

**QUESTIONNAIRE "A" ON THE STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES
OF TRAINING INSTITUTIONS OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS**

*Prepared and adopted by the Bureau of the Lisbon Network at its first meeting
(Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg, 16- 17 December 2004)*

**Questionnaire "A" on the structural and functional features of training
institutions of judges and prosecutors²**

I. What is (are) the name (s) of the training institution (s) of judges and prosecutors in your country? Please indicate whether the training of judges and that of prosecutors takes place or not within the same training institution; does (do) the training institution(s) of judges /prosecutors ensure both initial and in-service training? National and decentralised training?

The training of judges and prosecutors in Georgia does not take place within the same institution. The training institution of judges is called the High School of Justice. It is a legal person of public law created under the Law of Georgia on "The High School of Justice." Training of prosecutors is the responsibility of the General Prosecutor's Office. The High School of Justice provides both initial and in-service training. It is not decentralised.

II. For each training institution, please indicate:

a) the number of full- time trainers (none)

² Members of the Lisbon Network are invited to send their replies to the Secretariat by E-mail (valerie.schaeffer@coe.int) **for 31 March 2005 at the latest.**

- b) the number of part- time trainers (20)
- c) the number of occasional trainers (20)
- d) the number of administrative and managerial staff

The School is managed by the Independent Council of the School consisting of 6 members (5 of them at this point are judges) and a Director.

- e) the origin of funding

The School is funded by the State budget. Some of its programs are also funded by foreign and international donor institutions.

- f) the link with the Ministry of Justice, the High Council of Magistrates, etc..

Officially the School is not under any government institution and its supreme decision-making authority is the Independent Council of the School.

- g) taking into account, in particular, item f) above, if it should be considered as an autonomous/independent training institution

Yes.

- h) the links between the training institutions if there are more than one (co-operation, coordination, subordination, etc...);

The High School of Justice and the General Prosecutor's Office actively co-operate if there is a need of training judges and prosecutors together, as well as in implementing other joint activities.

III. What are the procedure and the criteria for the appointment of managerial staff and instructors of the training institution (s)? Are the criteria for the appointment of the trainers identical for a) full-time, part-time and occasional trainers? b) trainers responsible for initial training and those responsible for in-service training?

The School has a permanent faculty of 20 trainers selected with the approval of the Supreme Court of Georgia and the High Council of Justice of Georgia.

IV. What is the proportion of judges and prosecutors who are full- time / part-time instructors and/or members of the management?

As mentioned above, 5 out of 6 members of the Independent Council are judges. Among trainers approximately 75% are judges.

V. If persons other than judges or prosecutors fulfill the task of trainers, what are their original profession? Please also give details on their proportion;

Most of them are prominent law professors, advocates, etc.

VI. Are retired judges and prosecutors or other retired law practitioners invited to act as trainers or members of the management?

Retired/former judges are invited as trainers, but not as members of the management.

VII. What choice has been done between full-time instructors, part-time instructors or occasional instructors that furthermore have judicial functions?

All trainers are part-time instructors.

VIII. If judges or prosecutors are part-time or occasional trainers, is the burden of their work within their jurisdiction alleviated?

None of the trainers is released from their duties in court. Their employers (courts) allow them to lecture, but their workload is not alleviated.

IX. Please specify the modalities of the training of trainers who perform their training mission –full-time or part-time- within the framework of the training institution(s) or in Courts (content, educational methods, duration, periodicity, etc...),³ Is training of trainers compulsory?

Training of trainers courses at this point are delivered by international institutions. For example, the Council of Europe conducted training of trainers in June 2006.

X. Please specify what initiatives are taken to assure vicinity between trainers and trainees at regional and local level as well as to develop communication (including through the Internet);

The HSoJ always invited mixed group of trainees to facilitate the exchange of information. The Logistical Department of Courts is working to create an intranet for the entire judiciary.

XI. Please specify what initiatives are taken to assure participation of the training institution in international co-operation in the field of training (exchanges between training institutions, periodicity of these exchanges, organisation of / participation. in international seminars, co-operation with International Organisations / Institutions (Council of Europe, the European Commission, etc...)).

The High School of Justice actively participates in various international co-operation activities. Some of these activities include foreign study visits for Georgian judges and HSoJ staff, inviting foreign experts to train Georgian judges, establishing close links with other European judicial training institutions. In this sense the HSoJ has the most fruitful co-operation with the Council of Europe (DGI – Legal Affairs and DGII – Human Rights).

³ See the conclusions of the meeting of the Lisbon Network held in Budapest, 25-26 October 1999, on the theme "The training of trainers".