

**Questionnaire “C” on the role of training institutions as regards in-service training
of judges and prosecutors³²**

- I. Please indicate the measures taken with a view to enabling judges and prosecutors to exercise their right to in-service training (for example, days of leave for that purpose, etc..)

It depends on the program

- II. Is in-service training of judges and prosecutors compulsory or optional?

optional

III. If in-service training is not compulsory as a general rule, please specify if there are areas /and/or subject matters in which in-service training is nevertheless compulsory; If so, please give details;

IV. Is the judge or prosecutor free to choose the training actions in which he/she wishes to participate? Does he/she have to justify his/her choice? Is it possible for the judicial hierarchy and/or the training institution to oppose to the wish expressed by the judge or the prosecutor concerned and for what reason?

According to their specialty judges and prosecutors attend training activities. They can only apply for a training activity if the training related to her/his job. For example, Generally speaking, a judge who works at the civil court can not participate in a training seminar about criminal law.

- X. Please identify the committees and / or trainers that develop in-service training programmes and the authority that approves planning

Preparation Education and training Plan: In cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Defence, the supreme Board of Judges and Prosecutors, the Union of Bar Association and the Union of Notaries, the Academy prepare short and long term education and training plan for the initial and in-service professional advancement of general, administrative and military judges and public prosecutors, of lawyers and notaries in accordance with the overall principles indicated in development plans. The opinion of the Supreme Court of Appeal, the Council of State, Military Supreme Court of Appeal, Military Supreme Administrative Court, and law faculties are obtained in preparing this plan. The General Assembly of the Academy approves the education and training plan.

VI. Please give the following statistics: number of activities per year (if possible, please specify the average duration of activities); number of training hours offered per year per magistrate; budgetary resources;

³² 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.

- XI. Please specify and describe the in-service training methods (seminars, workshops, traditional lectures, distance learning, audiovisuals)

Conferences and seminars

- XII. Please give details about the training environment (dedicated structures, court buildings, conference centres in hotels and the like)

Turkish Justice Academy, conference centres in Hotels

- IX. What are the contents of training initiatives (role of cultural and social themes; role of ancillary sciences; management techniques);

- X. What are the contents and the modalities of training to support change of functions?

- III. How is the assessment of programmes and methods done (questionnaires, interviews)?

Questionnaires

- XII. What are the modalities of the evaluation of trainers?

- XIII. What is the impact of participation to training on participants' career?

The Supreme Board of Judges and Prosecutors take into consideration training activities of judges and prosecutors their career.

- XIV. Is there for each judge and prosecutor a file describing the in-service actions in which he/she participated?

Yes

- XV. Are judges and public prosecutors offered individual training programmes concerning their personal professional development?

No.