

<b>Official name in original language</b>	Ανώτατο Δικαστικό Συμβούλιο Διοικητικής Δικαιοσύνης (Anotato Dikastiko Symvoulío Dioikitikis Dikaiosisinis)
<b>Official name in English</b>	Supreme Judicial Council of the Administrative Justice
<b>Address</b>	47, Panepistimiou Str. 10564 - Athens - Greece
<b>Telephone number</b>	0030 2132102091
<b>Website</b>	www.adjustice.gr
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<b>Brief history</b>	
<b>Constitutional or legal status/basis</b>	Constitution articles 88, 90
<b>Legal acts regulating the Status</b>	Law 1756/1988 (articles 67, 68)
<b>Composition:</b>	
<b>Total number of members</b>	Normally 11 (Constitution article 90 paragraph 1). In the case of promotions to the ranks of members of the Supreme Administrative Court (Councillors of State) and President Judges of Appeals of Administrative Courts, as well as the selection of the members of the General Commission of Administrative Courts, the Council consists of 15 members (Constitution article 90 paragraph 2).
<b>Term of office</b>	One year
<b>Is there a possibility to be renewed as a member?</b>	yes
<b>Do the members have a full-time position or not?</b>	No, during their tenure, the members fulfill also their main judicial duties.
<b>Make up</b>	
<b>Is there a majority of Judges?</b>	All members are Judges. They belong to the Supreme Administrative Court (Vice Presidents or Councillors of State) and they are chosen by lot from among those having served in it for at least two years. In the Council participate additionally, without right to vote, two magistrates of the branch concerned by the changes in the service status, who must be at least of the rank of Judge of Appeals or of an equivalent one, and are chosen by lot. In the Council participates also the General Commissioner of administrative courts on issues relating to magistrates

of ordinary administrative courts and of the General Commission (Constitution article 90 paragraph 1).

**Presidency**

The Supreme Judicial Council of Administrative Justice is presided over by the President of the Supreme Administrative Court.

**Main Competences:**

Decisions concerning the promotions, assignments to posts, appointments as regular judges, transfers, detachments of all magistrates of the Supreme Administrative Court, of the General Commission and of the ordinary administrative courts. It is mandatory that the decision of the Supreme Judicial Council of Administrative Justice is followed by a presidential decree (Constitution article 90 paragraph 1) implementing the decision.

Exception: The promotion to the rank of President or Vice-Presidents of the Supreme Administrative Court is effected by presidential decree issued upon proposal of the Cabinet, by selection from among the members of the Supreme Administrative Court. Promotion to the rank of General Commissioner of administrative courts is effected by similar decree, by selection from among the members of the General Commission and the President Judges of Appeals of the administrative courts (Constitution article 90 paragraph 5). Decisions or acts implementing the provisions of Article 90 are not challenged before the Supreme Administrative Court (Constitution article 90 paragraph 6).

**Career of judges and / or prosecutors**

Magistrates are appointed by presidential decree after their successful training in the National School of Magistrates and after having completed their trial period (Constitution article 88 paragraphs 1, 3). Matters concerning their rank, remuneration and their general status are regulated by special statutes (paragraph 2). Magistrates may be dismissed only pursuant a court judgment resulting from a criminal conviction or a grave disciplinary breach or illness or disability or professional incompetence (paragraph 4). Retirement from the service of the magistrates is compulsory upon attainment of the age of sixty five years for all magistrates including the rank of Court of Appeal Judge. In the case of magistrates of a rank higher than the one stated, or of a corresponding rank, retirement is compulsory upon attainment of the age of sixty seven years. In the application of this provision, the 30th of June of the year of retirement is taken as the date of attainment of the age limit (paragraph 5).

**Judicial training**

A) The National School of Magistrates (founded in 1994) is competent for the organization of examinations and the initial training of the successful candidates. The General Director of the school is alternatively a member of the Supreme Administrative Court or the Supreme Civil and Criminal Court and is appointed by decision of the respective Supreme Judicial Council for a three years term. A member of the Supreme Administrative Court appointed by decision of the Supreme Judicial Council of Administrative Justice participates in the School's Studies Board of Administrative Justice.

B) The Council decides on matters of educational leave (in Greece or abroad) of Judges of the Supreme Administrative Court or the ordinary administrative courts.

**Discipline**

The Council has no competence in this field. The disciplinary authority is exercised by the Supreme Disciplinary Council or the disciplinary

	councils, depending upon the rank of the accused. These Councils are composed exclusively of Judges (Constitution article 91).
<b>Ethics</b>	The Council has no competence in this field. Judges from the Supreme Administrative Court are chosen to serve as Judicial Inspectors.
<b>Opinions on legislation / other opinions</b>	The Plenum may be asked by the Minister of Justice to give its opinion on Bills, especially on Bills concerning the Administrative Justice.
<b>Status of decisions</b>	Should the Minister of Justice disagree with the judgment of the Supreme Judicial Council of Administrative Justice, he may refer the matter to the Plenum of the Supreme Administrative Court. The magistrate concerned by the judgment has as well the right of appeal to the Plenum. The decisions of the Plenum, as a second instance Supreme Judicial Council, on a matter referred to it, as well as the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Council, with which there was no disagreement, are binding upon the Minister of Justice (Constitution article 90 paragraphs 3, 4).
<b>Review</b>	Should the Minister of Justice disagree with the judgment of the Supreme Judicial Council of the Administrative Justice, he may refer the matter to the Plenum of the Supreme Administrative Court. The magistrate concerned by the judgment has as well the right of recourse to the Plenum. The decisions of the Plenum, as a second instance Supreme Judicial Council, on a matter referred to it, as well as the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Council, with which there was no disagreement, are binding the Minister of Justice (Constitution article 90 paragraphs 3,4)
<b>Budget</b>	No special budget is provided for the Supreme Judicial Council of the Administrative Justice