

## **QUESTIONNAIRE C**

I.- Each judicial year (from September 15<sup>th</sup> to July 15<sup>th</sup>) judges and prosecutors are entitled to days of leave for a maximum of three training activities.

II.- In-service training is optional.

III.- There is no compulsory in-service training, at all.

IV.- Yes, the judges or prosecutors is free to choose the training actions in which he/she wishes to participate.

No, he/she doesn't have to justify his/her choice.

No, it is not possible for the judicial hierarchy and/or the training institutions to oppose to the wish expressed by the judge or the prosecutor.

V.- All in-service training activities are organized by the Centre, with the cooperation of the Higher Council of the Bench and the and the Higher Council of Public Prosecution Service.

VI.- The CEJ organizes around 20 training activities per year, with an average duration of 2 days. The budget for these activities is withdrawn from the overall budget of the institution. However, and when the activities are organized in partnership with other institutions, it is possible that they also contribute for the budget.

VII.- In-service training activities are carried out in a decentralised model, because of the nature of some of the subjects, as a way of facilitating attendance by judges and prosecutors and ensuring the desired involvement in the training of local structures with intervention in the administration of justice.

Various different formulae apply to such initiatives, namely conferences, seminars, debates and short courses, and the favoured system is a balanced combination of the scientific strand and the practical strand, to be achieved via the participation of

university professors, magistrates, lawyers, jurists and other professionals of recognised merit.

VIII.- In-service training activities are held in several facilities, namely at the Centre, at court buildings, universities and conference centres at hotels.

IX.- Concerning in-service training, particular attention is given to specialist training in fields as diverse as organised crime, international commercial law, judicial problems relating to domestic violence, the sexual abuse of minors, consumers' rights, corruption and international cooperation, amongst other aspects, in order to fulfil the specific and constantly changing requirements facing the judiciary.

X.- In the Portuguese system there is no specific training to support change of functions.

XI.- The assessment of programmes and methods is done through written questionnaires, handed to the trainees after each training event.

XII.- There is no specific evaluation of trainers. However, the trainers who are judges/public prosecutors are evaluated within the common assessment of their career (judicial inspection/public prosecution inspection). Moreover, at the end of the initial training period, the trainers usually give to their trainees an evaluation questionnaire, which covers not only the trainer's performance, but also the issues discussed during the sessions and the methodologies that were used.

XIII.- The impact of training on participant's career is focused mainly in the development of knowledge, understanding and professional abilities that will contribute to a better professional performance. Also, according to the rules governing judges/public prosecutors, in the access to specialised courts preference is given to those who have specific training in the pertinent legal areas.

XIV.- The Higher Council of the Bench and the Higher Council of Public Prosecution Service have a file for each judge/public prosecutor which contains a record of all activities/actions attended by him/her.

XV.- The Centre for Judicial Studies does not provide individual training programmes for judges/public prosecutors, concerning their personal professional development. However, they can attend specific programmes offered by other institutions (namely academic), with permission from the Higher Council of the Bench or the Higher Council of Public Prosecution Service.