

e-Justice

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e-Justice

“E-justice” can be defined as
the use of technology, information and communication
to improve access of citizens to justice
and
effective judicial action.

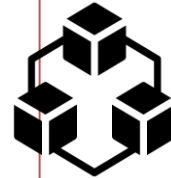


e-Justice principles



Access

Electronic access channels



Inter-operability

Inter-operability between the platforms



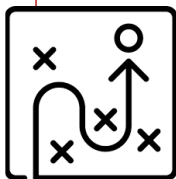
Security

Secure, authorised transactions between citizens, stakeholders and the Court



Data consistency

Reducing duplication of data entries, applications and services



Transparency

Transparency in activities on time-line
Transparency in changes of documents



Performance & Economy

Lower cost and increased productivity in the Court

NET GROUP EXPERIENCE

- Proud member of Estonian Court information system development team.
- Court information system design, development and implementation Project in Kurdistan region (Iraq)



NET GROUP Experience



Organisation goals
and targets
mapping



Service process
mapping and
documentation



Software
customization and
implementation



Integration

- E-File Surrounding systems - depending on actual need (according to specification)



Organization
training

- Main users (according to specification)
- System administrators (according to specification)



Data centre
development

- Data centre design and assembly (according to specification)
- Data centre implementation and configuration
- System administrators training



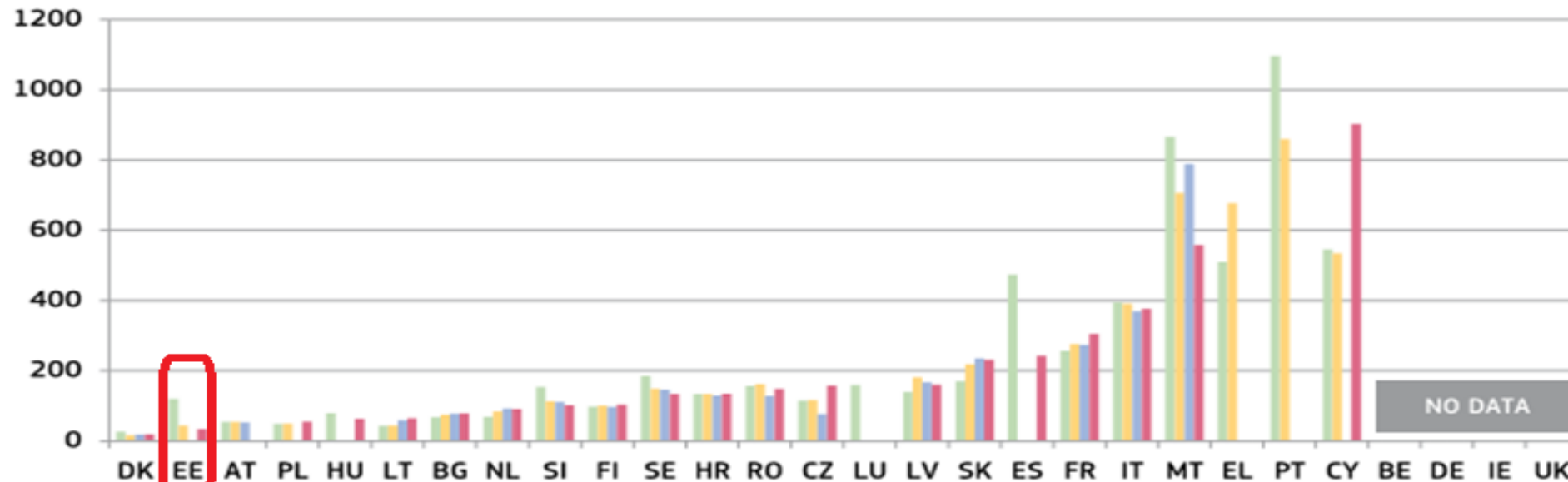
Estonian experience

Source: The 2016 EU Justice Scoreboard

Time needed to resolve civil, commercial, administrative and other cases (*) (first instance/in days)

2010 2012 2013 2014

Source: CEPEJ study



(*) Under the CEPEJ methodology, this category includes all civil and commercial litigious and non-litigious cases, non-litigious land and business registry cases, other registry cases, other non-litigious cases, administrative law cases and other non-criminal cases. Comparisons should be drawn with care as some Member States reported changes in the methodology for data collection or categorisation (CZ, EE, HR, IT, CY, LV, HU, RO, SI, FI). CZ and SK report it is not possible to single out the number of pending cases at first instance, as cases are considered pending until no further proceeding is possible. PT: Data were not available due to technical constraints.

Kurdistan experience

	Before the start
Number of clerks	250
Number of cases per year	25 000
Number of judges	40
Number of courts	36

	2015	2016	2017*
Number of clerks	200	50	50
Number of cases per year	25 000	28 000	35 000*
Number of judges	40	40	40
Number of courts	36	36	36

- Increased effectiveness
- Increased performance
- Better public service



Contacts

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THANK YOU!

