# Judicial Independence (2015)

### **Objective**

The objective of this updated questionnaire is to collect factual information on structural guarantees for judicial independence, which cover certain guarantees for the independence of judges and for the independence of the judiciary.

The updated judicial independence questionnaire maintains almost all questions from the 2014 questionnaire and is already prefilled with the replies you have provided. If a reply was later adapted following clarifications you have provided, these replies are highlighted. Please review these modifications and feel free to adapt other 2014 replies, if the legislation or practice in your country has changed or if you believe the replies should be clarified. Please highlight any such additional changes red.

New or modified questions are highlighted. These mostly concern questions regarding the composition and powers of Councils (prefilled with your replies in 2014), and the appointment of judges. The questionnaire containing replies could later be published.

# **Respondent's Information**

Member State	Council for the Judiciary
Slovakia	Súdna rada Slovenskej republiky / Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic

### **Additional Information**

For additional information regarding the questionnaire, please contact the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers of the European Commission.

# 1. AUTHORITIES WITH POWER TO DELIVER THE MAIN DECISIONS ON HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN THE JUDICIARY<sup>1</sup>

### Which authorities or bodies have the power to deliver the following decisions in the judiciary?

### 1.1. Selection, appointment and dismissal of judges and court presidents

[Please insert an "x" into the box that corresponds to the situation in your country; several answers possible; insert "N/A" when the situation is not applicable in your country;

if relevant, you can additionally insert the following explanations:

"FS" (final selection), "CA" (consultative advice – the body can provide its opinion), "MA" (mandatory advice – the body must provide its opinion, the content of which is either binding or not for the deciding authority), "D" (decision). Please insert "OF" (obligation to follow) if the deciding authority has an obligation, either by law or practice, to follow the proposal to appoint or dismiss a judge.]

- x) decision establishing there is a vacant judicial position
- a) proposal of candidates for the appointment as first or second instance judges
- b) decision on the appointment of a first or second instance judge
- c) proposal for the dismissal of a first or second instance judge
- d) decision on the dismissal of a first or second instance judge
- e) proposal of candidates for the appointment as court presidents
- f) decision on the appointment of a court president
- g) proposal for the dismissal of a court president
- h) decision on the dismissal of a court president

	x)	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)
President of a <i>higher</i> court :								х	
Special chamber of a court:									
Higher court:									
Supreme Court:									
Council for the Judiciary <sup>2</sup> :		х		х					
Judicial inspection body:									
Other independent body (specify): council of								х	
Ministry/Minister of justice:	х						х		Х
Other ministry than min. of justice (specify):									
Parliament:									
Head of state: on advice of the Judicial Council			х		х				
Other (specify): selection committee						х			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cf. European Network of Councils for the Judiciary, <u>Resolution of Budapest on Self-Governance for the Judiciary: Balancing Independence and Accountability</u>, May 2008, at 2).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Council for the Judiciary is a national institution that is independent of the executive and legislature, or which is autonomous, and that ensures the final responsibility for the support of the judiciary in the independent delivery of justice.

1.1.1. If any other authority, body or agency is involved in the procedure for appointment of judges, please describe its involvement:
1.1.2. What is the procedure for selecting candidates for becoming judges? [several answers possible]
$\boxtimes$ Recruitment through a specific exam or a competition, which includes a specific exam for becoming a judge
$\square$ Recruitment through a vacancy notice without a specific exam
□Other (specify):
1.1.3. If a candidate judge is not appointed, is the appointing authority/body required to provide him/her the reasons (e.g. a reasoned explanation)?
X□Yes
□No
1.1.4. If a candidate judge is not appointed, can he/she appeal or request a review?
X□Yes
□No
1.1.4.1. If yes, which authority or body decides on such an appeal/review?
$\square$ Council for the Judiciary
☐Other independent body (specify):
$\Box$ Court responsible for disciplinary measures for judges (e.g. disciplinary senate civil service court)
$\square$ Another court / President of another court
☐ Higher court / President of a higher court
$\square$ Administrative court / President of the Administrative Court
$\square$ Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court
X□Constitutional Court / President of the Constitutional Court
☐Other (specify):
1.1.4.2. What was the total number of appeals or requests for a review by unsuccessfu candidate judges in 2014?
[If only an estimate is available, add "approx" or "fewer than".]
All requests for appeal/review: $\square: 0 / \square N/A$
If possible, specify this number for candidate judges in different areas (civil administrative):
: ::/ \( \sup N/A \)
: ::

# 1.2. Selection, appointment and dismissal of <u>Supreme Court judges</u> and the <u>President of the Supreme Court</u>

[Please insert an "x" into the box that corresponds to the situation in your country; several answers possible; insert "N/A" when the situation is not applicable in your country;

if relevant, you can additionally insert the following explanations:

"FS" (final selection), "CA" (consultative advice – the body can provide its opinion), "MA" (mandatory advice – the body must provide its opinion, the content of which is either binding or not for the deciding authority), "D" (decision). Please insert "OF" (obligation to follow) if the deciding authority has an obligation, either by law or practice, to follow the proposal to appoint or dismiss a judge.]

- a) proposal of candidates for the appointment as Supreme Court judges
- b) decision on the appointment of a Supreme Court judge
- c) proposal for the dismissal of a Supreme Court judge
- d) decision on the dismissal of a Supreme Court judge
- e) proposal of the candidate(s) for the appointment of the President of the Supreme Court
- f) decision on the appointment of the President of the Supreme Court
- g) proposal for the dismissal of the President of the Supreme Court
- h) decision on the dismissal of the President of the Supreme Court

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)
President of a court:								
Special chamber of a court:								
Supreme Court:								
Council for the Judiciary:	x	х	х		х		х	
Judicial inspection body:								
Other independent body (specify):								
Ministry/Minister of justice:								
Other ministry than min. of justice (specify):								
Parliament:								
Head of state: if applicable- on advice of the Judicial		x		x		x		х
Council		^		^		^		^
Other (specify):								

t	-	administrative			•	•	

1.2.1. If the procedures mentioned above are different for the judges and/or the President of

1.3.	Wh	at was the to	otal number o	f all	l judges th	nat were disn	nissed in 20	)14 (e.g	. as a con	sequer	nce
	of	disciplinary	proceedings	or	criminal	conviction;	excluding	other	grounds	such	as
	inc	ompatibility,	illness, resign								

[if only an estimate is a	ivailable, add "approx	" or "fewer than".]
In all courts:	$\Box: 0 / \Box N / A$	

If possible, specify this number for judges in different areas (civil, administrative...):

		:			□:	/ 🗆	N/A									
		:			⊡	/ 🗔/	Α									
1.4.	Can a	i judge	e appe	al if he/	she is d	lismisse	ed?									
	⊠Ye	S														
	□No	)														
	1.4.1	. If yes	s, whic	h autho	rity or	body d	ecide	s on su	ıch ar	n app	peal?					
		□Со	uncil fo	or the Ju	diciary											
		□Otl	her ind	epende	nt body	(specif	fy):									
		□ Court responsible for disciplinary measures for judges (e.g. disciplinary senate, civil service court)														
				•												
				court / P												
		□Hig	gher co	urt / Pre	esident	of a hig	gher o	court								
		$\Box$ Ad	ministr	ative co	ourt / Pr	esiden	t of tl	ne Adn	ninist	rativ	e Coui	t				
		□Su <sub>l</sub>	preme	Court /	Preside	nt of th	ne Su <sub>l</sub>	preme	Cour	t						
		□Co	nstituti	ional Co	urt / Pr	esident	t of th	ne Con	stituti	ional	Court					
		□Otl	her (sp	ecify):												
	1.4.2	. Wha	t was t	he tota	l numb	er of ap	peal	s agair	st dis	smiss	sals of	judge	es in 2	2014?		
	[If on	ly an e	estimat	e is ava	ilable, a	add "ap	prox.	" or	"few	er th	an".	]				
		In all	courts	:		□:0/□	□N/A									
		If pos	sible, s	specify t	his nun	nber foi	r judg	es in c	liffere	ent a	reas (d	ivil, a	dmini	strati	ve):	
				:		□:	/	□N/A								
				:		□:	/	□N/A								
1.5.	Evalu	ation	, prom	otion, d	isciplin	ary me	asure	s and	traini	ing o	f judg	es				

# 1.5

[Please insert an "x" into the box that corresponds to the situation in your country; several answers possible; insert "N/A" when the situation is not applicable in your country;

if relevant, you can additionally insert the following explanations:

"FS" (final selection), "CA" (consultative advice - the body can provide its opinion), "MA" (mandatory advice – the body must provide its opinion, the content of which is either binding or not for the deciding authority), "D" (decision). Please insert "OF" (obligation to follow) if the deciding authority has an obligation, either by law or practice, to follow the opinion given.]

- a) decision on the evaluation of a judge
- b) evaluation of the performance management of courts
- decision on the promotion of a judge c)
- d) adoption of ethical standards
- application of ethical standards e)
- proposal for the appointment of a member of the disciplinary body for judges f)
- decision on the appointment of a member of the disciplinary body for judges g)
- h) proposal for a disciplinary decision regarding a judge
- i) disciplinary decision regarding a judge (all bodies issuing disciplinary decisions)

- j) decision on the follow-up to a complaint against the judiciary/a judge
- k) decision on the program/content of training for judges

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)	i)	j)	k)
President of a court:					Х			Х		Х	
Special chamber of a court:											
Higher court:											
Supreme Court:											
Council for the Judiciary:			Х	Х			Х				Х
Judicial inspection body:											
Other independent body (specify): council of judges					х	х		х			
Ministry/Minister of justice:		х				Х		х			Х
Other ministry than min. of justice											
Parliament:						Х					
Head of state: if applicable- on advice of											
Other (specify): see below											
The president of the board of judges known as "gremium" (established at 1 <sup>st</sup> instance courts)	х										
Judge <b>elected</b> by the plenary of the 1 <sup>st</sup> instance court	х										
Chairman of Board of judges in case of a judge at the appellate court (Regional Court and Supreme Court)	х										
Judge of the Special Criminal Court	х										
Disciplinary panel									х		
Constitutional Court in case of President and Vice President of the Supreme Court									х		
Public Defender of Rights								х			
President of the Regional Court against the President of the respective District court								х			
President of the Judicial Council of the Slovak Republic								х			

#### 1.6. Financial resources

### 1.6.1. Authorities and bodies responsible for financial resources

[Please insert an "x" into the box that corresponds to the situation in your country; several answers possible; insert "N/A" when the situation is not applicable in your country; if relevant, you can additionally insert the following explanations:

"FS" (final selection), "CA" (consultative advice – the body can provide its opinion), "MA" (mandatory advice – the body must provide its opinion, the content of which is either binding or not for the deciding authority), "D" (decision). Please insert "OF" (obligation to follow) if the deciding authority has an obligation, either by law or practice, to follow the opinion given]

- a) involvement in the preparation of the "budget allocated to courts"<sup>3</sup>
- b) formal proposal on the budget allocated to courts
- c) adoption of the budget allocated to courts
- d) management of the budget allocated to courts
- e) evaluation/audit of the budget allocated to courts
- f) definition of criteria for determining financial resources (see 1.6.2.)

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)
President of a court:	x					
Special chamber of a court:						
Higher court / President of the Higher court:						
Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court:	Х					
Council for the Judiciary:	Х					
Judicial inspection body:						
Other independent body (specify):						
Ministry/Minister of justice:	х	х		х	X	
Other ministry than min. of justice : Ministry of Finance			х			
Parliament:			х			Х
Head of state: if applicable- on advice of						
Other (specify): bodies of judicial self-governance	х					

1.6.2	i. What are the prescribed methods or criteria for determining financial resources for the judiciary? [several answers possible] [Please electronically tick the checkbox ("⊠") next to the corresponding reply (by clicking on it in Microsoft Word for Windows), or (in case of difficulties with the checkboxes) by marking relevant reply in bold or highlighting it.]
	$\square$ amount based on historic and/or realised costs
	$\Box$ number of incoming cases: specify for which instance: $\Box 1^{st}$ / $\Box 2^{nd}$ / $\Box$ all / $\Box$ N/A
	$\Box$ number of resolved cases: specify for which instance: $\Box 1^{st}$ / $\Box 2^{nd}$ / $\Box$ all / $\Box$ N/A
	$\square$ number of resolved cases - based on an evaluation of the cost for courts
	⊠other (specify): Needs and requests of courts implied in documents within the draft budget

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> General government total expenditure on COFOG (classification of the functions of government) group 03.30 'Law courts', which includes "financial resources allocated to the "administration, operation or support of civil and criminal law courts and the judicial system, including enforcement of fines and legal settlements imposed by the courts and operation of parole and probation systems; legal representation and advice on behalf of government or on behalf of others provided by government in cash or in services. Includes: administrative tribunals, ombudsmen and the like. Excludes: prison administration." This is National Accounts data currently provided under the ESA95 framework.

### 1.7. Governance of the Judiciary

[Please insert an "x" into the box that corresponds to the situation in your country; several answers possible; insert "N/A" when the situation is not applicable in your country;

if relevant, you can additionally insert the following explanations:

"FS" (final selection), "CA" (consultative advice – the body can provide its opinion), "MA" (mandatory advice – the body must provide its opinion, the content of which is either binding or not for the deciding authority), "D" (decision). Please insert "OF" (obligation to follow) if the deciding authority has an obligation, either by law or practice, to follow the opinion given.]

- a) general management of a court
- b) adopting press guidelines for relations between courts and the media
- c) communicating with the media (e.g. on questions regarding judgments, court functioning)
- d) decisions regarding the implementation and use of Information and Communication Technology in courts
- e) decisions regarding court buildings
- f) decisions regarding court security

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)
President of a court:	х					
Higher court / President of the Higher court:		х				
Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court:						
Court service governed by the Judiciary:						
Council for the Judiciary:						
Judicial inspection body:						
Other independent body (specify):						
Court service governed by the Ministry of justice:					х	
Ministry/Minister of justice:				х		х
Other ministry than min. of justice (specify):						
Other (specify):						
Judge responsible for media relations						
Press officer at a court			х			

### 1.7.1. Authorities and bodies responsible for court staff (other than judges)

[Please insert an "x" into the box that corresponds to the situation in your country; several answers possible; insert "N/A" when the situation is not applicable in your country; if relevant, you can additionally insert the following explanations:

"FS" (final selection), "CA" (consultative advice – the body can provide its opinion), "MA" (mandatory advice – the body must provide its opinion, the content of which is either binding or not for the deciding authority), "D" (decision). Please insert "OF" (obligation to follow) if the deciding authority has an obligation, either by law or practice, to follow the opinion given.]

- a) decision regarding the total number of court staff (other than judges) at all courts
- b) decision regarding the number of court staff at particular courts
- c) appointment and dismissal of court staff
- d) decisions regarding the transfer of court staff from one court to another
- e) decisions regarding the promotion/disciplinary matters concerning court staff
- f) other human resource management decisions on court staff (e.g. holidays)

	a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)
President of a court:		х	х	х	х	х
Higher court / President of the Higher court:						
Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court:						
Court service governed by the Judiciary:						
Council for the Judiciary:						
Judicial inspection body:						
Other independent body (specify):						
Court service governed by the Ministry of justice:						
Ministry/Minister of justice:		х		х		
Other ministry than min. of justice (specify):						
Other (specify): Government	х					

				1.8.1 Composition	of the Councils for t	he Judiciary accord	ing to the nominatio	n process			
	Total	Court presidents (ex officio)	Judges (appointed or proposed by their peers)	Judges (elected by their peers)	Prosecutors (elected by their peers)	Prosecutor General (ex officio)	Appointed by associations of lawyers / legal practitioners	Elected/appoint ed by the Parliament	Appointed by the Head of State / Prime Minister / Government / Minister of justice	Minister of justice (ex officio)	Appointed/nomi nated by other bodies/authoriti es
BE	44			22				22			
BG	25	2		6	5	1		11			
DK	11		6				1				4
IE	18	5		5			2		3		3
ES	21	1	12					8			
FR	22	1		6	6	1	1	4	2		1
HR	11			7				2			2
IT CSM	27	1		12	4	1		8	1		
IT CPGA	15	1		10				4			
LV	15	2		7		1	3	1		1	
LT	23	3		20							
HU	15	1		14							
MT	10	1		4		1	1		2		1
NL	4		2						2		
PL	25	2		15				6	1	1	
PT	17	1		7				7	2		
RO	19	1		9	5	1		2		1	
SI	11			6				5			
SK	18			9				3	6		
UK (EN + WL)	29	9	19								1
UK (NI)	11		11								
UK (SC)	16	4	12								

						1.8.2	. Powers of the	Councils for the	Judiciary						
	Providing opinion on draft laws relating to the judiciary	Training of judges (providing guidelines/ supervising or deciding on the program/c ontent)	Proposing candidates for appointme nt as judges (courts of first instance)	Appointing judges (1st instance courts)	Proposing dismissal of judges (courts of first instance)	Dismissing judges (courts of first instance)	Transferrin g judges (without their consent)	Taking disciplinary decisions on judges	Adopting ethical standards	Promoting a judge	Advisory body / court manageme nt	Deciding on evaluation of a judge	Decision regarding number of court staff at particular courts	Allocating budget to particular courts	Decisions on implement ation & use of ICT in courts
BE	1	1	1						1						
BG	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
DK	1	1									1		1	1	1
IE	1										1		1		1
ES	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1		1			1
FR	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
HR	1	1		1		1	1	1		1		1			
IT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1			1
LV	1	1			1										
LT	1	1		1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1
HU	1	1	1						1	1					
MT	1				1				1			1			
NL	1	1							1	1				1	1
PL	1	1	1		1				1						
PT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			
RO	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1		
SI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1			
SK	1	1	1		1				1	1					
UK (EN+ WL)										1	1				
UK (NI)											1				1
UK (SC)											1				

2	DDOCEDLIBEC	AND CANCTION	IC FOR PROTECTING	IUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE <sup>4</sup>
<b>.</b> .	PROCEDURES.	AND SANCHOR	NS FOR PROTECTING	IUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE

2.1. When a judge or an authority considers that independence of an individual judge or of the judiciary is threatened, are there any specific procedures, other remedies or sanctions <sup>5</sup> for protecting it?
⊠Yes
□No
2.1.1. If yes, who can launch such a request or a procedure?
☑A judge who believes his/her independence is threatened
☐ President of a court
$\square$ Judicial inspection body
$\square$ Council for the Judiciary
$\square$ Other independent body (specify):
☐ Public Prosecution Service
☐ Minister of justice
☐Other (specify):
2.1.2. What was the total number of such complaints in 2014?
[If only an estimate is available, add "approx" or "fewer than";
Please specify for each authority or body (please add more than two, if necessary)]
Complaints from judges:
Complaints from the Council for the Judiciary: $\square$ :
Complaints from:
2.1.3. If yes, which authority or body has the power to react to such complaints from judges or authorities for protecting judicial independence? [several answers possible]
☐Council for the Judiciary
$\square$ Other independent body (specify):
$\square$ Judicial inspection body
□Court
☐ President of a court
☐ Higher court / President of a higher court
☐ Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court
☐ Public Prosecution Service – within a criminal complaint
$\hfill\Box$ Other (specify): Court Administration decides on ensuring protection of judge his/her family and home

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)12 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on judges: independence, efficiency and responsibilities, paras. 8, 13 and 14. See also European Network of Councils for the Judiciary, Distillation of ENCJ Guidelines, Recommendations and Principles, Report 2012-2-13, para. 7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> "Sanctions against persons seeking to influence judges in an improper manner", Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)12 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on judges: independence, efficiency and responsibilities, para. 14.

2.1.4. If yes, what are the measures that these authorities can take on the basis of a request in order to protect judicial independence? What was the total number of such measures in 2014?
[[several answers possible; if only an estimate is available, add "approx" or "fewer than".]
☐ Notification to other authorities: e.g. to police from (specify): Prosecutor
$\square$ Sanctions (criminal, administrative, at first instance) <sup>[1]</sup> :, from (specify): - these do not apply in Slovak republic
☐ Press releases / formal declarations on judicial independence:, from (specify):-these do not apply in Slovak republic
$\square$ Other (specify): Court Administration decides on ensuring protection of judge, his/her family and home
□ N/A
3. IMPARTIALITY – WITHDRAWAL AND RECUSAL <sup>6</sup>
3.1. Is a judge obliged to withdraw from adjudicating a case if the judge believes that impartiality is in question or compromised or that there is a reasonable perception of bias?
□Yes
□No
3.1.1. If yes, what is the source of the obligation to withdraw from adjudicating a case?
☐ A well-established practice of judges
$\square$ Set in an act adopted by a court
$\square$ Set in an act adopted by the Council for the Judiciary
$\square$ Set in an act adopted by the Minister of justice
☐ Set in law , in Civil procedure Code
☐ Other (specify):
3.1.2. If a judge disrespects the obligation to withdraw from adjudicating a case, could the judge be subject to a sanction?
$\square$ Yes (specify; e.g. type of disciplinary measure):
$\square$ No, because it is impossible to disrespect the decision on particular matter because of a conflict of interest
3.2. Which authority or body takes the first decision on a request for recusal by a party who considers that a judge is partial / biased? [several answers possible]
$\Box$ The single-judge who is adjudicating in the same case (when a recusal request is directed against this judge)
☐ The panel of judges adjudicating in the same case

 $<sup>^{[1]}</sup>$  "Sanctions against persons seeking to influence judges in an improper manner", Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)12 of the

Committee of Ministers to member states on judges: independence, efficiency and responsibilities, para. 14. <sup>6</sup> Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)12 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on judges: independence, efficiency and responsibilities, paras. 59-61. See also European Network of Councils for the Judiciary, London declaration on judicial ethics, June 2010; and European Network of Councils for the Judiciary, <u>Judicial Ethics Report</u> 2009-2010

	(when a recusal request is directed against a member of this panel or against the whole panel)
	$\square$ Another judge at the same court (e.g. selected on seniority or appointed)
	$\square$ A special chamber of the same court
	☐ President of the same court
	☐ Another court / President of another court
	☐ Higher court / President of a higher court
	☐ Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court
	☐ Council for the Judiciary
	□Other independent body (specify):
	☐ Ministry of justice / Minister of justice
	□Other (specify):
	3.2.1. In case a different authority or body decides in different types of proceedings (civil, administrative), please describe the differences and specify for which proceedings the replies under 3.2. refer to:
3.3.	If available what was the total number of <u>successful</u> recusal challenges by parties in 2014 in
Lit •	which a lack of impartiality or a reasonable perception of bias was established?
ט וון	only an estimate is available, add "approx" or "fewer than".]  In all courts:   \[ \sum_{:
	If possible, specify this number for different types of proceedings (civil, administrative):
	: : :
3.4.	. Is an appeal against a decision on a request for recusal possible?
	□Yes
	□No
	3.4.1. If yes, which authority or body decides on such an appeal?
	☐ Another judge at the same court (e.g. selected on seniority or appointed)
	$\square$ A special chamber of the same court
	☐ President of the same court
	☐ Another court / President of another court
	☐ Higher court / President of a higher court
	☐ Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court
	☐Council for the Judiciary
	☐ Other independent body (specify):
	☐Minister of justice
	☐Other (specify):

3.4.2. What was the total number of appeals against decisions on recusal requests in 2014?
[for example, when a party to the case requested a judge to be recused but this request was rejected, and then this party appealed against the rejection; if only an estimate is available, add "approx" or "fewer than".]
In all courts: $\square:$
If possible, specify this number for different types of proceedings (civil, administrative):
: \( \square\):
: \( \square\) :
4. IRREMOVABILITY - TRANSFER OF JUDGES WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT <sup>7</sup>
4.1. Can a judge be transferred (temporarily or permanently) to another judicial office (to other judicial duties, court or location) without his/her consent?
□Yes
□No
4.1.1. If yes, which authority or body decides on a (temporary or permanent) transfer of a judge without his/her consent? [if several authorities are responsible and have different powers depending on the ground for transfer, please write "for disciplinary reasons", "for organisational reasons" or "for other reasons" next to the relevant authority]
☐ Council for the Judiciary
$\square$ Other independent body (specify):
☐ Court responsible for disciplinary measures for judges (e.g. disciplinary senate, civil service court) disciplinary panel
$\square$ President of the same court
$\square$ Another court / President of another court
☐ Higher court / President of a higher court
$\square$ Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court
$\square$ Constitutional Court / President of the Constitutional Court
☐ Ministry of justice / Minister of justice
☐ Head of state
☐ Other (specify):
<b>4.2. For what reasons can a judge be transferred without his/her consent?</b> [several answers possible]
☐ For disciplinary reasons
$\square$ For organisational reasons (specify; e.g. closure of a court):
$\square$ For other reasons (specify):

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)12 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on judges: independence, efficiency and responsibilities, para. 52. *See also* European Network of Councils for the Judiciary, Development of Minimal Judicial Standards III, Minimum Standards regarding evaluation of professional performance and irremovability of members of the judiciary, Report 2012-2013, pp. 18-20, 23 (point 4.21.)

	4.2.1. At what level are these reasons prescribed?
	□In law
	□ Other (specify):
	In case a judge is transferred without his/her consent is he/she guaranteed an equivalent post (in terms of a position, salary)?
	□Yes
	□No
	What was the total number of judges transferred without their consent in 2014?
[if o	nly an estimate is available, add "approx" or "fewer than".]
	In all courts: $\square:0 / \square N/A$
	If possible, specify this number depending on the reason for transfer without consent:
	For disciplinary reasons: 0
	For organisational reasons: 0
	For other reasons: 0
	If possible, specify this number for judges in different areas (civil, administrative):
	: \( \square\) \( \square\) \( \square\) \( \square\)
	: □:
4.5.	Can a judge appeal if he/she is transferred without his/her consent?
	□Yes
	□No
	4.5.1. If yes, which authority or body decides on such an appeal?
	☐ Council for the Judiciary
	$\square$ Other independent body (specify):
	☐ Court responsible for disciplinary measures for judges (e.g. disciplinary senate, civil service court) disciplinary panel of appeal
	$\square$ President of the same court
	$\square$ Another court / President of another court
	☐ Higher court / President of a higher court
	$\square$ Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court
	$\square$ Constitutional Court / President of the Constitutional Court
	☐ Constitutional Court / President of the Constitutional Court ☐ Minister of justice
	·

consent in 2014?
[If only an estimate is available, add "approx" or "fewer than".]
In all courts: □: <b>0</b> / □N/A
If possible, specify the number of appeals depending on the reason for transfer without consent:
For disciplinary reasons: 0
For organisational reasons: 0
For other reasons: 0
If possible, specify the number of appeals by judges in different areas (civil, administrative):
: \( \subseteq :0 \/ \supseteq N/A \)
: \(\sigma\):\(\Omega\) \(\Dm\)/A
5. ALLOCATION OF CASES <sup>8</sup>
5.1. Are the criteria for allocating cases within a court defined?
□Yes
□No
<b>5.1.1.</b> If yes, where have these criteria been defined? [several answers possible]
☐ In well-established practice of the court
$\square$ In an act adopted by the court
☐ In implementing regulations
□In law
☐ Other (specify):
5.2. How are cases assigned to judges at the first instance courts?
☐ President of the court assigns cases
$\Box$ A member of the court staff assigns cases (e.g. listing officer)
$\Box$ A special chamber of the court assigns cases
☐The cases are assigned randomly (e.g. through a computerized system)
☐The cases are assigned according to a pre-defined order (e.g. alphabetic, subject matter)
☐Other (specify):
5.3. Is the allocation of cases subject to supervision (e.g. regular checks of the practice of allocation)?
□Yes
□No

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)12 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on judges: independence, efficiency and responsibilities, para. 24.

5.5.1.	a ir yes, by wnom? [several answers possible]
	☐By court staff
	☐ By the President of the court
	$\square$ By the Council for the Judiciary
	$\square$ By another independent body (specify):
	☐ By the Judicial inspection body
	□Other (specify):
5.3.2.	In the last five years, has the system for the allocation of cases been subject to a general review or assessment to check for any potential deficiencies?
	□Yes
	□No
	<b>5.3.2.1.</b> If yes, what was the follow-up to the findings of such a general review/assessment? [several answers possible]
	☐ Changes to the system of allocation of cases
	$\square$ Changes to the practices concerning the allocation of cases
	□Other (specify):
6. INTER	RNAL INDEPENDENCE <sup>9</sup>
their court	ur system, are there hierarchically superior courts/judges with the power to ensure on own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine oreliminary ruling system)?
their court	own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine oreliminary ruling system)?
their court or a p	own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine oreliminary ruling system)?
their court or a p \to Yes	own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine oreliminary ruling system)?
their court or a p \to Yes	own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine oreliminary ruling system)?
their court or a p \( \text{Yes}	own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine oreliminary ruling system)?  If yes, which courts/judges have such a power?
their court or a p \( \text{Yes}	own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine oreliminary ruling system)?  If yes, which courts/judges have such a power?  Division heads at particular courts
their court or a p \( \subseteq Yes	own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine oreliminary ruling system)?  If yes, which courts/judges have such a power?  Division heads at particular courts  Presidents of the courts
their court or a p \( \text{Yes}	own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine oreliminary ruling system)?  If yes, which courts/judges have such a power?  Division heads at particular courts  Presidents of the courts  Appeal courts / Presidents of appeal courts
their court or a p	own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine oreliminary ruling system)?  If yes, which courts/judges have such a power?  Division heads at particular courts  Presidents of the courts  Appeal courts / Presidents of appeal courts  Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court
their court or a p	own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine or eliminary ruling system)?  If yes, which courts/judges have such a power?  Division heads at particular courts  Presidents of the courts  Appeal courts / Presidents of appeal courts  Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court  Other (specify):  If yes, what kind of decisions can hierarchically superior courts/judges deliver on their own initiative to ensure the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions outside of an
their court or a p	own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine breliminary ruling system)?  If yes, which courts/judges have such a power?  Division heads at particular courts  Presidents of the courts  Appeal courts / Presidents of appeal courts  Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court  Other (specify):  If yes, what kind of decisions can hierarchically superior courts/judges deliver on their own initiative to ensure the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions outside of an appeal system or the precedent doctrine?
their court or a p	own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine oreliminary ruling system)?  If yes, which courts/judges have such a power?  Division heads at particular courts  Presidents of the courts  Appeal courts / Presidents of appeal courts  Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court  Other (specify):  If yes, what kind of decisions can hierarchically superior courts/judges deliver on their own initiative to ensure the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions outside of an appeal system or the precedent doctrine?  An advisory opinion of general application (for all courts/judges)
their court or a p	own initiative the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions delivered by the s/judges under their supervision (outside of an appeal system, the precedent doctrine oreliminary ruling system)?  If yes, which courts/judges have such a power?  Division heads at particular courts  Presidents of the courts  Appeal courts / Presidents of appeal courts  Supreme Court / President of the Supreme Court  Other (specify):  If yes, what kind of decisions can hierarchically superior courts/judges deliver on their own initiative to ensure the uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions outside of an appeal system or the precedent doctrine?  An advisory opinion of general application (for all courts/judges)  An obligatory decision of general application (for all courts/judges)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Recommendation CM/Rec(2010)12 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on judges: independence, efficiency and responsibilities, para. 22.

☐A practice state	ement or direction appl	licable to particular kinds of cases
$\square$ Other (specify)	:	
6.1.3. If yes, what was the total number of such decisions in 2014?		
[If only an estimate is a	vailable, add "approx	" or "fewer than"]
In all courts:	□:/ □ <b>N/A</b>	
If possible, specify	y this number for differ	ent types of proceedings (civil, administrative):
:	□:/ □ <b>N/A</b>	
	□· / □ <b>N/</b> Δ	