



María Jesús Fraile

## Overview of criminal law instruments and their digitalization



Training of Lawyers in various areas of EU law 2 **#TRAVAR2**



Co-funded by the EU



# Introduction

EU Foundantion Treaty  Area of freedom, security and justice.

Key objectives of EU action:

- Ensuring effective access to justice
- Facilitate judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters between Member States



# Introduction

The main tools promoting access to cross-border justice have been:

- Mutual recognition principle: mutual trust between Member States
- Direct judicial cooperation between national courts.

IT

# EU digital strategy

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Digital transformation is a key step towards improving access to justice

First EU e-justice action plan (2009-2013).

European e-Justice Portal- [https://e-justice.europa.eu/home\\_es](https://e-justice.europa.eu/home_es)



# EU digital strategy

Second E-justice action plan 2014-2018.



**Key role-** European E Justice Portal- delivering e-Justice services across Europe.

**Specific actions:**

- Online forms
- Promoting the use of video-conferencing
- ECRIS- EU Exchange criminal records



# EU digital strategy

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Modernisation of cross-border procedures in civil and criminal law:

- Digital by default principle
- Avoid social exclusion
- Ensuring Mutual trust
- Inter-operability
- Security

# EU legislation

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## **E Codex System:**

Digital communication channel.

Computerised system for cross-border electronic data exchange in judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters

## **EU Regulation:**

Regulation (EU) 2018/1726

**Regulation (EU) 2022/850**



# EU legislation

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## The E- Justice Regulation. Regulation(EU)2023/2844:

Establishes:

- The creation of a single **European electronic access point** to the e-Justice Portal, to ensure citizens access to information
- The development of a **decentralised IT system** for cross border civil and criminal matters, based on the E- Codex system
- The deadlines for implementation



# E- CODEX system

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## E- CODEX system objectives:

- To enable cross-border **electronic data exchange** in civil and criminal judicial cooperation.
- **Sustainability**- among EU member states.
- Respectful of **judicial Independence**.



## E- CODEX system

Is a **decentralised and inter-operable communication system**

Facilitates cross-border communication

Enables the **fast, secure, and reliable exchange of electronic data** (including any content in electronic format)



# E- Justice regulation

(EU-  
2023/2844):

The development of a **decentralised IT system** for cross border civil and criminal matters, based on the E- Codex system.

**e-EDES Portal**



A **single access point** to ensure citizens' access to information

**European e-Justice Portal**



# Decentralised IT system- main features

Default communication channel between:

competent authorities-

Union Bodies

Agencies



Communication channel for cross border civil and criminal cases



Communication channel for certain **legal acts** in civil and criminal matters.



# Decentralised IT system- IT requirements

**E CODEX:** Complies with e-Codex requirements: data Exchange possible between Member States, Union Bodies and agencies

**Inter-operability:** Among national and international case management systems

Back-end systems in Member States

# E- EDES Portal (e-Evidence Digital Exchange System)



## The **e-EDES Portal** (e-Evidence Digital Exchange System):

- Developed by the European Commission
- Complies with the requirements of the e-CODEX Regulation
- Complies with the legal acts listed in Annexes I and II of the e-Justice Regulation.

# Criminal Legal Acts



## **Deadlines 2026-2029:**

### **17 January 2026**

- Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA – European Arrest Warrant
- Directive 2014/41/EU – European Investigation Order
- Regulation (EU) 2018/1805 – Freezing and Confiscation Orders

# Criminal Legal Acts



Deadlines 2026-2029:

## **17 January 2027**

- Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA – Transfer of prisoners
- Directive 2011/99/EU – European Protection Order

## **17 January 2028**

- Framework Decision 2006/783/JHA – Confiscation orders
- Framework Decision 2009/948/JHA – Conflicts of jurisdiction

# Criminal Legal Acts

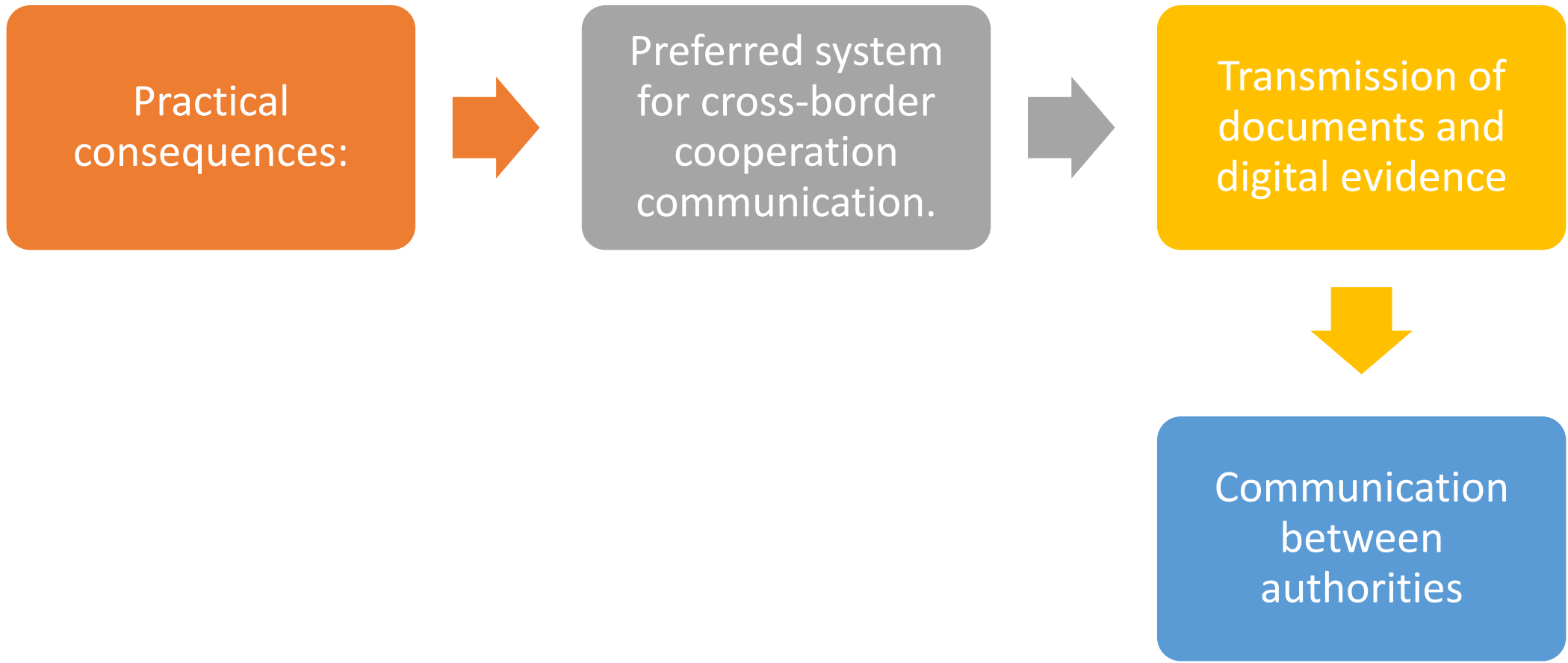


Deadlines 2026-2029:

## **17 January 2029**

- Framework Decision 2008/947/JHA – Probation measures
- Framework Decision 2009/829/JHA – Supervision measures as an alternative to pre-trial detention

# e- EDES Portal



# e- EDES Portal



Exceptions (when the portal can not be used):

- Physical or technical limitations e.g digital evidence
- Need to submit original documents
- Force majeure situations

# e-EDES Portal



## **Current Situation:**

The system is currently being used in **pilot mode for European Investigation Orders (EIOs)**

Further developments are underway in preparation for the entry into force of the **e-Evidence Regulation**

**This clearly reflects a strategic line of work initiated by the European Union to modernise judicial cooperation through digitalisation.**



Maitane Valdecantos

## Considerations of fundamental rights and lawyers' ethics regarding digitalisation



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# Key fundamental rights

These five rights allow us to understand the principal legal challenges posed by digitalisation:

- Article 6 ECHR: Right to Liberty and Security.
- Article 7 ECHR: Respect for Private and Family Life.
- Article 8 ECHR: Protection of Personal Data.
- Article 47 ECHR: Right to an Effective Remedy and a Fair Hearing.
- Article 48 ECHR: Presumption of Innocence and Rights of the Defence.



# Key fundamental rights

These are not the only rights affected. We could also discuss equality, non-discrimination or freedom of expression.

What is particularly interesting is that none of these rights are new. Some technologies are new, but the rights remain the same.

➤ What changes is the way in which we must protect them.



# Key fundamental rights

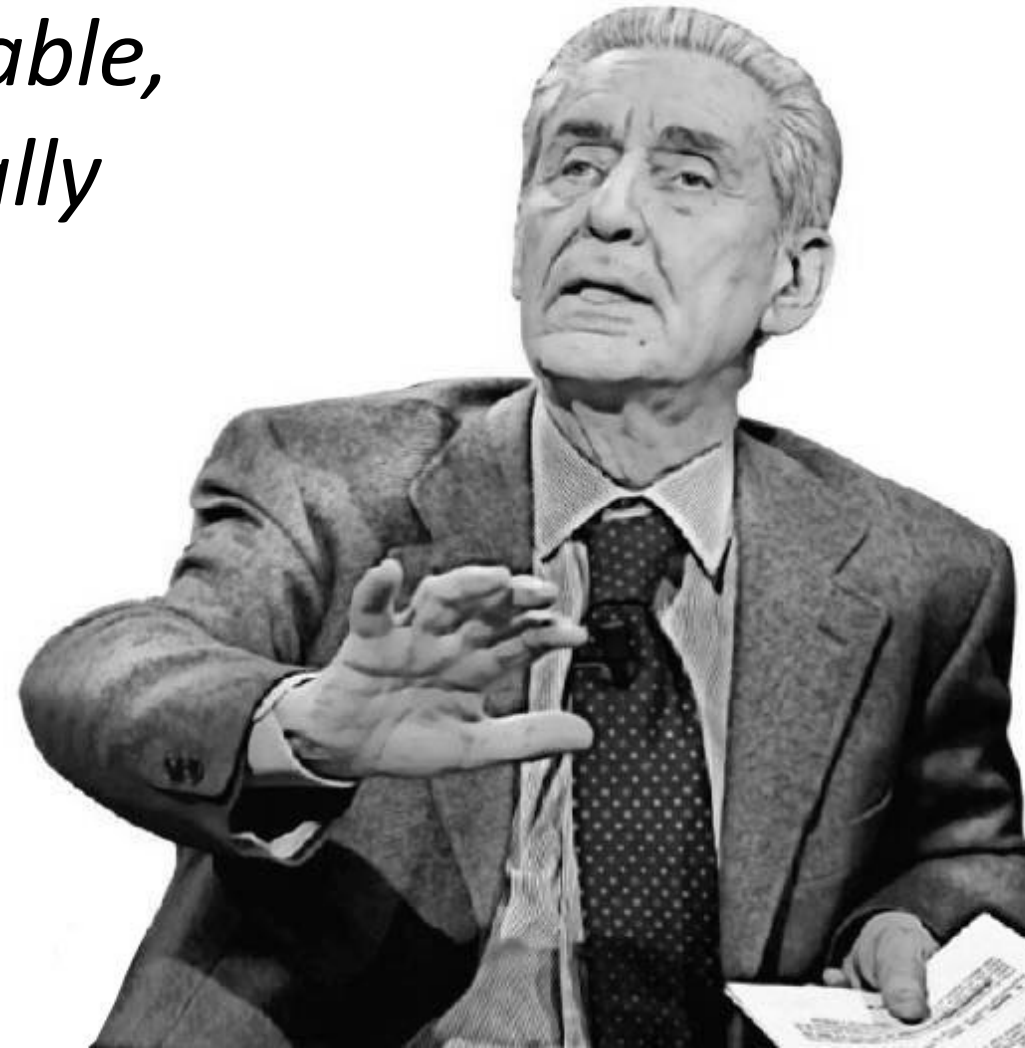
Digitalisation does not create new human rights, but it creates new ways of infringing them.

For that reason, human rights must become the starting point of every digital transformation strategy in the justice sector.

And precisely because these rights require protection, we must now examine the role played by the ethical values of the legal profession.

*“Not everything technologically possible is also socially desirable, ethically acceptable or legally justified”*

STEFANO RODOTÀ





# Ethics of the Legal Profession in the Digital Era



# The ethical pillars of the legal profession

We have seen that digitalisation may affect a number of fundamental rights.

⇒ Who protects those rights?

Judges play an essential role. Legislators do as well. However, the first line of defence is often the lawyer.

For that reason, we must consider how new technologies affect the ethical principles that define our profession.



# The ethical pillars of the legal profession

Digital transformation has not created new professional values.

The fundamental values remain exactly the same and european lawyers continue to be guided by:

- Independence
- Confidentiality
- Loyalty
- Integrity
- Professional competence



# The ethical pillars of the legal profession

We do not need a new ethics. We need to apply existing ethical principles to new circumstances.

The fundamental principles of the legal profession have demonstrated remarkable resilience for decades, and in some cases, even centuries.

Our task is therefore not to replace legal ethics, but to reinterpret it for a digital environment.

# The ethical pillars of the legal profession

Independence

Confidentiality

Loyalty to  
the client

Integrity

Professional  
competence

Independence is perhaps the defining characteristic of the legal profession.

Traditionally, independence has meant freedom from political pressure, economic interests, institutional interference and inappropriate influence from clients.

Digitalisation, however, introduces new forms of dependency, often less visible than traditional threats.

# The ethical pillars of the legal profession

Independence

Confidentiality

Loyalty to  
the client

Integrity

Professional  
competence

Today lawyers increasingly depend on digital platforms, cloud service providers, legal technology vendors or AI systems.

What happens when a significant part of professional practice relies upon technological infrastructures that lawyers do not control?

We must ensure that technological dependence does not become professional dependence.

Technology may support professional judgment, but it must never replace it.

# The ethical pillars of the legal profession

Independence

Confidentiality

Loyalty to  
the client

Integrity

Professional  
competence

Today, the lawyer's role depends on clients being able to share information they would not disclose to anyone else, including personal matters and confidential business information.

The lawyer should be the recipient of that information on a basis of confidence. Without the certainty of confidentiality there can be no trust.

# The ethical pillars of the legal profession

Independence

Confidentiality

Loyalty to  
the client

Integrity

Professional  
competence

The [CCBE Charter](#) emphasises that confidentiality has a dual nature: it is both a duty of the lawyer and a fundamental right of the client.

The principle of confidentiality under the CCBE Charter includes other related concepts, including legal professional privilege and professional secrecy.

# The ethical pillars of the legal profession

Independence

Confidentiality

Loyalty to  
the client

Integrity

Professional  
competence

While the rules may differ at national level, the underlying philosophy is highly similar. All regard confidentiality as a foundational element of legal practice.

In the digital age, technology changes the way we receive, process and store information, but it does not change our obligation to protect it.

# The ethical pillars of the legal profession

Independence

Confidentiality

Loyalty to  
the client

Integrity

Professional  
competence

Lawyers must always act in the client's best interests while preserving independence, avoiding conflicts of interest and safeguarding confidentiality.

Today, however, lawyers must also ensure that the use of AI systems, digital platforms and automated tools does not compromise their independent judgement or their clients' legitimate interests.

# The ethical pillars of the legal profession

Independence

Confidentiality

Loyalty to  
the client

Integrity

Professional  
competence

Integrity acquires new dimensions in the digital era.

For decades, the primary concern was professional honesty and candour.

Today, however, we must also address new risks such as deepfakes, synthetic documents, manipulated evidence and AI hallucinations.

# The ethical pillars of the legal profession

Independence

Confidentiality

Loyalty to  
the client

Integrity

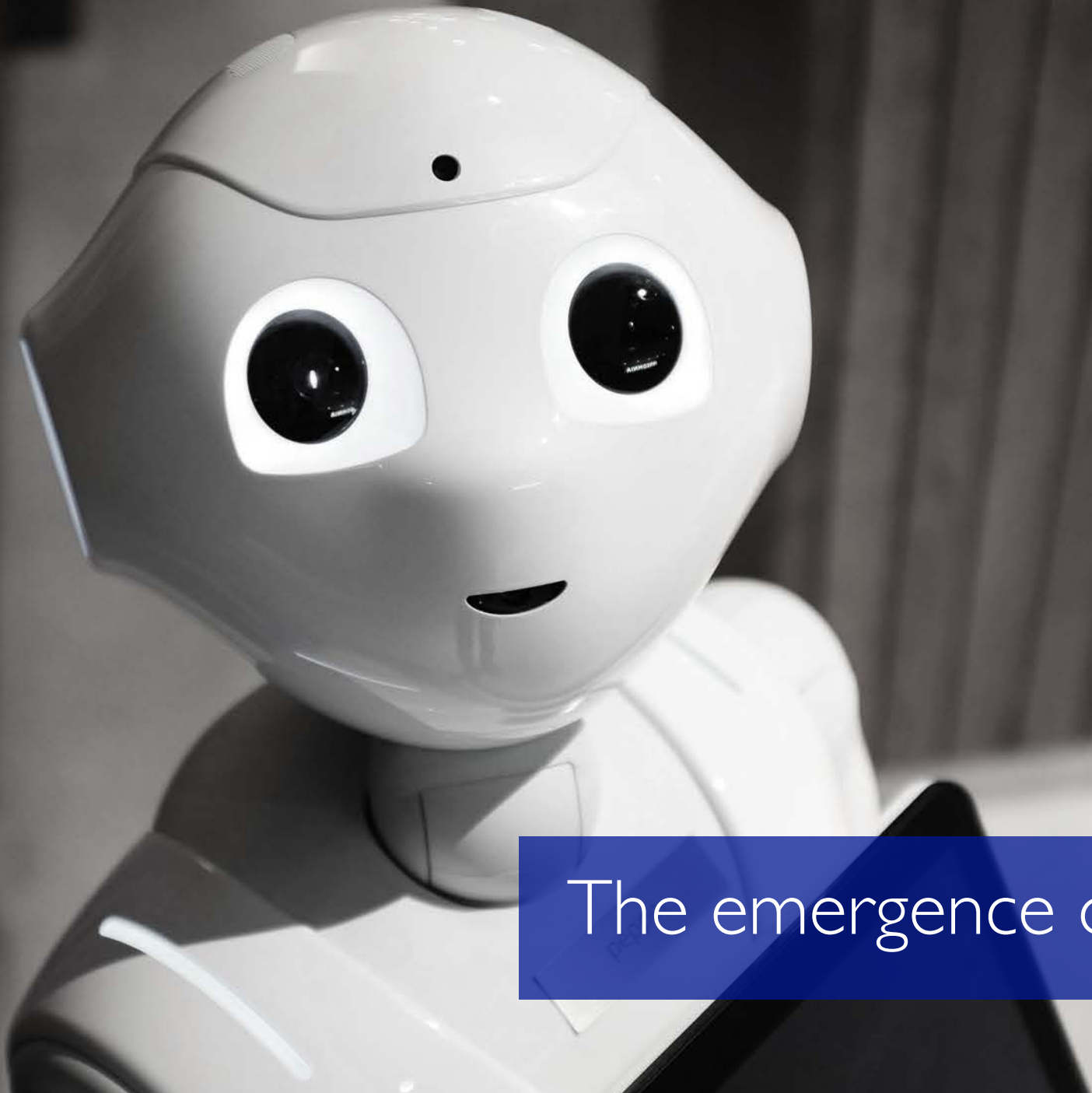
Professional  
competence

Professional competence is also evolving.

Traditionally, competence meant legal knowledge but today it also requires an understanding of technological risks.

Lawyers are not expected to become engineers, but they are expected to understand technology sufficiently to supervise it, challenge it, explain it to clients and identify the risks associated with it.

What happens when Artificial  
Intelligence becomes part of judicial  
systems and legal practice?



The emergence of AI



# AI ethical aspects

The rapid development of AI has posed significant challenges to the legal profession, particularly in terms of professional responsibility and ethical standards.

In response, European and national institutions representing the legal and judicial professions have developed ethical principles, guidance and regulatory frameworks aimed at ensuring that technological innovation remains compatible with the rule of law and the core values of Justice.



# AI ethical aspects

In 2018, the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) of the Council of Europe adopted the [European Ethical Charter on the use of Artificial Intelligence in judicial systems and their environment](#).

Although it predates the rise of generative AI, it remains one of the most influential European documents in this field because it establishes a principle that runs through all subsequent European initiatives:

- Fundamental rights must not be adapted to technology. Technology must adapt to fundamental rights.



# AI ethical aspects

CEPEJ has identified the following core principles that should be respected in the field of AI and justice, principles that continue to guide European thinking today:

- Principle of respect for fundamental rights
- Principle of non-discrimination
- Principle of quality and security
- Principle of transparency, impartiality and fairness
- Principle of user control



# AI ethical aspects

In its report "[CCBE Considerations on the Legal Aspects of Artificial Intelligence](#)", the CCBE recognises that AI is increasingly transforming legal practice and creating new opportunities for lawyers.

AI-powered tools can support legal professionals in a wide range of activities, including:

- Legal research and the analysis of legislation, case law and legal literature.



# AI ethical aspects

- Due diligence processes, contract review and compliance assessments.
- E-Discovery and technology-assisted review, enabling the efficient identification of relevant documents.
- Document automation, allowing lawyers to prepare legal documents more quickly and efficiently.

These technologies can improve efficiency and reduce costs while allowing lawyers to focus on higher-value professional tasks.



# AI ethical aspects

The CCBE stresses that AI must be developed and deployed in a manner that respects fundamental rights, the rule of law and access to justice.

Lawyers remain responsible for ensuring that the use of AI is consistent with legal obligations, professional ethics and the protection of fundamental rights.

Particular attention should be paid to the protection of human dignity, privacy and personal data, access to justice, equality of arms, non-discrimination and the rights to an effective remedy and a fair trial.



# AI ethical aspects

The CCBE underlines that AI may support legal analysis and decision-making processes, but it should never replace human judgement. The report highlights the importance of:

- Human review and oversight
- Transparency and explainability
- Accountability
- The possibility of challenging AI-generated outcomes
- Judicial independence and procedural fairness

The key point is that legal responsibility cannot be delegated to an algorithm.



Response of the CGAE

# Response of the General Council of Spanish Lawyers

The CGAE has issued a [White Paper on Artificial Intelligence and Law](#) and adopted Guidance Note 3/2026 to assist lawyers in the responsible use of these technologies.

The White Paper provides technical, legal and ethical guidance on impact of AI on legal practice .

It identifies the main uses of AI, analyses the associated risks, and offers recommendations to ensure that its use remains aligned with professional standards, while highlighting the need for human supervision.



# Response of the General Council of Spanish Lawyers

The Guidance Note 3/2026 addresses new professional risks arising from generative AI, particularly the submission of legal documents containing errors.

It clarifies how existing deontological rules apply to this new technological context and reinforces lawyers' professional obligations.





Human oversight



## Core principle: AI as a tool

Both the White Paper and the Guidance Note establish that AI must function solely as an auxiliary tool.

Legal reasoning, decision-making and professional responsibility remain exclusively human functions, requiring continuous supervision and control.



# Duty of Diligence and Professional Care

The use of Artificial Intelligence reinforces the lawyer's duties of diligence, integrity and professional care.

Lawyers must carefully review all AI-generated outputs and ensure their legal accuracy, as any lack of supervision may constitute a breach of professional duty.

# Hallucinations

1113





# Duty of Verification

All AI-generated content must be critically verified before use.

This is essential because AI systems may produce plausible but incorrect information.

Failure to verify such content is considered a lack of diligence and could lead to disciplinary consequences.



# Duty of Verification

Failure to comply with this obligation may result in a breach of the fundamental principles of the legal profession set out in the Code of Conduct of the Spanish Legal Profession (CDAE):

➤ **Duty of diligence, loyalty and integrity (Article 4.1 CDAE):**

Lawyers must act with the highest standards of care, professionalism and integrity.

➤ **Duty of responsible use of technology (Article 21.2 CDAE):**

“Information and communication technologies must be used responsibly and diligently (...).”



# Responsible Use of AI Systems

Lawyers must use Artificial Intelligence in a responsible and informed manner, understanding its limitations and risks.

Blind reliance on automated outputs is incompatible with professional standards, and AI must always remain subject to human professional judgement.



# Confidentiality and Data Protection

The use of Artificial Intelligence must comply with professional secrecy and data protection obligations.

Lawyers must ensure that AI tools provide adequate safeguards to prevent the disclosure or misuse of sensitive client information.



# Non-Delegable Responsibility

Article 21.1 of the Code of Conduct of the Spanish Legal Profession (CDAE) provides: *“The use of information and communication technologies does not exempt lawyers from complying with the ethical rules governing the profession or with the obligations arising from the regulations applicable to the information society.”*

Lawyers remain solely responsible for any document they sign or submit, regardless of whether AI has been used.

Responsibility cannot be transferred to technology providers and arises from the lawyer’s duty to supervise and verify all outputs.



# Disciplinary Liability and Sanctions

Improper use of Artificial Intelligence may result in disciplinary liability.

Submitting erroneous documents or failing to verify AI-generated outputs may constitute a serious offence under Article 125 of the General Statute of the Spanish Legal Profession (EGAE).

➤ **Article 125(u) EGAE – Offence against the dignity of the profession and the rules governing it:** “Any other acts or omissions constituting a serious offence against the dignity of the profession and the rules governing it (...).”



# Disciplinary Liability and Sanctions

In more serious cases, especially where the conduct is repeated or causes significant prejudice to the client's defence, it may be considered a very serious disciplinary offence under Article 124(g) EGAE.



# Recommendations

With regard to the duty of professional diligence, the following good practices are recommended:

➤ **Understand the AI tools you use.**

Not all AI systems are equally reliable, and not all tasks are suitable for AI assistance.

➤ **Never rely on AI outputs without critical review.**

Read and assess all generated content carefully before using it.



# Recommendations

➤ **Always verify information against reliable legal sources.**

Check legislation, case law and legal reasoning using trusted legal databases and authoritative sources.

➤ **Use AI only in areas within your expertise.**

AI should not be relied upon in fields where you lack sufficient knowledge to identify errors.

➤ **Maintain internal traceability of AI use.**

Document when and how AI has been used in order to support accountability, oversight and professional responsibility.



# Summary

AI does not alter the fundamental principles of the legal profession.

On the contrary, it reinforces the need for diligence, supervision and accountability, as lawyers remain fully responsible for their professional actions at all times.

Training will always  
prevail over sanctions





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CONSEJO GENERAL

The General Council of Spanish Lawyers has complemented its response to Artificial Intelligence with a strong commitment to professional training and digital skills development.

# Digital Skills and Training for the Legal Profession

The UPRO programme was launched as a large-scale training initiative to help lawyers prepare for the technological transformation of the legal sector.

The programme offers 150 hours of specialised training in areas such as Artificial Intelligence, cybersecurity, digital justice, blockchain and data management, combining online and in-person learning.





## Response of the CGPJ



# Judicial Institutional Response to AI

Like the CGAE, the General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ) has addressed the challenges posed by Artificial Intelligence through Instruction 2/2026.

Its approach is specifically focused on safeguarding judicial independence, the integrity of judicial decision-making and the protection of fundamental rights in the exercise of judicial functions.



# Judicial Institutional Response to AI

In line with the approach adopted by the CGAE, Artificial Intelligence is conceived as a support tool that may assist with tasks such as legal research, document analysis or case preparation.

Nevertheless, judging remains an exclusively human function that cannot be delegated to automated systems.



# Core Principles Governing the Use of AI

Like the obligations imposed on lawyers, the Instruction establishes that the use of AI must be subject to human control, responsibility and strict limitations.

Judges must retain full control over the process and AI cannot operate autonomously in decision-making, fact assessment or legal interpretation.



# Specific safeguards: Judicial independence

Beyond general obligations, the Instruction introduces specific safeguards linked to the judicial function.

It emphasises the need to preserve judicial independence and to prevent any influence of AI on the judge's freedom of decision, while ensuring full respect for fundamental rights such as equality and non-discrimination.

# Specific safeguards: Authorisation and control



Unlike the framework applicable to lawyers, the Instruction establishes a stricter regime for judges.

They may only use AI systems that have been officially provided or authorised by the competent authorities, and these systems must be subject to quality controls and auditing.



# Drafting of Judicial Decisions

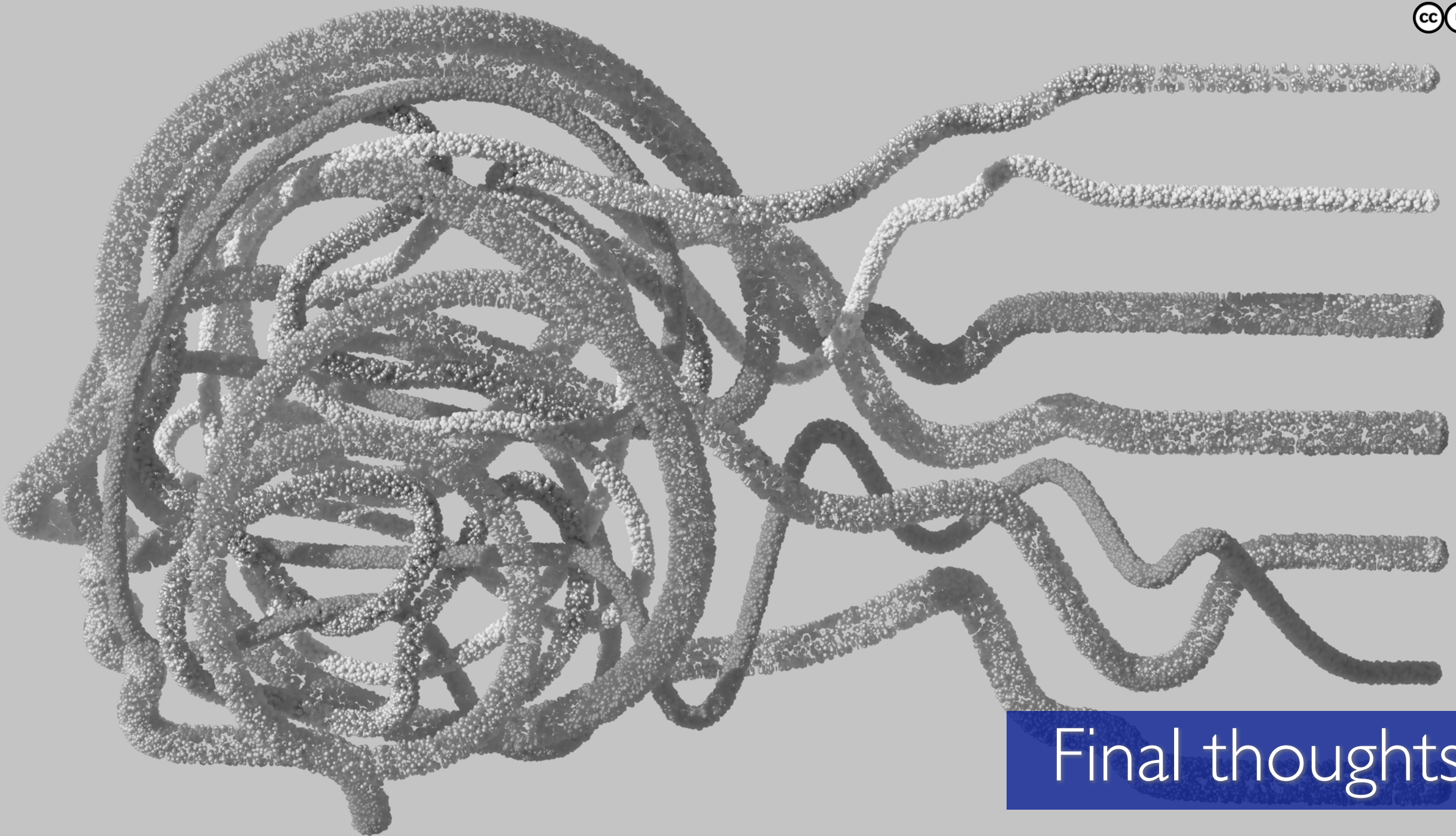
AI may assist in drafting judicial decisions, but any draft must be subject to a complete, personal and critical review by the judge.

These drafts do not constitute automated decisions and must be freely modified before being validated as judicial rulings.



# Summary

While both the CGAE and the CGPJ adopt a similar approach based on human control and responsibility, the use of AI in the judiciary is subject to stricter safeguards aimed at preserving judicial independence, protecting fundamental rights and maintaining public trust in the administration of justice.



Final thoughts

# Beware of biases



**RACISM  
IS NOT  
OPINION**

**RACISM  
IS NOT  
OPINION**





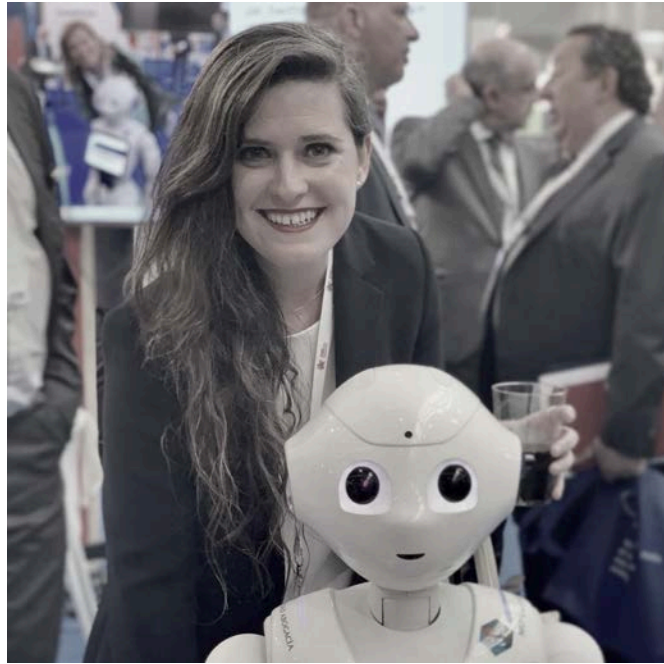
Aquí tienes las nuevas imágenes, donde se te representa hablando en un auditorio mientras das

The danger is not that machines are becoming more and more like us.

The danger is that we start becoming like them.

We are professions that uphold safeguards





We have the knowledge, the ethical framework and a wide range of opportunities yet to be discovered.

HUMAN  
RIGHTS  
ARE NOT  
OPTIONAL



Salvador Guerrero Palomares

## Videoconferencing in European Criminal Judicial Cooperation



Training of Lawyers in various areas of EU law 2 **#TRAVAR2**



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# Opening: The Central Question



## THE SCENARIO

Romanian national in Bucharest. Criminal proceedings in Madrid. Physical transfer: months + EAW. The court offers a videoconference.

*Threat to the right of defence — or the right of defence made real?*

Honest answer: it can be either.

What matters is not the technology — it is the legal conditions under which it is used.

1

## BINDING LAW

Second Protocol · EIO Directive  
· Regulation 2023/2844

2

## CASE LAW

ECtHR (Strasbourg)  
CJEU (Luxembourg)

3

## CURRENT GAPS

8 risks the framework does not adequately address

# Part I — Two Different Uses of Videoconferencing



## USE 1

### TAKING EVIDENCE

*Witness · Expert · Accused*

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EU: Art. 24 Directive 2014/41/EU (EIO)

CoE: Art. 9 Second Additional Protocol 2001

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Consent required for accused.  
Executing authority formally involved.  
Representative present.  
Proportionality.

## USE 2

### APPEARING AT HEARINGS

*Bail · EAW · Enforcement · Trial*

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EU: Art. 6 Regulation 2023/2844

In force: 1 May 2025

CoE: Art. 9 Second Protocol (2001)

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Express, free, informed consent  
after legal advice required.  
Private lawyer channel guaranteed.  
Conducting authority responsible.

**COMMON TENSION: Procedural efficiency vs. Right of the accused to a fair trial**

# Part II — Legal Framework: Council of Europe



## Second Additional Protocol to the 1959 Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters

2001

In force  
2004

### ART. 9 — SCOPE

Hearing witness or expert by VC when physical appearance not possible or desirable.

### SAFEGUARDS

Judicial rep. of requested State present throughout. Identity verified. Witness may refuse.

### ART. 9(8) — ACCUSED

Written consent of accused required.  
Authorities of BOTH States must agree.

### GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Fully applies to: UK · Turkey · Ukraine · Western Balkans (non-EU CoE members)

# Part II — Legal Framework: EIO Directive 2014/41/EU

Mutual recognition · Issuing authority issues EIO · Executing authority must recognise and execute · Narrow exhaustive refusal grounds



## 1. ISSUE EIO

Issuing authority identifies need. VC for witness, expert, suspect or accused.

## 2. EXECUTE

Executing authority recognises and acts. Only narrow grounds for refusal.

## 3. SAFEGUARDS

Executing rep. present. Identity verified. Proportionality (Art. 6 EIO Directive).

### CONSENT

Executing State MAY refuse if accused does not consent — optional ground, accused only

### DOMESTIC REFUSAL

Art. 24(4): also refusable if not permitted in a comparable domestic case

### NO UNILATERAL VC

Executing authority must be formally involved, verify identity, have rep. present

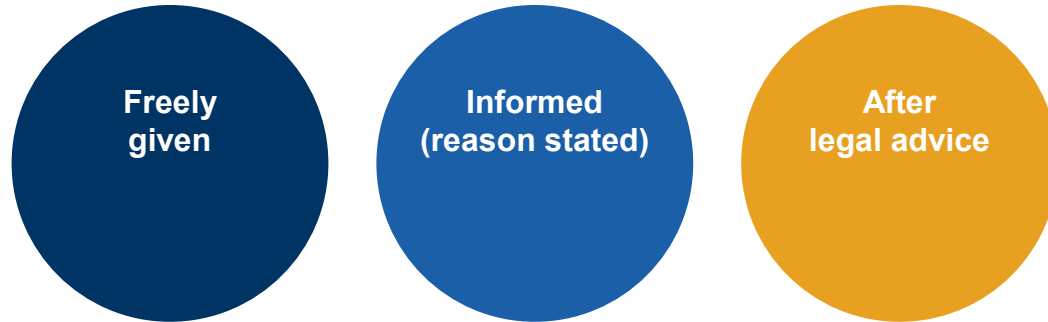
# Part II — Legal Framework: Regulation 2023/2844



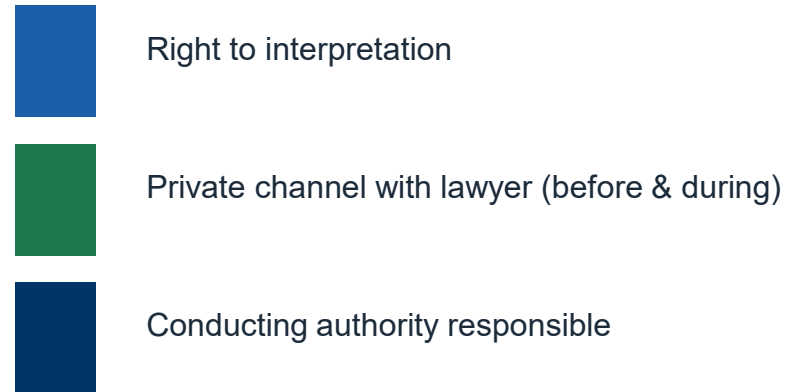
SCOPE: Appearances · Bail · EAW · Enforcement | NOT: evidence hearings | NOT: trial hearings on guilt

In force: 1 May 2025

## ARTICLE 6 — THREE CONSENT REQUIREMENTS



## THREE ESSENTIAL GUARANTEES



*Exception: serious threat to public security or public health only*

### KEY GAP



The Regulation guarantees private lawyer-client communication but sets NO mandatory technical standard for encryption, recording prohibition, or liability for breach. EU law says WHAT must be achieved — not HOW.

# Part III — ECtHR: Building the Framework



2006

## MARCELLO VIOLA v. Italy

FOUNDATION: VC not contrary to Art. 6 if legitimate aim pursued + due process safeguards in place.

2010

## SAKHNOVSKIY [GC] v. Russia

GC TEST: no technical obstacles + effective, confidential communication with counsel required.

2025

## KUCERA v. Austria

COVID-19 = legitimate aim. No violation where counsel was present and no prior objection raised.

## 6 PRINCIPLES:

- 1) VC is not, as such, contrary to article 6 ECHR (Marcello Viola)
- 2) Legitimate aim in each individual case must be justified (Marcello Viola)
- 3) Procedural safeguards must be in place (Sakhnovskiy)
- 4) Technical quality-no obstacles to be effectively heard (Sakhnovskiy)
- 5) Effective legal assistance and confidentiality (Sakhnovskiy)
- 6) Public hearing (Kucera)

# Part III — CJEU: Four Key Judgments



## GAVANOZOV II

C-852/19 · 2021

EIO for VC witness requires an **EFFECTIVE REMEDY** in the issuing State. Fundamental rights need prior judicial review — not just safeguards during the hearing.

## FP AND OTHERS

C-760/22 · 2024

Directive 2016/343 does NOT prohibit VC where accused expressly requests it. Art. 6 ECHR safeguards = minimum standard. CJEU incorporates ECtHR case law.

## BISSILLI

C-325/24 - 2025

EIO may cover VC appearance IF evidential purpose. Executing State cannot refuse solely on domestic-law equivalence. Individualised assessment always required.

## KEY PRINCIPLES

- 1) Directive 2016/343 does not prohibit VC.
- 2) VC must comply with requirements of Article 6 ECHR and 47 Charter (FP and Others).
- 3) Issuing EIO for VC requires the existence of effective remedy to challenge it (Gavanozov).
- 4) VC can be issued for evidentiary and for appearance purposes jointly (but not just for appearance).

# Part III bis — Practical Map: Which Rules Apply?



## WHAT IS THE VC FOR?

### TAKING EVIDENCE

#### Same country

Domestic law  
(Art. 6 ECHR  
+ Art. 47 Charter)

#### Another EU State

EIO Directive  
Art. 24

#### Non-EU CoE

Second  
Additional  
Protocol 2001  
Art. 9

### APPEARANCE ONLY

#### Same country

National law  
(Art. 6 ECHR  
+ Art. 47 Charter)

#### Bail/EAW/Enforce

Reg. 2023/2844  
Art. 6

#### Trial hearing

EIO Art.24 IF for  
evidential also  
OR  
Second Protocol

### KEY DISTINCTION

The EIO requires an evidential purpose — it cannot be used for pure appearance. For trial appearances without evidence, only the Second Additional Protocol (Art. 9(8)) provides a cross-border mechanism (mutual assistance, not mutual recognition).

# Part IV — Eight Risks: Gaps in the Framework



## 1. CONFIDENTIALITY

No encryption standard, no recording ban, no criminal sanction for breach

## 2. IMMEDIACY

Camera distortion of judicial credibility assessment — no EU quality standard

## 3. EQUALITY OF ARMS

Detained accused lacks document access; unequal technical infrastructure

## 4. INTERPRETATION

Dir. 2010/64 standard very hard to meet across jurisdictions in VC

## 5. NORMALISATION

Post-pandemic routine use without individual legitimate aim — who challenges?

## 6. VULNERABLE

Zero specific safeguards in any binding instrument for vulnerable accused

## 7. FICTION OF CONSENT

VC or in absentia? Reg. 2023/2844 lacks a verification protocol for free consent

## 8. SOLEMNITY

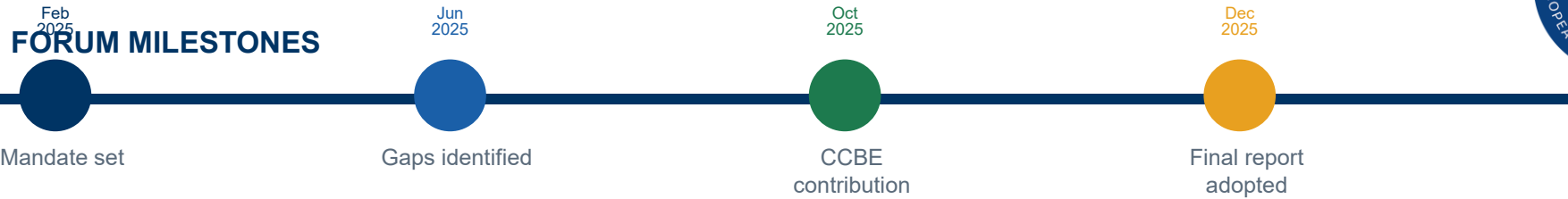
Trial as public constitutional event — remote screen risks eroding democratic legitimacy

# Part V — The High-Level Forum on EU Criminal Justice 2025



**100+**

participants  
Feb–Dec 2025



## POLITICAL SIGNAL

Majority of Member States support new cross-border VC rules. Expansion: no longer 'if' but 'how'.

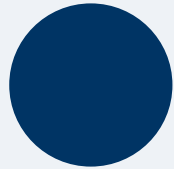
## DIVISIONS

Some States: national court discretion must remain. No agreement on instrument.

## NEXT STEPS

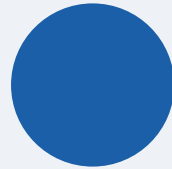
Commission impact assessment → legislative proposal on remote participation + EU VC hub via e-Justice Portal

# Part V — The CCBE's Seven Demands



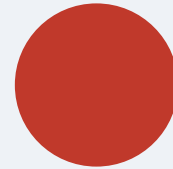
## 1 EXCEPTION PRINCIPLE

VC = exception for hearings on merits. Cost never justifies erosion.



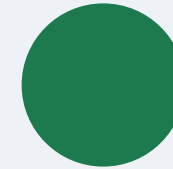
## 2 CONSENT

Informed & free, with legal advice and effective remedy to challenge.



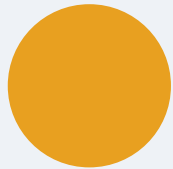
## 3 LAWYER IN CUSTODY

In-person lawyer at detention site to prevent off-screen intimidation.



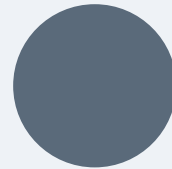
## 4 CONFIDENTIALITY

Breach = criminal offence. Evidence obtained in breach = inadmissible.



## 5 WITNESS.

Art. 6(3)(d): face-to-face examination at witness location if impossible.



## 6 TECH STANDARDS

Mandatory EU-wide minimum: 'true-to-life hearing experience' + document access.



## 7 TRAINING

Sufficient for competent authorities and legal practitioners.

# Conclusions



## WHAT WE HAVE

Basic architecture in place: Second Protocol  
· EIO Directive · Reg. 2023/2844

Principles directly enforceable: legitimate  
aim, tech quality, confidential comms,  
remedies, fair trial guarantees.

Case law reactive, not preventive. Important  
gaps remain in binding instruments.

Commission consultation on EIO Directive:  
January 2026. Our moment.

## WHAT REMAINS OPEN

Gaps: no encryption standard · no consent  
verification · no safeguards for vulnerable

Normalisation without justification —  
challenge it every time

Technology can serve justice — only if  
governed by law, not convenience alone

Use the law now: challenge EIOs · raise  
confidentiality failures · object on the record

*Videoconferencing is here to stay. The only question: on terms worthy of the rights it touches.*



Eva Massa

## **E-evidence procedures**



Training of Lawyers in various areas of EU law 2 **#TRAVAR2**



Co-funded by the EU

## In this session:

- What is e-evidence and why does it matter?
- European legal framework.
- How to obtain e-evidence?
- E-Evidence life cycle.
- Challenges.
- Checklist for lawyers.





## What is e-evidence and why does it matter?

Any information generated, stored or transmitted in digital form that may later be needed to prove or disprove a fact disputed in legal proceeding (CoE Guide).

**85% of criminal  
investigations**

**Held by private  
service providers**

**Traditional tools are  
too slow**

# Categories



# European legal framework



## Any offence involving digital evidence

- Core procedural powers.
- International cooperation tools.
- Transborder access in limited cases.



## Regulation (EU) 2023/1543 Directive (EU) 2023/1544

- European Production Order (EPOC-PR).
- European Preservation Order (EPOC) .
- Strict deadlines.



- Used for broader investigative measures, including digital evidence.
- Slower than EPOC/EPOC-PR but covers more intrusive actions.

## Budapest Convention – innovative provisions

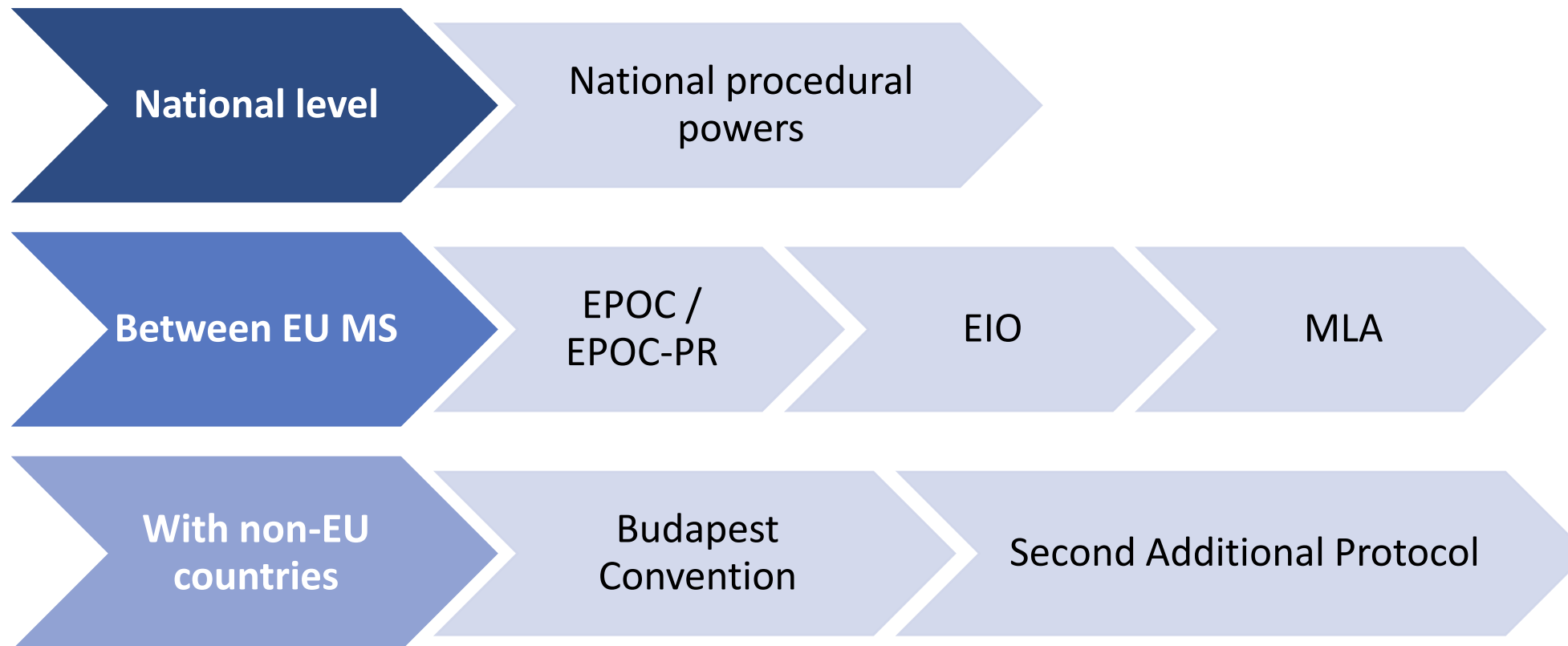
- Expedited preservation of stored computer data.
- Partial Disclosure of Traffic Data.
- Production Order.
- Interception of content data.



### Conditions and Safeguards

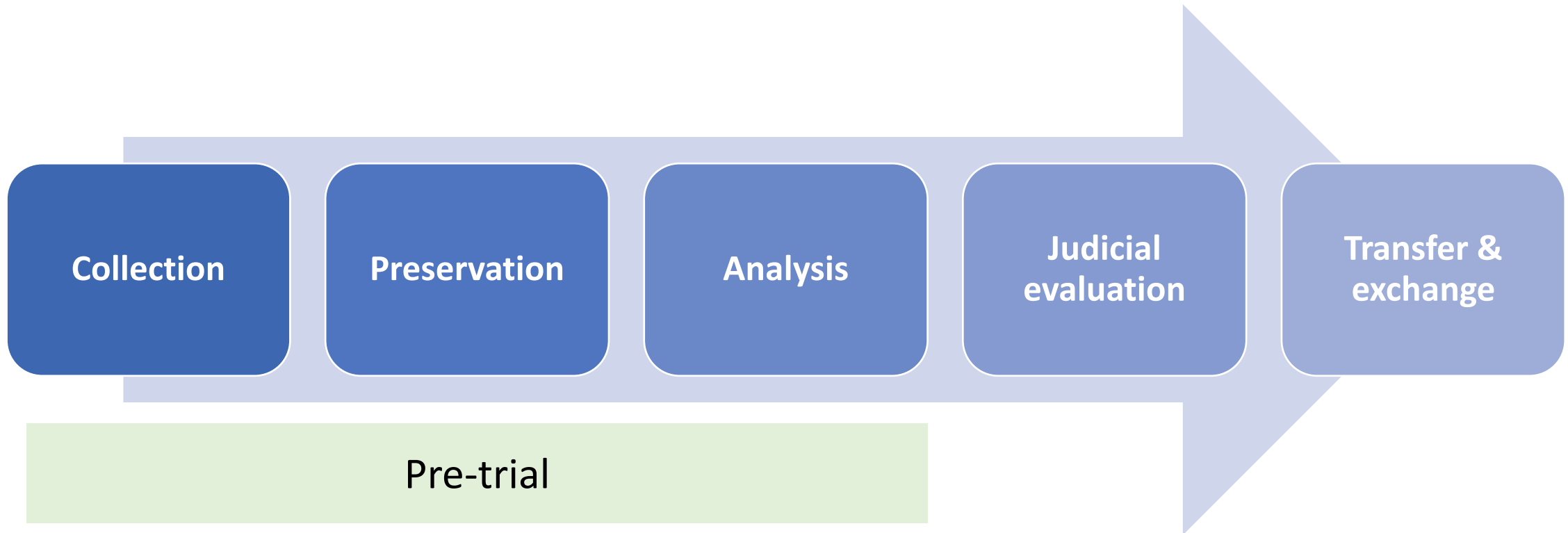
- Principle of proportionality.
- Judicial or independent supervision.
- Grounds justifying exercise of powers.
- Limitation of scope and duration of powers.

# How to obtain e-evidence





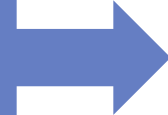
# E-Evidence life cycle



- Authenticity, integrity and reliability.
- **Chain of custody.**

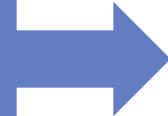
# Challenges

**Diversity of legal frameworks**



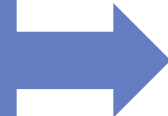
Lawyers must navigate a multi-layered system.

**Data volatility and speed**



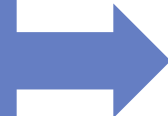
Real risk of losing evidence.

**Provider compliance**



Inconsistent & unpredictable cooperation.

**Technical barriers**



Data may be incomplete or unusable.

# Checklist for lawyers



## **Data categories.**

Different rules, threshold & safeguards.



**Strict deadlines:** 10 days / 8 hours (urgent).



**Fundamental rights safeguards:** proportionality, necessity, judicial oversight.

Balance between right to privacy and effective investigation.



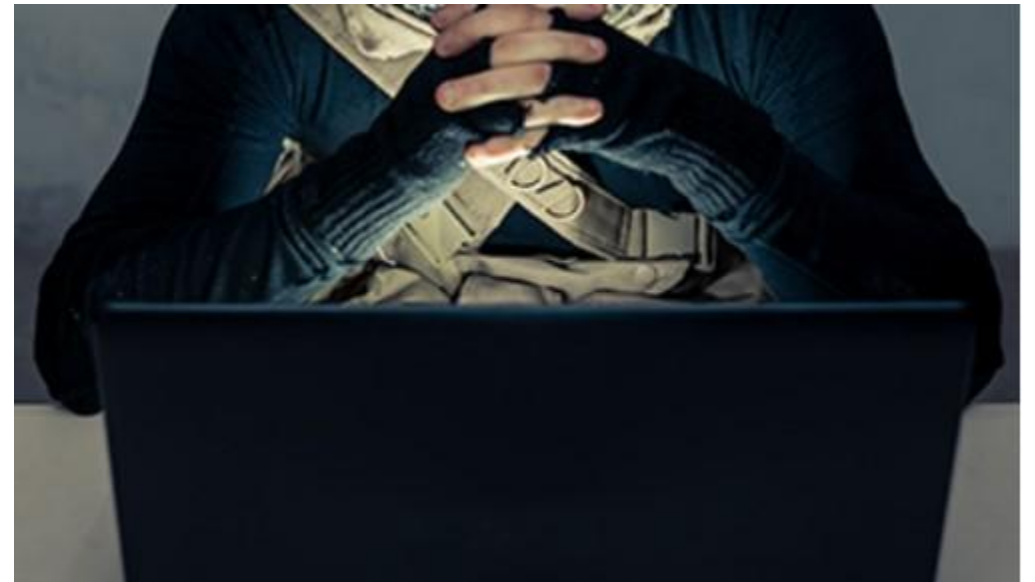
**Service providers:** broad definition (communication, hosting, domain...).

Non-EU providers offering services in the EU.

## Case example: terrorism investigation



- Encrypted message app.
- Multiple online accounts.



## Case example



- Who did the suspect communicate with?
- Did an attack planning take place?
- Were others involved?

# Actions to be taken



Issue an expedited preservation request to the service provider

- Freeze the data.
- It buys time while formal requests are prepared.



Obtain subscriber and traffic data

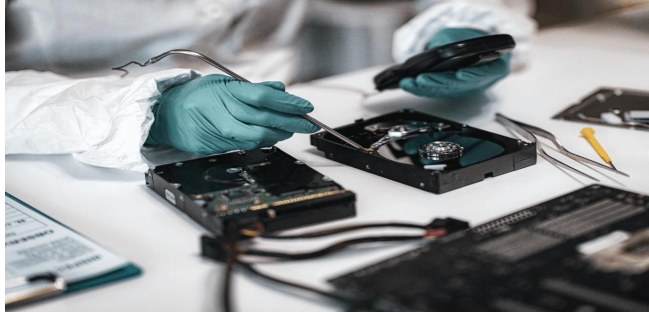
- EPOC-PR or EIO.
- To identify the user behind several accounts.



Access content data

- EPOC or MLA / Budapest C.
- Content can show intent, coordination, and level of preparation

# Actions to be taken



## Seizure and forensic extraction

- Device data to corroborate provider data and fills gaps.
- According to legal procedures and judicial authorisation requirements?



## Verify authenticity

- To demonstrate that the communications are genuine and unaltered.
- Assess legality.



## Cross-border cooperation

- Co-suspect or service provider in another EU MS..
- Ensure the correct legal instrument and procedural safeguards respected.

## Actions to be taken



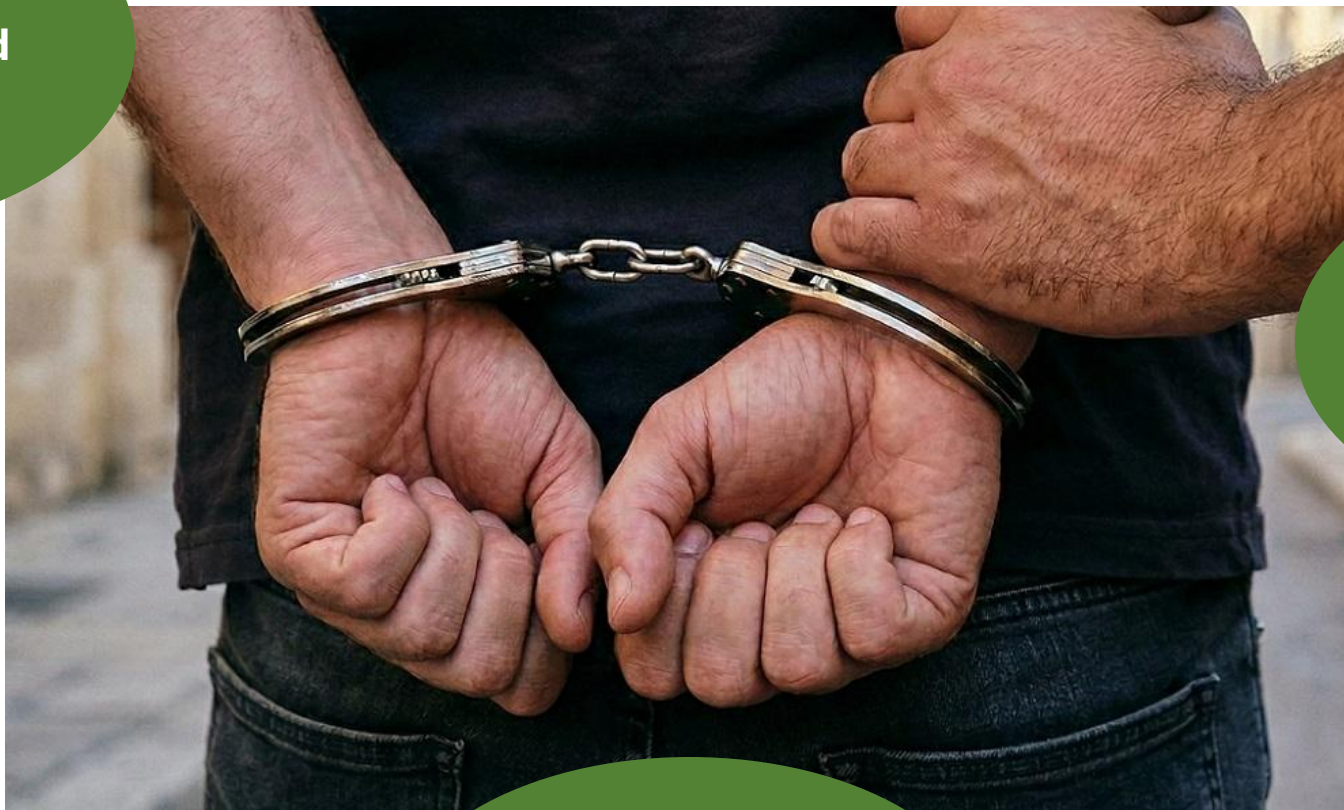
### Present before the Court

- Demonstrate authenticity, integrity, and lawfulness of acquisition



- ✓ where the evidence came from,
- ✓ how it was preserved,
- ✓ how it was collected,
- ✓ that it was not altered,
- ✓ that it was obtained in accordance with procedural and fundamental rights safeguards.

Charged with  
**terrorism-related  
offences**



Demonstrate  
**planning and  
coordination**

Link co-suspects  
**across borders**



Matthieu Chirez

## State of play and outlooks of the digitalisation of criminal proceedings in France



Training of Lawyers in various areas of EU law 2 #TRAVAR2



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# Agenda

## 01 Historical Introduction

From exception to norm · 2001 - today

## 02 Legislative Framework

Art. 706-71 CCP · Procedural instability

## 03 EU & Constitutional Limits

ECHR · QPC 2026 decision

## 04 Advantages & Drawbacks

Overview

## 05 The CNB Position

Structured & constant criticism

## 06 The Cost-Driven Drift

Warning: systemic risk

## 07 Jurisprudence as Safeguard

CE 2020 · CC 2026

## 08 Conclusion

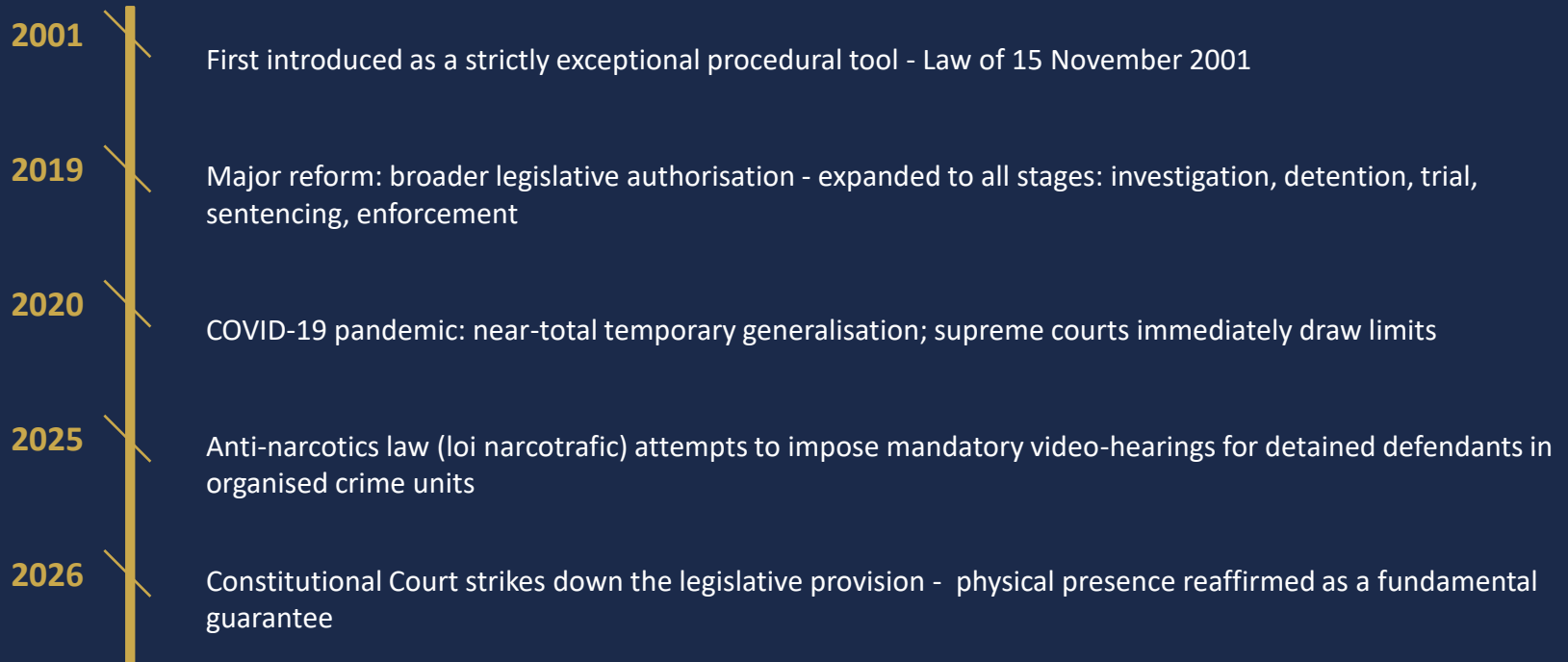
Key takeaways

## 09 Perspectives

What France needs · EU horizon



# From Exception to Norm



*From a derogatory tool to a structural feature of French criminal justice.*

# Article 706-71 CCP

## Scope of Application

Covers all stages: investigation, pre-trial detention, trial (witnesses, experts, civil parties), appeal, enforcement of sentences.

## Key Conditions

Requires: a judicial decision · technical guarantees (confidentiality, reliability) · consent of parties in some cases.

## An Unstable Procedural Regime

Growing case law on nullities: mandatory prior notice to the defendant, sanctions for procedural irregularities, increasing litigation.

## The Right to Refuse

Detained persons may oppose video-hearings in pre-trial detention matters — a key safeguard.

This right is limited where public order or escape risk is invoked.

## QPC n° 2026-1192 — 10 April 2026

The Constitutional Court struck down the provision that denied detained persons any right to appear physically — finding it an excessive infringement of defence rights.

Abrogation postponed to 31 October 2027.

*Physical presence is a fundamental guarantee.*



# An EU-Shaped Framework

## EU Directive 2014/41

### *European Investigation Order*

Enables cross-border video-hearings in criminal matters. Article 706-71 CCP expressly incorporates EU mechanisms: extradition, EIO, cross-border hearings.

## ECHR - Article 6

### *Right to a Fair Trial*

Case law requires that video-hearings do not undermine the right to be heard effectively. France must ensure equivalent procedural guarantees whether physical or remote.

## Constitutional Protection

### *Conseil Constitutionnel*

The Court has consistently held that video-hearings cannot disproportionately infringe defence rights - striking down provisions that limit the right to oppose or deny physical presence altogether.

*European and constitutional courts serve as the ultimate check on the legislature's overreach.*

# Advantages & Drawbacks

## Advantages

Reduction of prisoner transfers - security & cost savings

Faster scheduling of hearings

Continuity of proceedings during crises

## Drawbacks (the greater concern)

Impaired communication between lawyer and client during proceedings

Difficult choice for counsel: be at the court or beside the client?

Loss of solemnity - the physical trial has an irreplaceable human dimension

Technical biases: angle, framing and image quality distort the judge's perception

Dehumanisation of justice - the accused becomes a face on a screen

Undermines equality of arms and the oral adversarial process

# The National Bar Council: A Structured & Constant Critique

*The CNB does not oppose all use of video-hearings — but insists they remain a strictly limited exception, never a rule, and never a cost-cutting device.*

## 1 No normalisation

The CNB opposes any automatic generalisation. Video-hearings must remain a strictly justified exception — not the default.

## 2 Defence of physical presence

Physical presence guarantees the solemnity of proceedings, the human assessment of the defendant, and the quality of oral argument.

## 3 Concrete risks to defence rights

Difficulty communicating with the client · Counsel forced to choose between court and client · Loss of effectiveness of pleadings · Breach of equality of arms.

## 4 Dehumanising effects

Technical biases (angle, framing, quality) alter the judge's perception. The accused becomes a face on a screen — isolated, diminished.

## 5 CNB's minimum requirements

Priority to physical presence · Video only when strictly necessary · Effective right to refuse · Confidential lawyer-client channel · Adequate technical conditions.

*"Criminal justice cannot be reduced to a technical procedure. It rests on a human encounter between judge, lawyer and defendant." — CNB*



# The Cost-Driven Drift

**Video-hearings are increasingly justified on budgetary and logistical grounds - not on the merits of individual cases.**

## Key Risks

- Systematic use without genuine justification in each case
- Erosion of the defendant's right to physical presence
- Gradual normalisation of a degraded form of justice for detained persons

## CNB Reminder

- Video-hearings must remain the exception, never the rule
- Defendants must always retain a genuine and effective right to refuse
- Cost savings cannot override fundamental rights

---

*The Constitutional Court has already sanctioned the legislator on this point — Decision n° 2026-1192 QPC.*



# The Judge as Guardian

*When the legislature overreaches, courts push back.*

Conseil d'Etat

November 2020

## Suspension of video-hearings in criminal trials

During the second COVID lockdown, the Conseil d'Etat suspended the ordinance extending video-hearings to the criminal trial phase - finding it a serious and manifestly unlawful breach of defence rights.

Before a cour d'assises, the severity of penalties and the role of intimate conviction of judges and jurors confer a specific place to oral debate. Physical presence during closing arguments and the defendant's last word are essential.

Conseil Constitutionnel

April 2026

## QPC n° 2026-1192 - Anti-narcotics law struck down

The provision would have made video-hearing mandatory for all detained persons in organised crime units - no possibility of appearing physically for the entire duration of pre-trial detention.

The Court held: the importance of the guarantee attached to physical appearance before the competent court renders such a blanket prohibition an excessive infringement of defence rights.

*Both decisions confirm the same principle: videoconferencing is a tool in service of justice - not a substitute for it.*



# Key Takeaways

## A Necessary but Limited Tool

- A legitimate option — not a substitute for physical presence
- Use must be individually justified, case by case

## Fundamental Guarantees

- Right to oppose video-hearings in detention proceedings
- Confidential lawyer-client communication at all times
- Technical standards equivalent to a physical hearing

## The Human Dimension

- Criminal justice rests on a human encounter: judge, lawyer, defendant
- No efficiency gain can justify its elimination

*Justice is not a technical performance. It is a human encounter that the law must protect.*



# Perspectives

## What France Needs

1

### Mandatory advance notice

Defendants must be informed in writing before each hearing where a video-link is envisaged - with sufficient time to prepare.

2

### Right to counsel at remote end

Defence counsel must have the option to be physically present at the location where their client testifies or appears.

3

### Minimum technical standards

Clear procedural consequences for technical failures, including the possibility of nullity where audio or video quality impairs the effective exercise of defence rights

## The EU Horizon

### No unified EU standard yet

Member States apply ECHR Article 6 differently. There is no binding EU directive setting minimum technical or procedural standards for video-hearings in criminal proceedings.

### Defining minimum safeguards rights

Physical appearance before the court should remain the default model. Common standards could include prior information of the accused, confidential lawyer-client communication, minimum quality technical requirements.

### The role of defence lawyers

CCBE, national bars and legal practitioners across Europe are increasingly advocating for common safeguards to ensure that digital criminal proceedings fully respect defence rights

*The future challenge lies not in establishing whether criminal hearings can be conducted remotely, but in ensuring that remote participation never diminishes the right to a fair trial or the rights of the defence.*



Agathi Panayi

## Digitalisation of Criminal Proceedings in Cyprus The Use of Videoconferencing



Training of Lawyers in various areas of EU law 2 #TRAVAR2



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# Core Thesis and Structure

Videoconferencing is not only a technical tool; it is a procedural mechanism that must preserve the reliability of testimony and the fairness of criminal proceedings.

- Cypriot legal basis: Evidence Law Cap. 9, Article 36A
- Criminal procedure context: Cap. 155, Article 61
- Practical operation in Cypriot courts
- Fair trial safeguards under Article 6 ECHR
- Advantages, challenges and future prospects
- EU digital justice framework under Regulation (EU) 2023/2844

Key question: Can remote testimony modernise justice without weakening procedural fairness?



# Digitalisation of Criminal Proceedings

- Digital justice changes how courts communicate, receive documents and take evidence.
- In criminal proceedings, digitalisation affects participation, testimony and defence rights.
- Videoconferencing is one of the clearest examples of this transition.
- The legal issue is not only speed, but procedural legitimacy.

*Digitalisation modifies the method of participation, not the fundamental principles of criminal justice.*

Sources: European e-Justice Portal; EUR-Lex Regulation (EU) 2023/2844 summary.



# Traditional Criminal Procedure and Oral Evidence

- Physical presence before the court
- Oral testimony and direct examination
- Judicial observation of the witness
- Assessment of demeanor, credibility and spontaneity
- Confrontation between prosecution and defence evidence

The traditional model assumes that the court observes testimony directly and evaluates the witness in person.

Videoconferencing challenges this model because the witness is present through a screen rather than physically inside the courtroom.



# Legislative Framework for Videoconferencing in Cyprus

- Evidence Law Cap. 9 — Article 36A
- Criminal Procedure Law Cap. 155 — Article 61
- Laws 2(III)/2000, 5(III)/2012, 181(I)/2017 and 23(I)/2001
- Hague Convention framework
- European Convention on Human Rights
- Regulation (EU) 2023/2844

Cyprus uses a multi-layered framework: domestic evidence law, criminal procedure, international cooperation instruments and EU standards.

**Key point: videoconferencing is not merely administrative. It is legally regulated remote testimony within judicial proceedings.**

Source: European e-Justice Portal, Cyprus Member State notifications, sections on criminal matters and videoconferencing.



# Article 36A Cap. 9 — Videoconferencing

- Applies in criminal and civil proceedings
- Allows a witness abroad to testify by videoconference
- Requires the court to consider the “interest of justice”
- Defines videoconferencing as two-way audio and visual communication
- Court may impose necessary terms for the taking of testimony

Article 36A is the national gateway through which remote testimony enters Cypriot evidence law.

**Critical point:** the provision does not make remote testimony automatic; it preserves judicial discretion.

Source: European e-Justice Portal, section 36A text; Michael Kyprianou Law Firm summary; Harris Kyriakides commentary.



# Article 61 Cap. 155 — Criminal Procedure Context

- Article 36A regulates the admissibility and use of videoconferencing testimony.
- Article 61 places witness examination within the broader criminal procedure framework.
- Procedural safeguards remain applicable even where testimony is received remotely.
- Judicial supervision and the accused's participation rights remain central.

Remote testimony becomes part of the criminal procedure, not an exception outside it.

Academic formulation: Article 36A establishes the videoconferencing mechanism, while Article 61 situates witness examination within ordinary procedural fairness.

Source: European e-Justice Portal notification lists Cap. 155 Article 61 among criminal videoconferencing instruments.



# Practical Operation of Videoconferencing in Cyprus

- Videoconferencing systems installed in all Cypriot courts
- Mainly conducted through Cisco Webex
- Some courts expected to use Microsoft Teams
- Used for taking witness testimony
- Managed by the Judicial Service and the relevant court

Digital justice is already operational: the key issue is how it is controlled.

Source: European e-Justice Portal, Cyprus Member State notifications, lines on practical videoconferencing infrastructure.



# Procedural Safeguards and Fair Trial Rights

- Compliance with Article 6 ECHR
- Right to interpretation
- Identification through official documents
- Restricted access to videoconference links
- Attorney-client confidentiality through special rooms
- Judicial supervision throughout proceedings

The legitimacy of videoconferencing depends on safeguards, not technology alone.

Source: European e-Justice Portal, Cyprus criminal matters notification: identification, interpreter, confidentiality, no recording.



# Protection of Vulnerable Persons

- Sign language interpreters may be used where required
- Special protective measures may be taken for minors
- Parents or guardians may be informed before proceedings
- Videoconference proceedings are not recorded
- Confidentiality and controlled access remain central

Remote participation must adapt to the needs of vulnerable persons without reducing procedural protection.

This shows that digitalisation is not only about efficiency; it also requires safeguards tailored to the participant and the case.

Source: European e-Justice Portal, Cyprus Member State notifications: interpreters, minors, no recording and confidentiality.



# Article 36A Cap. 9 and Article 6 Regulation 2023/2844

## Article 36A Cap. 9

- National Cypriot law
- Allows videoconference testimony
- Uses the “interest of justice” criterion
- Focuses on witness testimony
- Operates within the Cypriot procedural framework

## Article 6 Regulation 2023/2844

- EU law
- Promotes videoconferencing in judicial cooperation
- Emphasises procedural safeguards
- Supports cross-border judicial digitalisation
- Frames Member State digital readiness

The EU framework does not replace national procedure; it complements and pressures Member States toward digital readiness.

Sources: Regulation (EU) 2023/2844; European e-Justice Portal Cyprus notification.



# Advantages of Videoconferencing

- Faster access to witness testimony
- Lower travel and administrative costs
- Useful for witnesses located abroad
- Supports cross-border cooperation
- Reduces procedural delays where physical attendance is difficult

Efficiency is legitimate only when it remains compatible with fairness.

This is why the court's "interest of justice" criterion is crucial: it prevents videoconferencing from becoming a mere convenience.



# Critical Legal Issues

## Can the court assess a witness equally effectively through a screen?

- Demeanor and body language
- Spontaneity of testimony
- Immediacy principle
- Witness credibility assessment
- Confrontation rights
- Possible influence by third persons

The main issue is not whether videoconferencing is technically possible, but whether it preserves the quality of criminal justice.

This is where Article 36A's discretion and procedural safeguards become essential.



# Challenges and Legal Concerns

- Technical problems may interrupt testimony or hearing participation
- Cybersecurity risks affect the integrity of remote proceedings
- Data protection concerns arise when digital platforms are used
- Confrontation rights must remain effective in criminal proceedings
- Assessment of witness credibility may be harder through a screen

Digital justice is only legitimate when technical convenience does not undermine procedural fairness.

These concerns explain why Article 36A gives the court discretion and why fair trial safeguards must remain central in every remote hearing.



# EU Digital Justice and Electronic Evidence

- Regulation (EU) 2023/2844 digitalises existing judicial cooperation channels.
- It supports electronic communication and videoconferencing in cross-border matters.
- EU e-Evidence Package responds to emails, cloud data, mobile data and online communications.
- Digital evidence increases the need for secure, reliable and admissible procedures.

The future of criminal evidence is increasingly digital.

Sources: EUR-Lex Regulation (EU) 2023/2844 summary; EUR-Lex Regulation (EU) 2023/1543 e-Evidence.



# Judicial Discretion: Videoconferencing Is Not Automatic

- The court retains discretion under Article 36A.
- The “interest of justice” criterion controls the use of remote testimony.
- Courts may impose necessary conditions.
- Videoconferencing may be refused where safeguards are insufficient.
- Modernisation must not override the rights of the accused.

Cypriot courts do not automatically permit videoconferencing; they assess whether it truly serves justice.

This provides academic balance: digitalisation is accepted, but not at any cost.



# Future Prospects

- Expansion of digital courts and remote judicial infrastructure
- Electronic case management and digital filing systems
- AI tools may support legal administration and document handling
- Further EU integration through digital judicial cooperation
- Modernisation of procedures while preserving fair trial rights

The future is not simply more technology; it is more legally controlled technology.

# Conclusion

Cypriot judicial practice demonstrates a gradual but clear transition towards digitally facilitated justice, while maintaining judicial discretion and procedural safeguards necessary for the protection of fair trial rights.

- Article 36A creates the national evidence law basis.
- Article 61 anchors witness examination in criminal procedure.
- Regulation 2023/2844 places Cyprus within the EU digital justice framework.
- The key challenge is balancing efficiency with fair trial guarantees.

Digital justice must strengthen—not weaken—criminal justice.



# Selected Sources

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- European e-Justice Portal — Digitalisation Regulation: Cyprus Member State notifications.
- Regulation (EU) 2023/2844 — Digitalisation of judicial cooperation and access to justice.
- EUR-Lex summary: Digitalisation of judicial cooperation in civil, commercial and criminal matters.
- Evidence Law Cap. 9 — Article 36A: Videoconferencing.
- Criminal Procedure Law Cap. 155 — Article 61.
- Michael Kyprianou Law Firm — Legal proceedings in Cyprus entering the digital age.
- Harris Kyriakides — First court decision in Cyprus allowing witness testimony via videoconferencing.
- EU e-Evidence Package — Regulation (EU) 2023/1543.
- Article 6 ECHR — right to a fair trial.
- Iliadis & Santi — The Law of Evidence.

Note: For formal submission, verify the citation format required by your institution and confirm all article references against the official legal texts.



English

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[Home](#) > [Court Procedures](#) > [Digitalisation Regulation - Member State Notifications](#) > [Cyprus](#)

## Digitalisation Regulation - Member State notifications

Cyprus

This page contains information about the notifications done by the Member States pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2023/2844.

Content provided by:

Cyprus



### Page contents

1. National IT portals for communicating with courts or other authorities
2. National law on videoconferencing in civil and commercial matters
3. National law on videoconferencing in criminal matters
4. Fees for the procedures in civil and commercial matters
5. Electronic payment methods
6. Notification on the early use of the decentralised IT-system
7. Notification on the early use of videoconferencing in civil and commercial matters

## 1. National IT portals for communicating with courts or other authorities

In Cyprus, the Internet Portal, initially known as Ariadne and now named CY Login ('Cy Login'), provides natural and legal persons with a single access to a range of state systems, including judicial proceedings and communication with the respective judicial authorities. To access CY Login, natural or legal persons must create a digital profile. To successfully activate access, the user creating the profile must verify the registered profile data through a set of processes provided by CY Login. Once access is obtained, it is possible to use the iJustice internet portal, which is currently being used as a digital register of cases as well as a portal for communication between lawyers or citizens wishing to represent themselves in court and registrars and judges. A new platform is currently being developed, which aims to connect judicial authorities and registries not only with lawyers or citizens, but also with the Police, Social Welfare Services, the Customs Office, etc. (for the purpose of executing warrants issued by the courts). This new platform is called e-Justice. However, e-Justice will be accessed from the CY Login profile created for each user.

The relevant links to CY Login and iJustice are:

<https://cge.cyprus.gov.cy/>

<https://ijustice.judicial.gov.cy/>

To contact the courts: The iJustice information system is the electronic system for filing and