



Strasbourg, 31 janvier 2005

Council of Europe Co-Operation Programme to strengthen the Rule of Law
1st meeting of the Bureau of the European Network for the Exchange of Information
between Persons and Entities responsible for the Training of Judges and Public
Prosecutors

(LISBON NETWORK)

(Web site of the Lisbon Network: www.coe.int/lisbon-network)

Palais de l'Europe (Room 7) Strasbourg, 16 (10h00) – 17 (13h00) December 2004

Note QUESTIONNAIRE “C” ON THE ROLE OF
TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AS REGARDS IN-
SERVICE TRAINING OF JUDGES AND
PROSECUTORS

**Note Questionnaire “C” on the role of training institutions
as regards in-service training of judges and prosecutors ¹**

- 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.);

Estonian Prosecutors Office has adopted Training Policy of the Prosecutors Office (decree of the Prosecutor General, May 22, 2003), all trainings for Prosecutors are organized on the basis of that. The Training Policy sets up the following:

- **the procedure for training needs analysis;**
- **the composition of annual training plan (on the basis of training needs analysis, training priorities, budgetary possibilities etc);**
- **training arrangements (selection of trainers and trainees, technical arrangements etc);**
- **the principles of compensation the training costs;**
- **accounting principles,**
- **assessment of training results.**

Training Policy sets up the rights and obligations for Prosecutors while attending the training course.

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

Some of the trainings are optional, but some are compulsory.

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;

The Training Committee sets up Annual Training Plan for Prosecutors. Every year there are optional, but also compulsory trainings in this plan.

For example there is new Criminal Procedure Code in Estonia (entered into force July 1, 2004) – all Prosecutors had obligation to attend the introductory course where changes to the Law were explained.

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?

The training is organised on the basis of Annual Training Plan.

But at least once during a year, an evaluation of the Prosecutor shall be carried by the superior Prosecutor. During that evaluation the training needs of the Prosecutor are also find out. Afterwards, if prosecutor wants to attend training what is necessary for his/her personal career/development, the decision will be made every time separately by the Chief Prosecutor.

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

The Training Committee sets up the Annual Training Plan for Prosecutors. The Members of the Training Committee are:

Prosecutor General

2 Chief State Prosecutors

4 Chief Prosecutors

Director of the General Administrative Department

Training Adviser of the Prosecutors Office

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;

In 2004 there were approx. 6 training days (every day 8 hours) per Prosecutor. All together 7990 hours training was organized for 180 Prosecutors. Budget for that was 665 000 EEK (42 520 EUR).

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

Different methods are used: seminars, workshops, case- studies etc.

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

Trainings are organized in conference centers, in the Prosecutors Office, in the Public Defence Academy, in the Estonian Law Centre etc.

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

Every year trainings about: Law, Management, Economy, Public Relations, Psychology, IT, Languages are organized for Prosecutors.

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

Look answer IX.

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

Always after the training seminars feedback from participants is collected (questionnaires).

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

After the training seminars feedback from participants is collected.

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

Prosecutors' career and trainings are closely connected – possibility to become higher level prosecutor is higher for those who have attended the training courses. Because, everyone who wants to become upper level Prosecutor, has to pass the exam and the decision will be made on the basis of the results of that exam.

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

Yes, it is.

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

Yes, trainings in the specific field of their work are offered to the Prosecutors.

Look answer IV.