

**Questionnaire “A” on the structural and functional features of training institutions of judges and prosecutors<sup>33</sup>**

- I. What is (are) the name (s) of the training institution (s) of judges and prosecutors in your country? - *Academy of Judges of Ukraine.*

Please indicate whether the training of judges and that of prosecutors takes place or not within the same training institution – *Academy of Judges of Ukraine trained only judges and staff of courts and court administrations.*

Does (do) the training institution(s) of judges /prosecutors ensure both initial and in-service training? – *The training institution of judges ensures in-service training.*

National and decentralised training? – *National and decentralised training in 7 regional branches of the Academy which activities extended to all territory of Ukraine.*

- II. For each training institution, please indicate:

- a) the number of full- time trainers – *11 trainers.*
- b) the number of part- time trainers – *15 trainers.*
- c) the number of occasional trainers – *449 trainers.*
- d) the number of administrative and managerial staff - *56 employees (31 in central office of Academy and 25 - in 7 regional branches of Academy).*
- e) the origin of funding – *State budget.*
- f) the link with the Ministry of Justice, the High Council of Magistrates, etc.. *Cooperation in the field of judges training*
- g) taking into account, in particular, item f) above, if it should be considered as an autonomous/independent training institution – *Academy is under State Court Administration of Ukraine.*
- h) the links between the training institutions if there are more than one (co-operation, coordination, subordination, etc...) – *High School of Justice of Georgia and National Institute of Magistrate of Romania, National Judicial College (USA), Federal Judicial Center (USA), Academy of Justice of the Russian Federation, Judicial Studies Board of Great Britain.*

- III. What are the procedure and the criteria for the appointment of managerial staff and instructors of the training institution (s)? - *Professionalism and experience in the field of official duties.* 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? – *Professionalism and/or experience in the subject matter.*

---

<sup>33</sup> Members of the Lisbon Network are invited to send their replies to the Secretariat by E-mail ([valerie.schaeffer@coe.int](mailto:valerie.schaeffer@coe.int)) for 31 March 2005 at the latest.

IV. What is the proportion of judges and prosecutors who are full-time / part-time instructors and/or members of the management? – **1:2**

V. If persons other than judges or prosecutors fulfil the task of trainers, what are their original profession? Please also give details on their proportion – ***Law University professors, consultants of legal scientific research institutions, and members of Parliament, senior experts of State Court Administration of Ukraine, directors of regional branches of Academy of Judges of Ukraine, psychologists, and lawyers. Overwhelming majority of them has legal professions. About 37%.***

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

VII. What choice has been done between full-time instructors, part-time instructors or occasional instructors that furthermore have judicial functions? – ***Judicial and teaching abilities.***

VIII. If judges or prosecutors are part-time or occasional trainers, is the burden of their work within their jurisdiction alleviated? – ***Not always.***

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...);<sup>34</sup> Is training of trainers compulsory? – ***Training of judges-trainers is directed to improving training technologies and pedagogical skills. A peculiar attention pays to methods of interactive training, teaching methodology of some special topics like European Convention of Human Rights, new Civil and Commercial Codes of Ukraine, Civil Procedure Code, legal writing etc. Training of trainers is not compulsory.***

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) – ***During the lectures and practical seminars.***

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...)) – ***Participation in international conferences and seminars, cooperation with European Judicial Schools, study visits to European Judicial Schools, co-operation with Council of Europe, the European Commission, OSCE, etc.***

---

<sup>34</sup> See the conclusions of the meeting of the Lisbon Network held in Budapest, 25-26 October 1999, on the theme "The training of trainers".