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**Answers to the 2nd Study Commission Questionnaire**  
**2018**  
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1. Management of civil cases is the established institutional framework within which the Judicial authorities deal with, process and resolve civil disputes. It is evident that the rules of operation (procedural rules) of the Court and of the parties concerned within the above framework, affect both the speed, as well as the correctness of the legal approach in the process.
2. The fundamental rules or guidelines governing the management of civil cases are: (a) the initiation and progress of proceedings in general at the sole initiative of the interested parties - parties to the proceedings; and (b) the recognition of a certain and binding probative value in all evidence used by the parties.
3. The following could be identified as disadvantages of civil cases management: a) the newly introduced mandatory private mediation process as a pre-trial stage of case management, imposes a financial burden to the parties and creates an obstacle that limits the access of the parties to Justice, b) the delay in the process which is exclusively owed to the initiative of the parties for the progress of the proceedings, a delay which usually occurs with the repeated adjournment of the cases; c) the delay in having

the judgment enforced combined with the great possibility to challenge judgments by repeated legal remedies, d) the great discretion to prevent or delay the enforcement of judgment even in the event of a final judgment e) assigning too many cases to judges to handle and try. In particular, and especially in the Courts of First Instance, and in most of the country's courts, the number of cases that are allocated to each individual judge exceed 200 in parallel with the exercise of criminal law Judicial duties. Whereas for the Judges of the Courts of Appeal, the number of cases that are allocated annually exceed 70 cases in parallel of course with the exercise of criminal law Judicial duties.

4. The parties to the proceedings. As a rule, of course, legal costs lie primarily with the losing party.
5. Of course. Indicatively, we would suggest: a) Addressing the disadvantages we mentioned above. b) Limiting the specific and detailed reasoning of court judgments required by the Constitution. c) On appeal, and in the event of its dismissal, the Court's reference in the challenged judgment.

*Nikolaos Salatas,  
Secretary-General of Association of Greek Judges and Prosecutors  
Judge of the Court of Appeal*