

1. What is meant by judicial computerization ?
 - a. Computerization of the precedents.
Do all decisions of the courts have to be stored in a computer ?
If not, what decisions will be stored in the memory ?
Who selects them ?
 - b. Computerization of doctrine.
What procedure is followed as to the programming ?
Titles only, or a table of contents included ?
Are all the articles of the law-magazines stored in the memory ?
 - c. Computerization of legislation.
Are all laws and regulations stored in the memory ?
2. Does the storing in the memory concern only the present and the future, or does one go back in the past ?
3. Is the full text of the decisions, of the articles on doctrine of laws and regulations stored in the computer or does one only store a summary ?
If only a summary is stored, who takes care of making these summaries ?
4. Is there in your country an organization where one can obtain computerized judicial and legal information ?
Is this organization a private or a government initiative ?
Since when is this organization functioning ?
What computer system is used ?
Are judicial authorities participating in this organization ?
Does the same apply to the bar ? to other legal professions e.g. the body of notaries ?
5. If such an organization does exist, how do the legal authorities make use of it ? Do they have computer terminals in all courts or only in some of them ?
6. To what extent is such an organization really useful ?
Tell us about your experience.
7. Are the ^{Judges} magistrates trained to use the terminal ?
8. Are the computers available to other persons than the ^{Judges} magistrates ?
9. Do you already have computer-law ? more precisely concerning the protection of software-rights.