications sent to board are	
	anonymised so that only	
	relevant information is seen by	
	the board - i.e qualifications and	
	competency answers.	
notaries	(X) All promotion carried	()
	out facilitates gender equality.	
	All promotion boards are	
	gender balanced and	
	applications sent to board are	
	anonymised so that only	
	relevant information is seen by	
	the board - i.e qualifications and	
	competency answers.	

enforcement agents	(X) All promotion carried ()
	out facilitates gender equality.
	All promotion boards are
	gender balanced and
	applications sent to board are
	anonymised so that only
	relevant information is seen by
	the board - i.e qualifications and
	competency answers.

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

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

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

Comments

3.4.2 At national level

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If the situation changed since the reference year, please indicate in the comments. Could you specify the reference or internet link of this/these document(s) or send/upload it/them to us? No - Newly appointed Judicial Office Holders are recommended on merit by the Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland

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 sum	The	promotion	of	non-judge	staff
--------------------------------	-----	-----------	----	-----------	-------

Comments - Please specify the status of this person/institution and if it has a consultative function or if its opinions/decisions have legal consequences: The recruitment/promotion of judges - Judicial Office for Scotland: the Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland In carrying out its functions, the Board must have regard to the need to encourage diversity in the range of individuals available for selection to be recommended for appointment to a judicial office.

()

(X)

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: In public prosecution services (prosecutors) - Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland (JABS)

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

have been already implemented (please specify) : -Responsibility for judicial appointment – and the criteria for that – lie elsewhere. The Law Society of Scotland has consistently argued for a more diverse bench and made suggestions over many years on how to do that. One such change would be to change the criteria for appointment. --The Law Society of Scotland continues to work with the Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland to host events about judicial careers. We have recently worked with some Employment Tribunal Judges to promote judicial careers at a younger age. We collaborate with justice sector stakeholders via a group called the Diversity Steering Group which aims to promote diversity in the judicial profession. --As for the Society: The publication of the 2018 Profile of the Profession report is a landmark for us and for the legal profession. The research examined equality and diversity issues and was carried out by independent researchers Rocket Science. With over 2,700 full responses from solicitors, trainee solicitors and accredited paralegals, it's the biggest survey of its kind in Scotland. We have also published a response to its findings setting out 28 steps we will take to address equality and diversity issues in the legal profession, which contains comparisons with other professions. -As well as this, in 2020 The Society undertook further research regarding gender equality. The output of this can be found here: https://www.lawscot.org.uk/research-and-policy/equality-and-diversity/genderequalityroundtables/. This led to the formulation of a two-year gender equality action plan in 2020/21. We are now in the second year of that plan. https://www.lawscot.org.uk/researchand-policy/equality-and-

diversity/research/lawscotpop/#:~:text=The%20Profile%20of%20the%20Profession%20is%20our%20major,future%20policy%20wor k%20and%20how%20we%20support%20members. -The Society recently published a major report, and response, on racial inclusion in the profession. All of the documents can be found here: https://www.lawscot.org.uk/research-and-policy/equality-anddiversity/racial-inclusion-in-the-scottish-legal-profession/. -In 2020, the Society undertook diversity data gathering for the first time and will do so every two years: https://www.lawscot.org.uk/research-and-policy/equality-data-202223/ are planned (please specify) : - These are outlined in the links above. The Society also run an inclusion calendar highlighting major events, commemorations and festivals.

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

[] NAP

061-10. Are there evaluation studies or official reports regarding the main causes of possible gender 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:

[] NAP

Comments - Please specify also the reference documents. COPFS: In COPFS, the majority of staff are female. In some departments, there is a lower percentage of females, attributed to a lack of female applicants for certain roles.

SCTS/Judicial Office for Scotland: the Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland In carrying out its functions, the Board must have regard to the need to encourage diversity in the range of individuals available for selection to be recommended for appointment to a judicial office.

3.5. Use of information technologies in courts

3.5.1 Governance ICT STRATEGY

062-01. Do you have an overall Information and Communication Technology (ICT) strategy in the judicial system?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments Digital Strategy in place for the Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service, and stronger discussions under way for all judicial partner strategy cross working groups

062-02. If there is an overall ICT strategy in the judicial system, who was involved in the process of its definition?

[] Judges (Judicial council)

- [] Prosecutors (Prosecutorial or judicial council)
- [] Ministry of justice

- [] Lawyers (bar association)
- [] Notaries (association of notaries)
- [] Enforcement agents (association of enforcement agents)

[X] Other (please specify)please see comment box

```
[]NA
```

[] NAP

Comments Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service has its own IT systems and policies. The judiciary are involved in the testing of new IT systems, such as ICMS – which is the civil platform used for case management.

LEGISLATION

062-03. Does a national legislation/regulation of ICT in the judicial system exist?

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

062-04. If yes, how is this legislation/regulation of ICT in the judicial system structured?

[X] Relevant norms are included in the general e-government legislation/regulation

[X] Relevant norms are included in specific legislation/regulation only for the judicial system

[X] Relevant texts are included in dedicated technical documents/specifications

[X] Other, please specifyplease see comments box

[]NA

Comment - If more than one of the proposed models exist in your country, please select them all and explain the details At a national level, the Digital Assurance Office (DAO) in the Scottish Government is responsible for the assurance of new digital public services and new investments in technology. The Technology Assurance Framework (https://www.gov.scot/policies/digital/technology-assurance-framework/) is designed to improve the delivery of digital solutions (business as usual activity is not covered by the Framework). New digital services should comply with the Digital Scotland Service Standard (https://www.gov.scot/publications/digital-scotland-service-standard/). The SCTS shares regular reports with the DAO on key digital projects / investments it is delivering in the justice sector.

IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ICT SYSTEMS

062-05. Have you already organised audits/evaluations/assessments of the impact of the implementation of the ICT system?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

062-06. If these audits/evaluations/assessments were already organised, please specify their modalities:

Format	Last conducted audit

ICT Governance	[X] Internal [X] External [] NAP - no audit has been organised [] NA	[X] In the last 2 years [] Between 2 and 5 years ago [] More than 5 years ago [] NAP - no audit has been organised [] NA
Security and risk management	[X] Internal [X] External [] NAP - no audit has been organised [] NA	[X] In the last 2 years [] Between 2 and 5 years ago [] More than 5 years ago [] NAP - no audit has been organised [] NA
Impact on efficiency and quality of the business processes and workflow	[X] Internal [X] External [] NAP - no audit has been organised [] NA	[X] In the last 2 years [] Between 2 and 5 years ago [] More than 5 years ago [] NAP - no audit has been organised [] NA
Impact on human resources (number, workload, wellbeing)	[X] Internal [X] External [] NAP - no audit has been organised [] NA	[X] In the last 2 years [] Between 2 and 5 years ago [] More than 5 years ago [] NAP - no audit has been organised [] NA
Other, please specify in comments	 [] Internal [] External [] NAP - no audit has been organised [X] NA 	 [] In the last 2 years [] Between 2 and 5 years ago [] More than 5 years ago [] NAP - no audit has been organised [X] NA

Comment - If you have selected other area, please provide details. Please also add details on the content of the last organised evaluation. SG Digital Assurance Office reviews SCTS digital investment projects including user requirement / service provision / right technology governance etc.

062-07. If these audits/evaluations/assessments were organised in the last 5 years, how did you apply their recommendations/results?

- [X] Update applications
- [] Define new ICT projects/modules
- [] Adjust legislation
- [X] Adjust working processes
- [] Withdraw/stop use of a module/application
- [] Reporting purpose only
- [] Other, please specify

3.5.2 Electronic case processing ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF CASES

062-08. If it is possible to submit a case to a court electronically, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	(X) 25-50 %	(X) 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic	() NAP - electronic
	submission is not possible	submission is not possible
	[] NA	[] NA
Administrative	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic	() NAP - electronic
	submission is not possible	submission is not possible
	[X] NA	[X] NA
Criminal	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	(X) 1-25 %	(X) 1-25 %
		()0%
	() NAP - electronic	() NAP - electronic
	submission is not possible	submission is not possible
		[] NA

Comments

062-09. If it is possible to submit a case to a court electronically, please specify the modalities:

Electronic or paper	Possible to be submitted electronically by:	Data integration	
---------------------	---	------------------	--

Civil	[X] Paper	[X] Lawyer	[X] The data are
	submission is still	[X] Party not	electronically transferred
	possible	represented by a lawyer	to the Case Management
	[] Paper	[X] Other, please	System (CMS)
	submission is not	specify	[X] The data are
	possible anymore	[] NAP –	manually re-entered in
	(electronic submission is	electronic submission is	the CMS
	the only way)	not possible	[] NAP –
	[] Double	[] NA	electronic submission is
	submission (paper must		not possible
	accompany the electronic		[] NA
	submission)		
	[] NAP –		
	electronic submission is		
	not possible		
	[] NA		
Administrative	[] Paper	[] Lawyer	[] The data are
	submission is still	[] Party not	electronically transferred
	possible	represented by a lawyer	to the Case Management
	[] Paper	[] Other, please	System (CMS)
	submission is not	specify	[] The data are
	possible anymore	[] NAP –	manually re-entered in
	(electronic submission is	electronic submission is	the CMS
	the only way)	not possible	[] NAP –
	[] Double	[X] NA	electronic submission is
	submission (paper must		not possible
	accompany the electronic		[X] NA
	submission)		
	[] NAP –		
	electronic submission is		
	not possible		
	[X] NA		
Criminal	[X] Paper	[] Lawyer	[X] The data are
	submission is still	[] Party not	electronically transferred
	possible	represented by a lawyer	to the Case Management
	[] Paper	[X] Other, please	System (CMS)
	submission is not	specify	[] The data are
	possible anymore	[] NAP –	manually re-entered in
	(electronic submission is	electronic submission is	the CMS
	the only way)	not possible	[] NAP –
	[] Double	[] NA	electronic submission is
	submission (paper must		not possible
	accompany the electronic		[] NA
	submission)		
	[] NAP –		
	electronic submission is		
	not possible		
	[] NA		

Comments Other / Criminal / Possible to be submitted electronically by: Public Prosecutor

SENDING ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS TO COURT

062-10. If it is possible to send case-related documents to the courts electronically, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	(X) 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	(X) 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	() 0 %
	() NAP - electronic delivery	() NAP - electronic delivery
	is not possible	is not possible
	[] NA	[] NA
Administrative	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic delivery	() NAP - electronic delivery
	is not possible	is not possible
	[X] NA	[X] NA
Criminal	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic delivery	() NAP - electronic delivery
	is not possible	is not possible
	[X] NA	[X] NA

Comments

062-11. If it is possible to send electronically case related documents to the courts, please specify the modalities:

Electronic or paper	Possible to be submitted electronically by:	Data integration	
---------------------	---	------------------	--

Civil	[] Paper delivery is not possible anymore (electronic delivery is the only way)	[X] Documents sent by a lawyer [X] Documents sent by a party not represented by a lawyer [X] Documents sent by another person/institution []NAP – electronic delivery is not possible []NA	[X] The data are manually re-entered in
Administrative	[] Paper delivery is still possible [] Paper delivery is not possible anymore (electronic delivery is the only way) [] Double delivery (Paper delivery must accompany the electronic one)	by a party not	[] The data are electronically transferred to the CMS [] The data are manually re-entered in the CMS [] NAP – electronic delivery is not possible [X] NA
Criminal	[] Paper delivery is still possible [] Paper delivery is not possible anymore (electronic delivery is the only way)	 [] Documents sent by a lawyer [] Documents sent by a party not represented by a lawyer [] Documents sent by another person/institution [] NAP – electronic delivery is not possible [X] NA 	[] The data are electronically transferred to the CMS [] The data are manually re-entered in the CMS [] NAP – electronic delivery is not possible [X] NA

Comment - If you have selected the option "Documents sent by another person/institution", please specify details.

ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATIONS

062-12. If it is possible for courts to send electronic notifications, what are the deployment and usage rates?

Deployment rate	Usage rate

		1
Civil	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	(X) 25-50 %	(X) 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic	() NAP - electronic
	notifications are not possible	notifications are not possible
	[] NA	[]NA
Administrative	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic	() NAP - electronic
	notifications are not possible	notifications are not possible
	[X] NA	[X] NA
Criminal	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	(X)75-95 %	(X)75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - electronic	() NAP - electronic
	notifications are not possible	notifications are not possible
	[] NA	[]NA

062-13. If it is possible for courts to send electronic notifications, please specify the modalities:

	Electronic or paper	Type of notification	Data integration
Civil	[X] Paper	[X] Notifications	[X] The electronic
	notification is still	sent by the court to the	notification is generated
	possible	lawyer	from the CMS
	[] Paper	[X] Notifications	[X] The electronic
	notification is not	sent by the court to the	notification is manually
	possible anymore	party not represented by	generated
	(electronic notification is	a lawyer	[] NAP –
	the only way)	[X] Notifications	electronic notifications
	[] Double	with attached official	are not possible
	notification (paper	documents sent by the	[]NA
	notification must	courts	
	accompany the electronic	[X] Notifications	
	one)	sent to other	
	[] NAP –	persons/institutions	
	electronic notifications	[] NAP –	
	are not possible	electronic notifications	
	[]NA	are not possible	
		[] NA	

Administrative	[] Paper	[] Notifications	[] The electronic
	notification is still	sent by the court to the	notification is generated
	possible	lawyer	from the CMS
	[] Paper	[] Notifications	[] The electronic
	notification is not	sent by the court to the	notification is manually
	possible anymore	party not represented by	generated
	(electronic notification is	a lawyer	[]NAP –
	the only way)	[] Notifications	electronic notifications
	[] Double	with attached official	are not possible
	notification (paper	documents sent by the	[X]NA
	notification must	courts	
	accompany the electronic	[] Notifications	
	one)	sent to other	
	[] NAP –	persons/institutions	
	electronic notifications	[] NAP –	
	are not possible	electronic notifications	
	[X] NA	are not possible	
		[X] NA	
Criminal	[X] Paper	[] Notifications	[] The electronic
	notification is still	sent by the court to the	notification is generated
	possible	lawyer	from the CMS
	[] Paper	[] Notifications	[] The electronic
	notification is not	sent by the court to the	notification is manually
	possible anymore	party not represented by	generated
	(electronic notification is	a lawyer	[] NAP –
	the only way)	[] Notifications	electronic notifications
	the only way)		electronic notifications
	[X] Double	with attached official	are not possible
	[X] Double	with attached official	are not possible
	[X] Double notification (paper	with attached official documents sent by the	are not possible
	[X] Double notification (paper notification must	with attached official documents sent by the courts	are not possible
	[X] Double notification (paper notification must accompany the electronic	with attached official documents sent by the courts [X] Notifications	are not possible
	[X] Double notification (paper notification must accompany the electronic one)	with attached official documents sent by the courts [X] Notifications sent to other	are not possible
	[X] Double notification (paper notification must accompany the electronic one) [] NAP –	with attached official documents sent by the courts [X] Notifications sent to other persons/institutions	are not possible
	[X] Double notification (paper notification must accompany the electronic one) [] NAP – electronic notifications	with attached official documents sent by the courts [X] Notifications sent to other persons/institutions [] NAP –	are not possible

Comment - If you have selected the option "Notifications sent to other persons/institutions", please specify details.

CONSULTATION OF A CASE ONLINE

062-14. If it is possible for external users to consult a case online, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
I		

Civil	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	(X) 25-50 %	(X) 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - online consultation	() NAP - online consultation
	is not possible	is not possible
	[] NA	[]NA
Administrative	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	() 0 %	() 0 %
	() NAP - online consultation	() NAP - online consultation
	is not possible	is not possible
	[X] NA	[X] NA
Criminal	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	(X) 50-75 %	(X) 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	() 0 %
	() NAP - online consultation	() NAP - online consultation
	is not possible	is not possible
	[] NA	[] NA

062-15. If it is possible for external users to consult a case online, please specify the modalities:

	Content	Access	Consultation format
с	[X] Events/calendar [X] Court decision [] Other, please specify	[X] Lawyer [X] Party not represented by a lawyer [X] Other, please specify [] NAP – online consultation is not possible [] NA	[X] Electronic access at the court premises [X] Other, please specify [] NAP – online consultation is not possible [] NA

Administrative	[] Case status	[] Lawyer	[] Electronic access
	[] Documents	[] Party not	at the court premises
	[] Notifications	represented by a lawyer	[] Other, please
	[] Events/calendar	[] Other, please	specify
	[] Court decision	specify	[] NAP – online
	[] Other, please	[] NAP – online	consultation is not
	specify	consultation is not	possible
	[] NAP – online	possible	[X] NA
	consultation is not	[X] NA	
	possible		
	[X] NA		
Criminal	[X] Case status	[] Lawyer	[] Electronic access
	[] Documents	[] Party not	at the court premises
	[] Notifications	represented by a lawyer	[X] Other, please
	[V] Events/colorder		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	[X] Events/calendar	[X] Other, please	specify
	[X] Events/calendar [X] Court decision	specify	[] NAP – online
			1 0
	[X] Court decision	specify	[] NAP – online
	[X] Court decision [] Other, please	specify [] NAP – online	[] NAP – online consultation is not
	[X] Court decision [] Other, please specify	specify [] NAP – online consultation is not	[] NAP – online consultation is not possible
	[X] Court decision [] Other, please specify [] NAP – online	specify [] NAP – online consultation is not possible	[] NAP – online consultation is not possible

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other", please specify details. Other: Social work, police, victim support.

REMOTE HEARINGS

062-16. If it is possible to organise remote hearings what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	 (X) 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - remote hearings are not possible 	 () 95-100 % () 75-95 % (X) 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - remote hearings are not possible
	[] NA	[] NA
Administrative	 () 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - remote hearings are not possible [X] NA 	 () 95-100 % () 75-95 % () 50-75 % () 25-50 % () 1-25 % () 0 % () NAP - remote hearings are not possible [X] NA

Criminal	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - remote hearings	() NAP - remote hearings
	are not possible	are not possible
	[X] NA	[X] NA

Comments SCTS.

062-17. If it is possible to organise remote hearings, please specify the functionalities and modalities:

	Functionalities Modalities
Civil	[X] Dedicated tool [X] Agreement of the
	specially designed for the use parties is needed
	by courts [X] The judge can impose
	[X] Publicly available a remote hearing
	tools used by courts [] NAP – remote hearings
	[X] Organisation of private are not possible
	sessions within online hearings
	for consultation between parties
	and their lawyers
	[] Tools for witness
	protection (voice distortion,
	picture distortion)
	[] Tools for simultaneous
	interpretation
	[] Tools for automatic
	subtitling (speech-to-text)
	[] NAP – remote hearings
	are not possible
	[] NA

Administrative	[X] Dedicated tool	[X] Agreement of the
	specially designed for the use	parties is needed
	by courts	[X] The judge can impose
	[X] Publicly available	a remote hearing
	tools used by courts	[] NAP – remote hearings
	[X] Organisation of private	are not possible
	sessions within online hearings	[]NA
	for consultation between parties	
	and their lawyers	
	[] Tools for witness	
	protection (voice distortion,	
	picture distortion)	
	[] Tools for simultaneous	
	interpretation	
	[] Tools for automatic	
	subtitling (speech-to-text)	
	[] NAP – remote hearings	
	are not possible	
	[] NA	
Criminal	[X] Dedicated tool	[X] Agreement of the
	specially designed for the use	parties is needed
	by courts	[X] The judge can impose
	[X] Publicly available	a remote hearing
	tools used by courts	[] NAP – remote hearings
	[X] Organisation of private	_
	sessions within online hearings	[]NA
	for consultation between parties	
	and their lawyers	
	[] Tools for witness	
	protection (voice distortion,	
	picture distortion)	
	[] Tools for simultaneous	
	interpretation	
	[] Tools for automatic	
	subtitling (speech-to-text)	
	subtitling (speech-to-text) [] NAP – remote hearings	
	subtitling (speech-to-text)	

ELECTRONIC ARCHIVES

062-18. If electronic archives of cases exist, what are the deployment and usage rates?

Deployment rate	Usage rate

Civil	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	(X) NAP - electronic archives	(X) NAP - electronic archives
	do not exist	do not exist
	[] NA	[]NA
Administrative	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	(X) NAP - electronic archives	(X) NAP - electronic archives
	do not exist	do not exist
	[] NA	[]NA
Criminal	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	() 0 %
	(X) NAP - electronic archives	(X) NAP - electronic archives
	do not exist	do not exist
	[] NA	[]NA

062-19. If an electronic archive of cases exists, please specify the modalities:

	Electronic or paper
Civil	[] Paper archiving is still possible [] Paper archiving is not possible anymore (electronic archiving is the only way) [] Double archiving (paper archiving must accompany the electronic one) [X] NAP – electronic archives do not exist [] NA
Administrative	[] Paper archiving is still possible [] Paper archiving is not possible anymore (electronic archiving is the only way) [] Double archiving (paper archiving must accompany the electronic one) [X] NAP – electronic archives do not exist [] NA

Criminal	[] Paper archiving is still possible	
	[] Paper archiving is not possible	
	anymore (electronic archiving is the only	
	way)	
	[] Double archiving (paper archiving	
	must accompany the electronic one)	
	[X] NAP – electronic archives do not	
	exist	
	[]NA	

3.5.3 Tools CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (CMS)

062-20. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	(X) 95-100 %	(X) 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - CMS does not	() NAP - CMS does not
	exist	exist
	[] NA	[]NA
Administrative	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	() 0%	() 0 %
	() NAP - CMS does not	() NAP - CMS does not
	exist	exist
	[X] NA	[X] NA
Criminal	(X) 95-100 %	(X) 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	() 0%	()0%
	() NAP - CMS does not	() NAP - CMS does not
	exist	exist
	[] NA	[] NA

Comments

062-21. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, please specify the functionalities of these system(s):

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	Functionalities
Civil	[X] Centralised and/or interoperable CMS databases
	[X] Active case management
	dashboard
	[] Random allocation of cases
	[] Case weighting
	[X] Identification of a case between
	instances (unique or linked id number)
	[X] Electronic transfer of a case to
	another instance/court
	[X] Anonymisation of decisions to be
	published
	[X] Interoperability with other
	systems (civil register, tax register,
	insolvency register)
	[X] Access to closed/resolved cases
	[X] Advanced search engine
	[] Protected log files
	[X] Electronic signature
	[] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	[] NAP – CMS does not exist
	[]NA
Administrative	[] Centralised and/or interoperable
	CMS databases
	[] Active case management
	dashboard
	[] Random allocation of cases
	[] Case weighting
	[] Identification of a case between
	instances (unique or linked id number)
	[] Electronic transfer of a case to
	another instance/court
	[] Anonymisation of decisions to be
	published
	[] Interoperability with other systems
	(civil register, tax register, insolvency
	register)
	[] Access to closed/resolved cases
	[] Advanced search engine
	[] Protected log files
	[] Electronic signature
	[] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	[] NAP – CMS does not exist
	[X] NA

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other special functionality", because of its importance please specify details.

062-22. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, please specify the functionalities of these system(s):

	Functionalities
Criminal	[X] Centralised and/or interoperable
	CMS databases
	[] Active case management
	dashboard
	[] Random allocation of cases
	[] Case weighting
	[X] Identification of a case between
	instances (unique or linked id number)
	[X] Electronic transfer of a case to
	another instance/court
	[] Anonymisation of decisions to be
	published
	[X] Interoperability with prosecution
	system
	[X] Interoperability with other
	systems (civil register, tax register,
	insolvency register)
	[X] Access to closed/resolved cases
	[] Advanced search engine
	[X] Protected log files
	[X] Electronic signature
	[X] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	[] NAP – CMS does not exist

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other special functionality", please specify the details. Other include online fine payments, automated DWP payments, Court Rolls.

WRITING ASSISTANCE TOOLS

062-23. If writing assistance tools exist in courts, what are their deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	(X) NAP - writing assistance	(X) NAP - writing assistance
	tools do not exist	tools do not exist
	[] NA	[] NA

Administrative	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - writing assistance	() NAP - writing assistance
	tools do not exist	tools do not exist
	[X] NA	[X] NA
Criminal	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	() 0 %
	(X) NAP - writing assistance	(X) NAP - writing assistance
	41. 1	toole do not aviet
	tools do not exist	tools do not exist

062-24. If writing assistance tools exist in courts, please describe their functionalities:

	Functionalities
Civil	 [] Templates [] Automatically generated text [] Automatically suggested decision [] Speech-to-text [] Electronic signature [] Other special functionality, please specify [X] NAP – writing assistance tools do not exist
Administrative	 [] Templates [] Automatically generated text [] Automatically suggested decision [] Speech-to-text [] Electronic signature [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – writing assistance tools do not exist [X] NA

Criminal	[] Templates
	[] Automatically generated text
	[] Automatically suggested decision
	[] Speech-to-text
	[] Electronic signature
	[] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	[X] NAP – writing assistance tools do
	not exist
	[]NA

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other special functionality", please specify the details.

RECORDING OF COURT HEARINGS

062-25. If a tool to record court hearings exists, what are the deployment and usage rates?

	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Civil	(X) 95-100 %	(X)95-100%
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - there is no tool for	() NAP - there is no tool for
	recording hearings	recording hearings
	[] NA	[]NA
Administrative	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%
	() NAP - there is no tool for	() NAP - there is no tool for
	recording hearings	recording hearings
	[X] NA	[X] NA
Criminal	(X) 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	(X) 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	() 0 %	() 0 %
	() NAP - there is no tool for	() NAP - there is no tool for
	recording hearings	recording hearings
	[] NA	[]NA

Comments

062-26. If a tool to record court hearings exist, please specify its functionalities:

Functionalities

Civil	[X] Audio recording
	[X] Video recording
	[X] Systematic recording for all
	hearings
	[X] Automatically indexed recording
	[X] Automatic transcript from
	recording
	[X] Possibility to request a copy of the
	recording
	[] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	[] NAP – there is no tool for
	recording hearings
	[]NA
Administrative	[] Audio recording
	[] Video recording
	[] Systematic recording for all
	hearings
	[] Automatically indexed recording
	[] Automatic transcript from
	recording
	[] Possibility to request a copy of the
	recording
	[] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	[] NAP – there is no tool for
	recording hearings
	[X] NA
Criminal	[X] Audio recording
	[] Video recording
	[] Systematic recording for all
	hearings
	[] Automatically indexed recording
	[] Automatic transcript from
	recording
	[] Possibility to request a copy of the
	recording
	[] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	[] NAP – there is no tool for
	recording hearings
	[]NA

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other special functionality", please specify the details.

DATABASE OF COURT DECISIONS

062-27. If there is a national database of court decisions, please provide the percentage of the decisions published at each instance.

Percentage of 1st	Percentage of 2nd	Percentage of Supreme
instance decisions	instance decisions	court decisions
published	published	published

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Civil	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	() 0 %	()0%
	() NAP - There is no	() NAP - There is no	() NAP - There is no
	database for these	database for these	database for these
	decisions	decisions	decisions
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
Administrative	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	() 0 %	()0%
	() NAP - There is no	() NAP - There is no	() NAP - There is no
	database for these	database for these	database for these
	decisions	decisions	decisions
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
Criminal	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %	() 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %	() 1-25 %
	()0%	()0%	() 0 %
	() NAP - There is no	() NAP - There is no	() NAP - There is no
	database for these	database for these	database for these
	decisions	decisions	decisions
	[X] NA	[X]NA	[X] NA

Comments There is a Centralised Database of COurt decisions (SCTS cannot complete the table, offered an explanation): SCTS has it's own internal system which records decisions in cases. In relation to certain cases, written decisions from the Supreme Courts are normally published, while those from the sheriff courts may be published. There will be circumstances when a particular decision is not published in the interests of justice.

062-28. If there is a national database of court decisions, please specify the modalities in publishing these decisions:

	1st instance	2nd instance	Supreme court
Civil	[] Published online	[] Published online	[] Published online
	(public website)	(public website)	(public website)
	[] Published in an	[] Published in an	[] Published in an
	internal database	internal database	internal database
	[] Other, please	[] Other, please	[] Other, please
	specify	specify	specify
	[] NAP– There is	[] NAP– There is	[] NAP– There is
	no database for these	no database for these	no database for these
	decisions	decisions	decisions
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA

Administrative	[] Published online	[] Published online	[] Published online
	(public website)	(public website)	(public website)
	[] Published in an	[] Published in an	[] Published in an
	internal database	internal database	internal database
	[] Other, please	[] Other, please	[] Other, please
	specify	specify	specify
	[] NAP– There is	[] NAP– There is	[] NAP– There is
	no database for these	no database for these	no database for these
	decisions	decisions	decisions
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
Criminal	[] Published online	[] Published online	[] Published online
	(public website)	(public website)	(public website)
	[] Published in an	[] Published in an	[] Published in an
	internal database	internal database	internal database
	[] Other, please	[] Other, please	[] Other, please
	specify	specify	specify
	[] NAP– There is	[] NAP– There is	[] NAP– There is
	no database for these	no database for these	no database for these
	decisions	decisions	decisions
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA

- If you have selected the option "Other" because the court decisions are published online in some other way then the presented modalities, please describe.

062-29. If there is a database of court decisions at national level, what are the functionalities of this database?

	Functionalities
Civil	[] Automatic anonymisation
	[] Manual anonymisation
	[] Free public online access
	[] Link to the case law of the
	European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)
	[] Open data
	[] Advanced search engine
	[] Machine-readable content
	[] Structured content
	[] Metadata
	[] European Case Law Identifier
	(ECLI)
	[] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	[] NAP – There is no database for
	these decisions
	[X] NA

Administrative	
	[] Automatic anonymisation
	[] Manual anonymisation
	[] Free public online access
	[] Link to the case law of the
	European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)
	[] Open data
	[] Advanced search engine
	[] Machine-readable content
	[] Structured content
	[] Metadata
	[] European Case Law Identifier
	(ECLI)
	[] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	[] NAP – There is no database for
	these decisions
	[X] NA
Criminal	[] Automatic anonymisation
	[] Manual anonymisation
	[] Free public online access
	[] Link to the case law of the
	European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)
	[] Open data
	[] Advanced search engine
	[] Machine-readable content
	[] Structured content
	[] Metadata
	[] European Case Law Identifier
	(ECLI)
	[] Other special functionality, please
	specify
	NAP – There is no database for
	[] NAP – There is no database for these decisions

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other special functionality", please specify the details.

STATISTICAL TOOLS

062-30. If there are statistical tools for analysing court case data, what is their deployment rate?

	Deployment rate
Civil	(X) 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %
	()0%
	() NAP - there are no statistical tools
	[] NA

Administrative	(X) 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %
	()0%
	() NAP - there are no statistical tools
	[]NA
Criminal	(X) 95-100 %
	() 75-95 %
	() 50-75 %
	() 25-50 %
	() 1-25 %
	()0%
	() NAP - there are no statistical tools
	[] NA

Comments SCTS comment: Power BI is installed on some laptops that may do this and we have our ICMS case management system that is used to process civil business etc. But, centrally, our MIAT team do not use Power BI to analyse data so therefore deployment is marked as zero percent here.

There is another application that SCTS uses called TOAD, deployed on all MIAT laptops with a 100% deployment rate. TOAD enables SCTS to extract data from a case management system, accessing both civil and criminal CMS databases, which are utilised for preparing statistical reports and other related tasks.

062-31. If there are statistical tools for analysing court case data, please describe their functionalities and the data available for statistical analysis:

[]] Business intelligencepending)software[]] Age of a pending case[X] Generation of[]] Length of proceedingspredefined statistical reports[X] Number of hearings[X] Generation of[]] Cases per judgecustomised statistical reports[]] Case weights		Functionalities	Data available for statistical analysis
national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no statistical tools	Civil	<pre>with the CMS [] Business intelligence software [X] Generation of predefined statistical reports [X] Generation of customised statistical reports [] Internal page and/or dashboard [] External page with statistics (public website) [] Real-time data availability [X] Automatic consolidation of data at the national level [] Other special functionality, please specify [] NAP – there are no</pre>	 [X] Case flow data (number of incoming, resolved, pending) [] Age of a pending case [] Length of proceedings [X] Number of hearings [] Cases per judge [] Case weights [] Number of parties in a case [] Indicator of appeal [] Result of the appeal [] NAP- there are no statistical tools

Administrative	[] Integration/connection	[] Case flow data (number
	with the CMS	of incoming, resolved, pending)
	[] Business intelligence	[] Age of a pending case
	software	[] Length of proceedings
	[] Generation of	[] Number of hearings
	predefined statistical reports	[] Cases per judge
	[] Generation of	[] Case weights
		•
	customised statistical reports	[] Number of parties in a
	[] Internal page and/or	case
	dashboard	[] Indicator of appeal
	[] External page with	[] Result of the appeal
	statistics (public website)	[X] NAP– there are no
	[] Real-time data	statistical tools
	availability	[]NA
	[] Automatic	
	consolidation of data at the	
	national level	
	[] Other special	
	functionality, please specify	
	[X] NAP – there are no	
	statistical tools	
	[]NA	
Criminal	[] Integration/connection	[] Case flow data (number
	with the CMS	of incoming, resolved, pending)
	[] Business intelligence	[] Age of a pending case
	software	[] Length of proceedings
	[] Generation of	[] Number of hearings
	predefined statistical reports	[] Cases per judge
	[] Generation of	[] Case weights
	customised statistical reports	[] Number of parties in a
	[] Internal page and/or	case
	dashboard	[] Indicator of appeal
	[] External page with	[] Result of the appeal
	statistics (public website)	[X] NAP- there are no
	[] Real-time data	statistical tools
	availability	[]NA
	[] Automatic	
	consolidation of data at the	
	national level	
	[] Other special	
	functionality, please specify	
	[X] NAP – there are no	
	statistical tools	
	[]NA	

Comment - If you have selected the option "Other special functionality", please specify the details SCTS: Civil reviewed and updated: Management information is derived from the case management system database. The management information analysis team (MIAT) take regular extracts of data from civil CMS to produce a suite of management information reports that allow local and national managers to evaluate monthly and annual business trends.

OTHER TOOLS

062-32. Is there any application for online court-related dispute resolution?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

062-33. If yes, is there a maximum value over which online court-related dispute resolution cannot be organised?

(X) Yes, please specify the maximum value ± 5000

() No

Comments

062-34. If yes, can the online court-related dispute resolution be used in the following areas?

- [] Small claim litigation
- [] Undisputed claim
- [] Payment order
- [] Misdemeanour criminal cases
- [] Enforcement of civil cases
- [X] Other, please specifyOnly Simple Procedure Claims / Cases

Comment: Please describe the existing online procedures: This applies to Simple Procedure Claims. See guidance link: https://www.scotcourts.gov.uk/taking-action/simple-procedure/simple-procedure---what-happens-in-a-disputed-case You can dispute (defend) a Simple Procedure Claim online. However, SCTS doesn't offer any dispute resolution itself as that is out-with the court process (Mediation, where it is agreed to by both parties, this is arranged differently / externally across each Sheriffdom e.g. with an organisation or company. But, if a party does not wish to do mediation, the Sheriff may try to resolve the case via a case management discussion. If mediation is followed or explored, this is up to £5,000. If the amount is over £5,000, then the Ordinary Action rules apply.) The only option available is to defend the Simple Procedure Claim via Civil Online. All other action types are required to be defended by e-mailing documents to the court.

062-35. Is there a computerised national record centralising all criminal convictions?

- () Yes
- (X) No

Comments

062-36. If yes, please specify the following information:

[] The computerised record includes biometric data (ex. fingerprint data, picture)

[] The computerised record is linked to other European records of the same nature (ex. ECRIS)

[] The content is directly available through computerised means for judges and/or prosecutors (ex. interoperability with the CMS)

- [] The content is directly available for purposes other than criminal (ex. civil and administrative matters)
- [] The record contains conviction information on third-country nationals and stateless persons

Comments

062-37. Is there a Document Management System (DMS) in the registry of courts?

() Yes

(X) No

Comment: If yes, please provide details on the purposes and usage of this system.

062-38. In addition to the tools listed in the ICT section of this questionnaire does your judicial system use other innovative ICT tools?

(X)Yes

() No

Comment: If yes, please list and describe these ICT tools. SCTS comment: Acceleration of the introduction of new tools and changes to legislations to implement e.g. Remote Jury Centres (RJC')s

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

3.6.2 Measuring court/public prosecution services

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

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

- [X] appeal ratio
- [X] clearance rate
- [] disposition time
- [] other (please specify):

Comments Provided by: Head of Planning, Governance and Risk, SCTS

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

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

Comments

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

[] administrative law cases

Comments

072. Do you monitor waiting time during judicial proceedings?

	Yes (If yes, please specify)	No
within the courts	(X)	()
within the public prosecution services	(X) Key performance indicators measure percentage of cases reaching key stages within specific timescales.	()

Comments Courts answer provided by the Head of Planning, Governance and Risk Chief Executive's Office, SCTS.

073. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly court performance based on the monitored indicators of question 70?

(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: Monthly reports

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 (multiple replies possible)?

[X] Identifying the causes of improved or deteriorated performance

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

[X] Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency

[] Other (please specify):

Comments

073-3. Do you have a system to evaluate regularly the performance of the public prosecution services based on the monitored indicators of question 70-1?

(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: Performance reviewed monthly by senior managers, and by Operational Performance Committee.

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

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of resources within this public prosecution service?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

073-6. If yes, which courses of action are taken (multiple replies possible)?

[X] Identifying the causes of improved or deteriorated performance

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

[X] Reengineering of internal procedures to increase efficiency

[] Other (please specify):

Comments Performance against indicators one of a number of factors taken into account when allocating resources.

=

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

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

Comments

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

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

Comments

3.6.3Information 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):see comments box

() No

Comments We provide key performance indicator data to the Criminal Justice Board (part of the Scottish Government) who collate data from across the Justice Sector.

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

(X) Yes, on the internet (please provide the link)https://scotcourts.gov.uk/official-statistics

() 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):please see comments section

() No

Comments Central unit within prosecution service responsible for most statistical data. Some data, on outcomes including conviction rates, collated and published by Scottish Government.

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

(X) Yes, on the internet (please provide the link)https://www.copfs.gov.uk/publications/case-processing-statistics-2018-to-2023/

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

Comments

=

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

(X)Yes

() No

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

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

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

Comments

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

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

Comments



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. for whom the report is primarily intended): Information on activity and targets included in Annual Accounts, laid before the Scottish Parliament.

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

[X] Internet

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

Comments Information on activity and targets included in Annual Accounts, laid before the Scottish Parliament.

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

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

Comments

3.6.4 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 these 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 no targets defined

083-1-1. What are the consequences for a judge if these targets are not met?

	Consequences:
Without disciplinary procedure	 [] Warning by court's president [] Temporary salary reduction [] Reflected in the individual assessment [] Other, please specify: [Comment]
With disciplinary procedure	[] Warning by court's president [] Temporary salary reduction [] Reflected in the individual assessment [] Other, please specify: [Comment]
-	[] No consequences
-	[X] NAP (no targets defined)

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

	Existence of a system of individual evaluation of the judges' work
Quantitative	() Yes (X) No
Qualitative	() Yes (X) No

Comment: Please specify the criteria on which the assessment is based, the authority competent for carrying out the assessment, the purposes for which the results of the assessment are used:

114-1. Please specify the frequency of this evaluation:

- () Annual
- () Less frequent
- () More frequent
- () Different frequencies used, please specify:

```
[ X ] NAP
```

```
=
```

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

083-3. Who is responsible for setting these targets for each public prosecutor?

[] Executive power (for example the Ministry of Justice)
[] Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor

[] Public Prosecutorial Council

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

[X]NAP

Comments no targets defined

083-3-1. What are the consequences for a prosecutor if these targets are not met?

	Consequences:
Without disciplinary procedure	 [] Warning by head of prosecution [] Temporary salary reduction [] Reflected in the individual
	assessment [] Other, please specify: [Comment] [X] NAP
With disciplinary procedure	 [] Warning by head of prosecution [] Temporary salary reduction [] Reflected in the individual assessment [] Other, please specify: [Comment]
No consequences	[] No consequences [X] NAP

Comments no targets defined

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

	Existence of a system of individual evaluation of thepublic prosecutors' work
Quantitative	(X)Yes
	() No
Qualitative	(X)Yes
	() No

Comment: Please specify the criteria on which the assessment is based, the authority competent for carrying out the assessment, the purposes for which the results of the assessment are used: COPFS staff are subject to annual Performance Appraisal Reviews, including quarterly discussions throughout the year. Performance is judged against agreed individual objectives. The reviews are carried out by line managers. Staff identified as not performing adequately begin a Performance Improvement Process.

Additional comment: There are no departmental-wide quantitative objectives set for individual prosecutors. Each prosecutor's objectives are set individually, and may be quantitative, qualitative, both or neither, depending on individual circumstances. It is not really appropriate to answer either yes or no to this question.

120-1. Please specify the frequency of this evaluation:

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

(X) Different frequencies used, please specify:Quarterly

[] NAP

Comments

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

Sources: 120 - COPFS

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:

085-1. If yes, what are:

	-
The total number of the initiated procedures in the reference year	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
The total number of recusals pronounced in the reference year	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP

Comment - Please, could you briefly specify:

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)

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): No.

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

- [] For civil cases
- [] For criminal cases
- [] For administrative cases
- [] NAP

Comments

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

Sources: SCTS

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:

088. Are there simplified procedures for:

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

[X] civil cases

[X] criminal cases

[X] administrative cases

Comments - If yes, please specify: Oral judgments can be delivered in court with the decision being recorded in the court minute which sits on an electronic data base.

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 etc.)?

	Yes	No
Agreement on general arrangements	(X)	()
Agreement in specific cases	(X)	()

Comments For criminal cases

4.2.2 Case flow management – first instance

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

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Total of other than criminal law					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
cases (1+2+3+4)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial)		83 353	71 345		
litigious cases (including litigious	[X] NA	[] NA	[] 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,	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
e.g. uncontested payment orders,					
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

 \bigcirc

2.2.1. Non litigious land registr	y				
00000	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
cases	[X] NAP				
2.2.2 Non-litigious business					
·	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
registry cases	[X] NAP				
222 Other registers again					
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP				
2.2 Other non litizious asses					
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP				
3. Administrative law cases					
	[X] NA	[] NA			
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[X] NAP
4. Other cases		1 402	535		
	[X]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP				

Comments Figures have increased as 2020 is a covid affected year.

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

. Figures in table at question 91 relate to Sheriff Court civil business, first instance at the Court of Session and also the first instance cases at the All-Scotland Personal Injury Court

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

. Sheriff Court - Liquidations and sequestrations

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		85 859	99 671	27 406	
(1+2+3)	[X] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases		6 877	7 801	3 076	
	[X] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

2. Misdemeanour and / or minor		78 982	91 870	24 330	
criminal cases	[X] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP	[]NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Other criminal cases	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] 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 SCTS: Misdemeanour cases have been on a downward trend.

4.2.3 Case flow management - second instance

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

	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the second instance court
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)	[X] NA [] NAP	333 []NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases (including litigious enforcement cases and if possible without administrative law cases, see category 3)	[X] NA [] NAP	333 []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)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2. Registry cases	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry cases	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business registry cases	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X]NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

 \bigcirc

2.2.3. Other registry cases					
	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP				
2.3. Other non-litigious cases					
	[] NA				
	[X] NAP				
3. Administrative law cases					
	[X]NA	[X] NA			
	[] 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		812			
(1, 2, 3)	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
(1+2+3)	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Severe criminal cases		521			
	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Misdemeanour and / or minor		291			
criminal cases	[X] NA	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
criminal cases	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Other criminal cases					
	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] 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: Appeal cases have been generally lower since Covid.

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	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)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP

1. Civil (and commercial)					
litigious cases (including litigious	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA
enforcement cases and if possible	[X] NAP				
without administrative law cases,					
see category 3)					
2. Non litigious cases	F 1 3 4	F 1374	F 3.374	r	5 J X 4
(2.1+2.2+2.3)	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.1. General civil (and	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
commercial) non-litigious cases,	[X] NAP	[] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
e.g. uncontested payment orders,		ь		k. J	L
request for a change of name,					
non-litigious enforcement cases					
etc. (if possible without					
administrative law cases, see					
category 3; without registry cases					
and other cases, see categories					
2.2 and 2.3)					
2.2. Registry cases					
(2.2.1+2.2.2+2.2.3)	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP				
2.2.1. Non litigious land registry					
cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.2 Non-litigious business		F 3334	F 3 3 4	r	
registry cases	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.2.3. Other registry cases	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[] NA [X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X]NAP	[] NA [X] NAP
2.3. Other non-litigious cases	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP				
2 Administrative law					
3. Administrative law cases	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP				
4. Other cases					
4. ULLEL CASES	[] NA	[] NA	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP				

Comments - If "Other cases", please specify SCTS holds no data for UK Supreme Court.

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 SCTS: In SAC civil appeals, motions can be made for a civil appeal to be refused by the procedural appeal sheriff. However, we are not sure what the equivalent is for the Court of Session sitting as a civil appeal court.

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

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

Comment - If you cannot make a distinction between misdemeanour criminal cases and severe criminal cases (according to the CEPEJ definitions), please specify what cases are reported in those categories. If "Other criminal cases", please specify SCTS holds no data for UK Supreme for Civil or Criminal cases

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 cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court
Litigious divorce cases					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Employment dismissal cases					
Employment dismissar cases	[]NA	[] NA	[]NA	[]NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Insolvency					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Robbery case					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Intentional homicide					
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

=

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

Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref.	Incoming cases	Resolved cases		Pending cases for more than 2
year			year	years

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	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
of entry and stay for aliens	[] 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:

. Under current constitutional arrangements in the UK, asylum and immigration are reserved to the UK Parliament and handled by the Home Office. This includes the design and operation of the UK asylum and immigration systems. The Scottish Government has no control of these processes.

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.

decisions 1 subject to i	length in 1st instance (in	length in 2nd instance (in	length in 3rd instance (in days)	length of the entire procedure (in	% of cases pending for more than 3 years for all instances
-----------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------	--	--	--

		1				
Civil and commercial						
litigious cases	Allow decimals : 2	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X]NA	Allow decimals : 2
Inigious cases		[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
	[X] NA					[X] NA
	[] NAP					[] NAP
Litigious divorce cases						
Lingious urvoice cases	Allow decimals : 2	[X] NA	Allow decimals : 2			
		[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
	[X] NA					[X] NA
	[] NAP					[] NAP
Employment dismissal cases						
	Allow decimals : 2	[X] NA	[X]NA	[X]NA	[X] NA	Allow decimals : 2
		[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
	[X] NA					[X] NA
	[] NAP					[] NAP
Insolvency cases						
monvency cases	Allow decimals : 2	[X] NA	Allow decimals : 2			
		[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	
	[X] NA					[X] NA
	[] NAP					[] NAP
Robbery cases	Allow decimals : 2					Allow decimals : 2
	Allow declinais : 2	[X]NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X]NA	Allow declinais : 2
		[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
	[X] NA					[X] NA
	[] NAP					[] NAP
Intentional homicide cases						
	Allow decimals : 2	[X] NA	Allow decimals : 2			
		[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
	[X] NA		N. (P	n	10 II	[X] NA
	[]NAP					[] NAP

Comments

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

. n/a

4.2.6 Case flow management – public prosecution

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

[X] to conduct or supervise investigation

 $\left[\right. X \left. \right]$ 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!)

[X] to end the case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure without requiring a judicial decision

[X] other significant powers (please specify):: To investigate all deaths which require further explanation. COPFS plays a role in the investigation of crime and can provide instruction to the police as regards the investigation of crime which must be adhered to.

Comments The prosecutor does not conduct police investigations, but the prosecutor can provide instruction to the police, as regards the investigation of crime, which must be adhered to. To this extent the prosecutor is able to "supervise" police investigations.

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

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

=

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

	Number of cases
1.Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	[X] NA [] NAP
2.Incoming/received cases	144 957 []NA []NAP
3.Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)	[X] NA [] NAP
3.1.Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1+3.1.2+3.1.3+3.1.4.)	37 627 []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 offence or a specific legal situation	12 502 []NA []NAP
3.1.3 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	25 125 []NA []NAP
3.1.4 Discontinued for other reasons	0 []NA []NAP
3.2.Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	43 555 []NA []NAP
3.3.Cases brought to court	[X] NA [] NAP

4.Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP

Comments Data for Q107 -x Q109 relates to financial year 2022-23. Figures taken from Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal (COPFS) live operational case management system, specifically designed to receive criminal and death reports from the police and other specialist reporting agencies and to manage these cases for prosecution purposes. The information held on the system is structured for these operational needs, rather than for statistical reporting or research purposes. Q107: Total disposals will not equal total criminal cases received as some cases against the same accused will be linked and taken forward as one case. There is also a time lag between receipt of a case and final disposal so that some cases received in 2022-2023 will not result in a disposal that year, and some of the disposals in 2022-23 will relate to cases reported in earlier years.

These figures were previously collated manually, but this collection was discontinued from 1 April 2016. In (1), cases where offender is not identified are not received by prosecutor. Figure for (2) includes cases where there is insufficient admissible evidence, cases which are time barred, cases which are not a crime and cases where the prosecutor has no jurisdiction. Figure for (3) includes all other reasons for discontinuing a case. The number of cases received has decreased since 2013-14. There has been a decrease in cases for most major categories of crime, reflecting trends in recorded crime overall. In addition, policy changes mean that some more minor cases are now dealt with directly by the police rather than reported to prosecutors. The number of cases discontinued cases by the public prosecutor has decreased since 2012-13. This is largely because of the decrease in the number of cases being reported. The number increased in 2022-23. This is partly due to the backlog of cases caused by the Covid pandemic.

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: COPFS

5.Career of judges and public prosecutors

5.1.Recruitment and promotion

5.1.1Recruitment and promotion of judges

110. How are judges recruited?

- [X] through a competitive exam (open competition)
- [X] through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- [] other (please specify):

Comments

110-1. Please briefly describe the recruitment procedure(s) for judges in your country:

. https://www.judicialappointments.scot/process/am-i-eligible

110-2. What are the recruitment requirements for judges (multiple replies possible)?

[] Age

[X] Nationality

- [] Physical/Psychological capacity
- [X] General studies in law
- [] Advanced studies in law (Master, PhD)
- [X] Number of years of relevant experience
- [X] Traineeship/judicial functions in courts
- [X] Validation of a general state examination in law
- [] Validation of a specific examination for judges
- [X] Clean criminal record
- [] Foreign languages
- [] Personal requirements (related to integrity)
- [] Other
- [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

110-3. In the frame of these recruitments, please indicate the number of applicants for the position of judge and the number of recruitments actually made during the reference year:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of applicants	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
Number of recruited persons	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA

Comments



110-4. If the number of applicants decreased in the last years did you take any remedial measures?

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

110-5. If yes, please specify what remedies you implemented:

- [] Increase of salary
- [] Other financial incentives
- [] Improving working conditions
- [] Workload reduction at the beginning of career
- [] Other adjustments in the frame of the induction of new judges
- [] Other

Comments: If "other", please, specify:

=

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

- [] An authority made up of judges only
- [] An authority made up of non-judges only
- $\left[{\left. X \right.} \right]$ An authority/authorities made up of judges and non-judges
- [] Other

Comments - Please indicate the name of the authority(ies) responsible for the whole procedure of recruitment and nomination of judges. If there are several authorities, please describe their respective roles: Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland

111-1. How many members compose this authority?

	Total	Males	Females
Members	12	4	8
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments – Please specify what is the status of this authority and who is proposing/appointing its members: The Judicial Appointments Board for Scotland – Lay and Legal members are appointed by Scotlish Ministers and the judicial members by the Lord President.

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - Please specify the procedure to be followed, the competent authority, the moment for exercising the right of appeal:

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

- () Yes
- (X) No

Comments - No, please specify which authority is competent for promoting judges

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

- [] Competitive test / Exam
- [] Previous individual evaluations
- [X] Other procedure(s) (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) and how the publicity of promotion processes is ensured: If a judicial office holders seeks a more senior role, they must apply in the appropriate competition. The exception is the appointment of Senators to the Inner House from among the Outer Houses Judges. The appointment is made by the Lord President and the Lord Justice Clerk with the consent of Scottish Ministers. There is now a system in place requiring a form of application and appointment on merit.

113-0. In the frame of the promotion procedures, please indicate the number of applicants and the number of promotions actually made during the reference year:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of applicants	6	4	2
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
Number of promoted persons	3	2	1
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA

Comments

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

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

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

5.1.2Status, 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. The Lord Advocate, as head of the prosecution service, has unfettered independence in that role. The public prosecution service has a budget separate from other state institutions.

115-1. Are specific instructions addressed to a public prosecutor to prosecute or not prohibited by law or other regulation?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

115-2. If they are prohibited by law or other regulation, are there exceptions?

() Yes

(X) No

[] NAP

Comments - Please describe these exceptions:

115-3. Which authority can issue such specific instructions?

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

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?

- [] through a competitive exam (open competition)
- [X] through a recruitment procedure for experienced legal professionals (for example experienced lawyers)
- [] other (please specify):

Comments

116-1. Please briefly describe the recruitment procedure(s) for prosecutors in your country:

. All recruitment with COPFS is competency based. Vacant legal positions are advertised both internally and externally and are open for both internal and external applicants (Procurator Fiscal Deputes are only advertised externally). Applicants must be qualified solicitors and be in possession of a valid/unrestricted practicing certificate at time of entry to be eligible to apply. The selection panel who have been appropriately trained and are gender balanced will review the anonymised applications for sifting. The selection panel will invite a select number of candidates to a competency-based interview based on the number of vacancies available. Candidates are assessed against the advertised criteria and successful candidates are selected based on this assessment.

116-2. What are the recruitment requirements for prosecutors (multiple replies possible)?

[] Age

- [X] Nationality
- [] Physical/Psychological capacity
- [X] General studies in law
- [] Advanced studies in law (Master, PhD)
- [] Number of years of relevant experience
- [X] Traineeship/judicial functions in courts

- [] Validation of a general state examination in law
- [] Validation of a specific examination for prosecutors
- [X] Clean criminal record
- [] Foreign languages
- [X] Personal requirements (related to integrity)
- [] Other
- [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

116-3. In the frame of these recruitments, please indicate the number of applicants for the position of prosecutor and the number of recruitments actually made during the reference year:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of applicants	460	137 []NA	311] NA
Number of recruited persons	89 []NA	26 []NA	63 [] NA

Comments

116-4. If the number of applicants decreased in the last years did you take any remedial measures?

- (X) Yes
- () No

Comments

116-5. If yes, please specify what remedies you implemented:

- [X] Increase of salary
- [] Other financial incentives
- [X] Improving working conditions
- [] Workload reduction at the beginning of career
- [] Other adjustments in the frame of the induction of new prosecutors
- [] Other

Comments: If "other", please, specify:

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) responsible for 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			
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

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

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments – Please specify the procedure to be followed, the competent authority, the moment for exercising the right of appeal:

118. Is the same authority (Q.117) competent 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 replies possible)

- [] Competitive test / exam
- [] Previous individual evaluations
- [X] Other procedure(s) (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) and how the publicity of promotion processes is ensured:

119-1. In the frame of the promotion procedures, please indicate the number of applicants and the number of promotions actually made during the reference year:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of applicants	118	34	79
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA
Number of promoted persons	17	6	11
	[]NA	[]NA	[]NA

Comments

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

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

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:75

() No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: Public Service and Judicial Offices Act 2022 changed the mandatory retirement age from 70 to 75.

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

[X] 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:please see comment box

() No

Comments - If yes, are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: Yes - but no compulsory age retirement. Exceptions include dismissal related to capability (health or performance) and 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):0.75

() No

Comments The probation period is and was 9 months, and has not changed.

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

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

1

Comments

125-1. Is it renewable?

() Yes

- () No
- [X] NAP

Comments

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

[] NA [X] NAP

Comments It is for an undetermined time, as there is no compulsory age retirement. Exceptions include dismissal related to capability (health or performance) and disciplinary sanction.

126-1. Is it renewable?

() Yes

() No

[X] NAP

Comments

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

Sources: Judicial Office / COPFS

5.2.Training

5.2.1Training of judges

127. Types of different trainings offered to judges:

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

In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	() Yes	() Yes	(X)Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	()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
In-service training on gender equality	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	()No	(X) No	(X) No
Other in- service training	() 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)	 [X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for management functions of the court (e.g. court president)	[X] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
In-service training for the use of computer facilities in courts	 [] Regularly (for example every year) [] Occasional (as needed) [X] 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
In-service training on gender equality	[] Regularly (for example every year) [X] Occasional (as needed) [] No training proposed
Other in- service training	[] 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: Judicial training is delivered by the Judicial Institute for Scotland and it is responsible for promoting and continuously updating the identification of the needs of the Scotlish judiciary for education, including skills training, case management training and professional development as judges. As well as promoting and fostering the highest standard of judicial conduct, performance and public service.

128-1. Do you have a minimum number of compulsory trainings per judge:

	Per judge
Initial compulsory training – minimum number of trainings	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	[X] NA [] NAP
Initial compulsory training – minimum number of days	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	[X] NA [] NAP
In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of trainings per year	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	[X] NA [] NAP
In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of days per year	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments

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	(X)Yes	() Yes
	()No	()No	(X) No
In-service training for specialised functions (e.g. public prosecutors specialised in organised crime)	(X)Yes ()No	(X) Yes () No	() Yes (X) No
In-service training for management functions	() Yes	(X)Yes	() Yes
(e.g. Head of prosecution office, manager)	(X) No	()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

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In-service training on gender equality	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	()No	(X) No	(X) No
Other in- service training	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No

Comments A transformation of all aspects of strategy, risk management and policies of the Scottish Prosecution College commenced in early 2022. As such, the 2022 return on our operations is the only reliable baseline and benchmark.

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

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

Comments - Please indicate any information on the periodicity of the in-service training of prosecutors: A transformation of all aspects of strategy, risk management and policies of the Scottish Prosecution College commenced in early 2022. As such, the 2022 return on our operations is the only reliable baseline and benchmark.

Public prosecutors are mainly trained in-house within COPFS through both formal and informal learning. Legal trainers are employed to provide training as required, from their initial training as a trainee depute, to more general in-service training at the point of need. The

Scottish Prosecution College introduced a biannual Prospectus in 2022. The first was launched in April 2022 all training provision between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023 was set out in the Prospectuses and published on the COPFS internal website. This included up to 40 courses, eitther live or internet based training for both prosecutors and non prosecutors. In the reference period, there were 22 different live trainings available, and these were repeated thoughout the reference year. In total 145 live training events were scheduled equating to 271 days of live training being available. In addition, both prosecutors and our other staff in non-prosecutorial roles r have access to Government Campus/Civil Service Learning for generic training such as Leadership and Management and Customer Service and are required to undertake mandatory corporate eLearning. Vocational and external training/qualifications are provided and funded when a business need has been identified. In these ways, training is provided regularly.

130-1. Do you have a minimum number of compulsory trainings per prosecutor:

	Per prosecutor
Initial compulsory training – minimum number of trainings	
mittai comparisory alaming minimani namoti or alamings	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	18
	[]NA
	[] NAP
Initial compulsory training – minimum number of days	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	[] NA [X] NAP
In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of trainings per year	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	[] NA [X] NAP
In-service compulsory trainings – minimum number of days per year	Min numeric value allowed : 0
	[] NA [X] NAP

Comments The number reported is the trainee courses plus the depute compulsory training, some will be the same courses. Trainees are required to complete 7 courses and new deputes 11.

5.2.3 Training institutions

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

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

Comments The Lord President delegates responsibility for Judicial Training to the Judicial Institute. COPFS: The Scottish Prosecution College are not a separately governed public body responsible for training and is part of the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service.

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

	Implemented budget of the institution for the reference year, in \in
Institution(s) for judges	153 543
	[] NA
	[] NAP
Institution(s) for prosecutors	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP
Institution(s) for both judges and prosecutors	
	[] NA
	[X] NAP

Comments Institution(s) for judges - £136,168

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

. COPFS comment: Public prosecutors are mainly trained in-house within COPFS. Legal trainers are employed to provide such training as required, from their initial training as a trainee depute, to more general in-service training at the point of need either at the start of their role (depute foundation programme), or during their employment.

5.2.4 Number of trainings

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

	Number of different live (in person, hybrid, videoconference) trainings available	Number of live (in person, hybrid, videoconference) trainings delivered	Number of days of delivered live (in person, hybrid, videoconference) trainings	Number of internet-based trainings available on the e-learning platform of the training institution (not live)
Total				
10/41	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
For judges	33	33	44	3
I of Judgob	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
For prosecutors	132			8
F	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[]NAP	[] NAP
For non-judge staff				
- or non junge some	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
For non-prosecutor staff	13			8
F	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	[]NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments The live trainings available have been identified through the published Prospectus for the period 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023. The number of intranet based trainings recorded are those published in the Prospectus only, staff do have access to a number of

other learning resources e.g. Government Campus/Civil Service Learning, this is vast and therefore unable to quantify. The intranet based course published, and recorded above are those that are either a mandatory requirement, or being assessed as the most relevant to undertake based on need for the service in that curriculum period. The Scottish Prosecution College is unable to provide data on the number of training delivered and the number of days. A new combined Virtual Learning Environment and Learning Management System is being introduced later in 2023 and that will provide the platform and tools to improve reporting by the College in the future.

131-3. Number of participants in the trainings during the reference year.

	Number of participants in live (in-person, hybrid, videoconference) trainings	Number of participants in internet-based trainings provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution (not live)
Total		
	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Judges	424	151
	[] NA [] NAP	[]NA []NAP
Prosecutors		
	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Non-judge staff		
	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Non-prosecutor staff		
	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments

E2. Please indicate the sources for answering the questions in this part

Sources: COPFS / The Judiciary of Scotland

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 €		Net annual salary, in local currency
166 195		147 388	
[] NA	[X]NA	[] NA	[X] NA [] NAP
	salary, in € 166 195	salary, in € in € 166 195 [X]NA	salary, in € in € salary, in local currency 166 195 147 388 []]NA [X]NA

Judge of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court (please indicate the highest salary of a judge at this level, excluding the salary of the Court President)	254 813 []NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	225 978 []NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Public prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career	59 035 [] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	52 355 []NA []NAP	[X] NA [] NAP
Public prosecutor of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Instance (please indicate the highest salary of a public prosecutor at this level, excluding the salary of the Attorney General).	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP	[X] NA [] NAP

Comment – Please describe briefly how the salaries are determined during the career of a judge/prosecutor: Judiciary – are determined by review of the Senior Salaries Review Board who submitted their recommendation to the Lord Chancellor. COPFS HR comment: The increase in prosecutors' annual salary is as a result of multiple pay awards since 2020, including implementing an agreement to achieve pay parity for COPFS staff with equivalent SG staff. In addition, two grades (SPFDs and PFDs) were merged.

133. Do judges and public prosecutors have additional benefits?

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

Comments

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

. Judges are entered into a Judicial Pension Scheme: JPS 2022 is a defined benefit pension scheme, which means you will get a guaranteed level of benefit at retirement payable according to a fixed formula.

[] NAP

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

With remuneration	Without remuneration

Teaching	() Yes	(X)Yes
	(X) No	() No
Research and publication	(X)Yes	() Yes
-	() 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.

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

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

Comments - If rules exist in your country (e.g. authorisation needed to perform these activities), please specify. If "other function", please specify: Secondary employment of this kind would need to be declared and agreed prior to being completed to rule out any conflict of interest.

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 guidelines and/or opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of judges (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by judges, etc.)?

(X)Yes

() No

Comment - Please specify:

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

(X) Only judges

() Judges and other legal professionals

() Other, please specify:

Comments

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

() Yes

(X) No

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

138-2-1. How many guidelines and/or opinions were given during the reference year?

[[X] NA]

Comments - Please specify what were the topics addressed in these guidelines and/or opinions

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comment: Please specify

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

() Only prosecutors

(X) Prosecutors and other legal professionals

() Other, please specify:

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - Please describe the work of this institution / body, the frequency of opinions, etc. All prosecutors in Scotland are solicitors and their conduct is regulated by the Law Society of Scotland and the Scottish Solicitor's Discipline Tribunal. Findings in relation to complaints of misconduct by the Scottish Solicitor's Discipline Tribunal are published and available to the public. I am not aware of any such opinion/finding being published in relation to a relevant case.

138-5-1. How many guidelines and/or opinions were given during the reference year?

[]

Comments - Please specify what were the topics addressed in these guidelines and/or opinions

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
- [] Ombudsman
- [] Parliament
- [] Executive power (please specify):
- [X] Other (please specify): Anyone can make a complaint about a judges conduct.
- [] This is not possible

Comments Judiciary may only be removed from office after a fitness for office tribunal, commissioned by the First Minister. Usually requested by the Lord President.

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)
- [X] Disciplinary court
- [X] Disciplinary body

[] 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):Disciplinary powers are set out in primary legislation - Judiciary and Courts (Scotland) Act 2008. This Act provides that the Lord President may exercise disciplinary powers after a complaint investigation recommends use of such a power

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)
- [X] 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: During 1 September 2021 – 31 August 2022, 87 complaints were received by the Judicial Office for Scotland. See https://www.judiciary.scot/docs/librariesprovider3/judiciarydocuments/complaints/report-11---complaint-stats---01-september-2021--31-august-2022.pdf?sfvrsn=783d89f_2

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

	Judges	Prosecutors
Total number (total 1 to 10)	0	
	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Reprimand	0	
	[] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP
2. Suspension	0	
-	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	0	
	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
4. Fine	0	
4. I IIIC	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
5 Temperature duction of colony	0	
5. Temporary reduction of salary	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
	0	
6. Position downgrade	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
7. Transfer to another geographical (court) location	0	
	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
8. Resignation	0	
	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP
9. Other	0	
	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

10. Dismissal	0	
	[] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP

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

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

Sources: https://www.judiciary.scot/docs/librariesprovider3/judiciarydocuments/complaints/report-11---complaint-stats---01september-2021--31-august-2022.pdf?sfvrsn=783d89f_2

6.Lawyers

6.1.Profession of lawyer

6.1.1Status of the profession of lawyers

146. Total number of lawyers practising in your country:

	Total	Males	Females
Number of lawyers	13 259 []NA	7 693 []NA	5 566

Comments Data provided by the Law Society of Scotland.

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

Yes (X)

No ()

Comments

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

[X]NA [] NAP

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Comments

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

	First instance	Highest instance court (Supreme Court)	
- 1		· • /	

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

Comments - Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of lawyers' exclusive rights: In Scotland it is possible for individuals to conduct their own cases without the use of a solicitor both in civil and criminal cases. In Scotland, there are, however, a number of exceptions for example (but not limited to):

• victims are not a party to criminal proceedings;

• in criminal proceedings, an accused person may not conduct their own case where a witness is to give evidence in certain types of cases such as sexual offences, where a child under 12 is to give evidence in certain proceedings and cases involving other vulnerable witnesses (see sections 288C, 288E and 288F of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995;

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

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

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

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

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

149-2. Professional lawyers may have the status of:

- [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: accredited specialisation scheme in a number of practice areas for solicitors who have gained enough experience; solicitor advocate qualification (to acquire higher rights of audience)

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

Sources: Law Society of Scotland

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

155. Are lawyers' fees freely negotiated?

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] Yes, laws provide rules

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

Comments Yes, laws provide rules - The Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980 section39A gives the Law Society disciplinary powers where excessive fees etc charged;

Yes, the Law Society can issue practice rules which have the force of law. Practice Rule B1.11 provides:

1.11.1 The fees a solicitor charges must be fair and reasonable in all the circumstances.

1.11.2 When the work is to be charged at an hourly rate, the solicitor must inform the client what that hourly rate will be and of any change to the hourly rate

6.1.3Quality standards and disciplinary procedures for lawyers

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:

[X] the bar association

[X] the Parliament

[X] other (please specify):please see comment box

Comments Solicitors are subject to regulation from many sources, including the Financial Conduct Authority for incidental financial business and the Scottish Legal Aid Board for legal aid work

159. Is it possible to file a complaint about:

[X] the performance of lawyers

[X] the amount of fees

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Comments - Please specify:

160. Which authority is responsible for disciplinary procedures?

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

Comments other: the Scottish Solicitors' Discipline Tribunal, The Scottish Legal Complaints Commission

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 $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)$	18
	[] NA [] NAP
1. Breach of professional ethics	15
	[]NA []NAP
2. Professional inadequacy	
	[X] NA [] NAP
3. Criminal offence	
	[X] NA [] NAP
4. Other	
	[X] NA [] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify:

162. Sanctions pronounced against lawyers.

	Number of sanctions
Total number of sanctions $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)$	15
	[] NA
	[] NAP
1. Reprimand	7
•	[] NA
	[] NAP
2. Suspension	1
-	[] NA
	[] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
4. Fine	3
	[] NA
	[] NAP

5. Other	4
	[] NA
	[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. If a significant difference between the number of disciplinary proceedings and the number of sanctions exists, please indicate the reasons. Other: solicitors struck off the roll:2 restricted:2

7. Court related mediation and other alternative Dispute Resolution

7.1. Court related mediation

7.1.1 Details on court related mediation

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

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

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

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

(X)Yes

() 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	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Family cases	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Administrative cases	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
Labour cases including employment	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
dismissals	() No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Criminal cases	() Yes (X) No	() Yes (X) No [] NAP	() Yes (X) No []NAP	() Yes (X) No []NAP
Consumer cases	(X)Yes	() Yes	() Yes	() Yes
	()No	(X) No	(X) No	(X) No
	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

[] NAP

Comments - If yes, please specify:

=

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

166-1. Could you please describe what are the requirements and what is the procedure to become an accredited or registered mediator in your country (educational requirements, working experiences, accrediting procedure etc.)?

. We operate two recognised mediator accreditations: Family Law Mediation and Commercial Law Mediation. The period of accreditation for both is three years.

Law Society accredited mediators have completed rigorous training to be a mediator, and that their abilities as a mediator have been assessed by a panel of mediation experts. In addition the Law Society set standards for mediators to complete annual training, and as a mediation accreditation must be renewed every three years, their abilities are regularly assessed by our panels. Requirements - https://www.lawscot.org.uk/members/career-growth/specialisms/accredited-mediators/

167. Number of court-related mediations:

Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	court-related	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement
--	---------------	--

Total $(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)$				
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
1 0: 11 1 1 1				
1. Civil and commercial cases				
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Family cases				
2. Paining cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
		L J NAP	[] INAP	
3. Administrative cases				
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[]NAP	[]NAP	[]NAP	
4. Labour cases including employment				
dismissal cases	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
5. Criminal cases				
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
6 Congression oppos				
6. Consumer cases	F 37 3 3 T 4	F 37 1 3 T 4	F 37 3 5 F 4	
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
7. Other cases				
	[X] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA	
	[]NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
	L] = 10 = 1	1 1 - 0	L] - ···	

Comments - Please indicate the source:

=

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

Source: SLAB

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)	139	123	16	
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
1. Private professionals under the authority	139	123	16	
(control) of public authorities	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
(control) of public autionties	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP	
2. Enforcement agents working in a public				
institution (civil servants paid by state)	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
msulution (civil servants paid by state)	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
3. Judges				
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	
4. Other				
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA	
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	

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

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

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

Comments - If "other", please specify: They must have at least five passes at a SCQF Level 4 or above including passes in English and Mathematics. They will require to gain employment with a sheriff officer with whom they will undergo a traineeship for a period of three years. This period may be reduced to one year by application to the Sheriff Principal. Thereafter they will be required to sit and pass the Society of Messengers-at-Arms and Sheriff Officers' examination which will test both

their practical and technical knowledge. For this reason it is most important that the candidate has had several years experience in the field. Having obtained a pass certificate, the candidate will thereafter make an application to the Sheriff Principal of the sheriffdom of the geographical location in which they wish to practice. In addition to their employer's certificate and examination pass certificate, they must provide two letters of reference of good character and their birth certificate. Their application will thereafter be displayed on the walls of every Sheriff Court where they wish to practice for a period of 30 days and, in addition, the application will be advertised in the Society's website www.smaso.org . At this stage anyone can object to the candidate's application, which would result in a hearing before the Sheriff Principal when the objector would be required to put forward a reasoned argument against the granting of the candidate's commission. The candidate is also required to obtain professional indemnity insurance. Thereafter the candidate will be interviewed by the Sheriff Principal and, if satisfied, the Sheriff Principal will administer the Oath de Fideli Administratione Officii to the successful candidate, thus becoming a commissioned sheriff officer authorised to serve citations and execute diligence.

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: There is no mandatory retirement age the current state pension age is 66 years

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

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

	Access to information	Direct electronic access to information
Address	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X)No
Date of birth	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
Civil status	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
Cohabitant	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
Employer	() Yes	() Yes
1 7	(X) No	(X) No
Motor vehicle	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	() No	() No
Movable property	() Yes	() Yes
1 1 7	(X) No	(X) No
Immovable property	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
Bank account	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
Other enforcement proceedings underway	() Yes	() Yes
enter entereenten procedungs under auf	(X) No	(X) No
Insolvency proceedings (bankruptcy, judicial	() Yes	() Yes
reorganisation, collective debt settlement etc.)	(X) No	(X) No
Other	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	() 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: Enforcement agents can access commercial databases if they subscribe and pay for the appropriate product.

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

C

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

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

Comments

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

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

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: A number of CPD Seminars are now delivered remotely

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments - Please explain:

8.1.4 Fees

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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

() Yes

(X) No

Comments

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

- [X] The debtor
- [] The creditor
- [] Other please specify

Comments

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

- (X) Yes
- () No

Comments Fees are regulated by regulations made by the court and approved by parliament. For Messengers-at-Arms they are regulated by Act of Sederunt Fees of Messengers-at-Arms (No 2) 2002 as amended and for Sheriff Officers Act of Sederunt Fees of Sheriff Officers (No 2) 2002 as amended.

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

Source: The Society of Messengers-at-Arms and Sheriff Officers (SMASO)

8.1.5 Organisation of profession and efficiency of enforcement services

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] professional body

[X] judge

[X] Ministry of Justice

- [] public prosecutor
- [] other (please specify):

Comments

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

(X) Yes

() No

```
Comments - If yes, please specify:
```

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: Quarterly statistics by all enforcement agents are required by legislation to be submitted to the Accountant in Bankruptcy (a government agency). In addition certain enforcement procedures are required to be reported to the appropriate court when completed.

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

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

[X] other (please specify): The vast majority of complaints received are not in relation to the enforcement agents conduct but in respect of the complainers non payment of local taxation.

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 for the main reason.)

Number of disciplinary proceedings initiated
0
[] NA [] NAP
0
[] NA [] NAP
0
[] NA [] NAP
0
[] NA [] NAP
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)	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
1. Reprimand	
1	[X] NA
	[] NAP
2. Suspension	0
	[] NA
	[] NAP
3. Withdrawal from cases	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
4. Fine	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP
5. Other	
	[X] NA
	[] NAP

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

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

Source: Data provided by the Society of Messengers-at-Arms and Sheriff Officers (SMASO).

8.2.1Functioning of execution in criminal matters



- [] Judge
- [X] Public prosecutor
- [] 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).

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?

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

Comments - Please indicate the source for answering this question:

9.Notaries

9.1. Profession of notary

9.1.1Number, status and mandate of notaries

192. Number and status of notaries in your country.

	Total	Males	Females
[
TOTAL (1+2+3+4)	9 292		
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] NAP
1. Private professionals (without control from			
- ·	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
public authorities)	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
2. Holders of public offices appointed by the			
	[] NA	[] NA	[] NA
State	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
3.Civil servants (paid by the State)			
S.CIVII SELVAIUS (Paid by the State)	[]NA	[] NA	[] NA
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

4. Other	9 292		
	[] NA	[X] NA	[X] NA
	[] NAP	[] NAP	[] 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: All practising solicitors can apply to be admitted as a notary public - it is not a separate profession. Therefore the status of notaries is the same as the status of the individual solicitor. Data provided by the Law Society of Scotland

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

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

Comments payment of a fee (once the individual has undertaken the necessary education & training to become a solicitor)

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

- [X] yes, please indicate the age of retirement:66
- [] no, please specify the duration of the appointment:

Comments - are there exceptions (e.g. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction)? Please specify: 66 (but can work longer than that)

9.1.2 Activities/scope of competences

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

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

Taking of oaths	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	(X) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[] NAP
Non-contentious judicial procedures (e.g. acting as court commissioner in a	() Yes, exclusively performed by
successions file, performing divorce, division of estate, please specify)	notaries
successions inc, performing altered, altered of estate, preuse speeny	(X) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[] NAP
Act as civil servant (for example performing marriage, please specify)	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	(X) No
	[] NAP
Other judicial functions (for example, payment orders)	() Yes, exclusively performed by
J	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	(X) No
	[] NAP
Public auctions	() Yes, exclusively performed by
	notaries
	() Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	(X) No
	[] NAP
Other (for example collect taxes, run registers etc.)	() Yes, exclusively performed by
(notaries
	(X) Yes, but not exclusively performed
	by notaries
	() No
	[] NAP

Comments - If "other", please specify. Please indicate any useful clarifications regarding the content of the notaries' exclusive rights or, on the opposite, other bodies that also have competences for the listed activities. https://www.lawscot.org.uk/members/membership-and-fees/practising-certificate-holders/notary-public/

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

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

Comments In Scotland 'notary' is a separate profession although the sole qualification for admission as a Notary Public is that the individual applying is a Scottish Solicitor holding a practising certificate. The appointment lasts for as long as a notary holds a practising certificate as a solicitor. Accordingly, the professions are closely linked but not all solicitors become notaries.

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 Scotland 'notary' is NOT a separate profession.

194-4. Which computerised registries can notaries consult?

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

Comments In Scotland 'notary' is NOT a separate profession.

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

- () Yes
- (X) No

Comments - If yes, please specify: In Scotland 'notary' is NOT a separate profession.

194-6. In which computerised registries can notaries modify data (either directly or by submitting an online request)?

	Directly modifying	Indirectly modifying by submitting an online request
Land registry	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	
Business registry	() Yes	[X] NAP () Yes
Dusiness registry	() No	() No
	[X]NAP	[X] NAP
Civil status/ Population registry	() Yes () No	() Yes () No
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP
Succession / Family law registry	() Yes	() Yes
	() No [X] NAP	() No [X] NAP
Any other registry (please specify)	() Yes	() Yes
	() No [X] NAP	() No

None	() Yes	() Yes
	() No	() No
	[X] NAP	[X] NAP

Comments In Scotland 'notary' is NOT a separate profession.

=

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

- [] Videoconferencing (e.g. digital advice)
- [] Digital act
- [] Digital identification
- [] Digital archiving
- [] Other, please specify
- [] None

Comments In Scotland 'notary' is NOT a separate profession.

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

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

Comments In Scotland 'notary' is NOT a separate profession.

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

(X) Yes

() No

Comments

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

[X] professional body

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

Comments

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

(X)Yes

() No

Comments

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: In Scotland 'notary' is NOT a separate profession.

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

Sources: Law Society of Scotland			

10.Judicial experts

10.1.Profession of judicial expert

10.1.1Status of judicial experts

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

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

[] 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 There is a list of expert witnesses/professional witnesses and judicial experts directory: https://www.lawscot.org.uk/members/business-support/expert-witness/

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)

[X] Other

Comments - Please also specify the registration criteria: The Law Society of Scotland manages the Expert Witness Directory. More at https://www.lawscot.org.uk/members/business-support/expert-witness/the-checking-process/

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 Generally speaking, a witness may be deemed to be an expert where:

they are consulted to give an opinion on a matter arising in litigation

they have professional skills or qualifications which make such an opinion valuable, and

they would not have been involved as a witness in the case had one or other of the parties not specifically asked them to give such an opinion.

It is for the solicitor to choose the expert they wish to instruct. They must consider whether they are appropriate for the particular case in question and should identify an expert skilled in the specific field in which the expert evidence is needed. For example, if the case is fairly

routine and unexceptional, we would need a very convincing argument to authorise the "foremost expert in his field in Europe", if he charged more than other experts with sufficient skill to deal with the case. SLAB must be satisfied that it is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case to sanction that expenditure.

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

- [] judicial proceedings
- [] the profession of expert
- [] other

Comments

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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

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Comments - If yes, please specify:
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205. Number of accredited or registered judicial experts:

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

Comments

206-1. Number of cases where an 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	
	[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 []NAP	(X)No []NAP
Defined by the court/judge	() Yes	() Yes
	(X)No] NAP	(X)No []NAP
Defined by the Ministry of Justice or another ministry	() Yes	() Yes
(setting 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	(X)No
Freely agreed between expert and the parties	(X)Yes	(X)Yes
	() No	() No [] NAP
Other	() Yes	() Yes
	(X) No	(X) No
	[] NAP	[] 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: Judicial experts are selected by parties. Experts do not have to be authorised by the court.

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

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

Comments

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

Sources: The Law Society of Scotland

11.Reforms in judiciary

11.1.Foreseen reforms

11.1.1Reforms

208. Can you provide information on the current debate in your country regarding the functioning of justice? Are there undergoing or foreseen reforms? If possible, please observe the following categories:

208-1. (Comprehensive) reform plans

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-2. Budget

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

[X]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)

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[ ] Yes (implemented during year of reference +1)
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[ ] No
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[]NA
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Comments - If yes, please specify: Programme for government 2023-24: The main focus of the Cabinet Secretary for Justice and Home Affairs will be on prioritizing our public services and implementing public service reform. This includes supporting justice agencies in reducing court backlogs, with the aim of clearing the backlog of summary cases by the end of 2024 and reducing waiting times for justice.

208-4. Access to justice and legal aid

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-5. High Judicial Council (competent for judges and/or prosecutors)

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-7. Gender equality

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: Programme for government 2023-24: Improving the justice experience for victims and survivors involves taking action on the recommendations of the Women's Justice Leadership Panel. This includes addressing gender inequality and enhancing women's experiences within the justice system. The goal is to work towards the establishment of a gender-informed justice system.

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

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

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

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-11. Fight against crime

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: Programme for government 2023-24:

Support Police Scotland in its plan to roll out body worn cameras to officers over the next two years, to over 14,000 officers and staff from 2024.

Following the successful digital evidence pilot, Police Scotland will seek to build on the Scotlish Government's investment to make it easier to submit digital evidence to report poor road user behaviour, in support of making Scotland's roads safer for all – especially for pedestrians and cyclists.

Publish a Hate Crime Strategy Delivery Plan, setting out our immediate and longer-term activity in support of the Hate Crime Strategy, including implementation of the Hate Crime and Public Order (Scotland) Act 2021 in early 2024.

208-12. Prison system

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: Programme for government 2023-24:

Reducing reoffending and limiting the negative effects of short term imprisonment. Progress delivery of the National Community Justice Strategy by working with Community Justice Partners to drive improvement and advance towards the longstanding aim of encouraging a person-centred, trauma-informed, and rehabilitative approach.

Continue to invest in the prison estate, working towards replacing prisons in Inverness and Glasgow to ensure modern facilities that promote rehabilitation into communities and reduced reoffending.

Continue to provide trauma-informed care and management to women in custody, including through the new national facility HMP & YOI Stirling and Community Custody Units in Dundee and Glasgow, supporting the best chance for women to not reoffend and to return successfully to their communities.

208-13. Child friendly justice

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: Programme for government 2023-24:

Continue to reinvest money recovered under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 – through our Cash Back for Communities programme – into diversionary activities for young people most at risk of being involved in antisocial behaviour, offending or reoffending to support the communities that are most affected by crime.

Launch Bairns' Hoose Pathfinders in autumn 2023, a key action in our keeping The Promise Implementation Plan and Tackling Child Poverty Delivery Plan, enabling a whole-system approach for child victims and witnesses of abuse and harm.

208-14. Domestic violence

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: Programme for government 2023-24:

Consider our wider approach to tackling domestic abuse and work to develop Scotland's first national multi-agency Domestic Homicide Review model.

Establish a Ministerial Oversight Group to ensure momentum on delivering the cross-portfolio Equally Safe Strategy, including the refresh of the priorities.

Bring forward legislation to criminalise misogynistic conduct as informed by the public consultation on Baroness Helena Kennedy KC's report.

208-15. New information and communication technologies

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

Comments - If yes, please specify:

208-16. Other

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

Comments - If yes, please specify: