

Official name in original language	Consiglio di presidenza della giustizia amministrativa
Official name in English	-
Address	Piazza Monte di Pietà , 33 Palazzo Aldobrandini – 00186 Rome
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Website	http://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it
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Brief history	<p>In the Italian system there is a distinction between civil and criminal judiciary on one hand and administrative judges, on the other hand. They have different bodies of self government: the High Council of the judiciary for criminal and civil judges (C.S.M.) and the Council of administrative justice (CPGA) for the administrative judges.</p> <p>The CPGA was created in 1982. A profound reform was made in 2000.</p>
Constitutional or legal status/basis	Italian Constitution does not mention the Council for the judiciary of administrative judges, but only the CSM.
Legal acts regulating the Status	The regulation of the CPGA is provided by two laws, n. 183 of 1982 and n. 205 of 2000
Composition:	
Total number of members	15 members
Term of office	4 years
Is there a possibility to be renewed as a member?	Yes, but only once and after 8 years.
Do the members have a full-time position or not?	Not full-time position for all members from the judiciary, since they still work in their Courts but with a reduction.
Make up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 members are magistrates, elected by their peers: The members elected by judges are chosen as follows: 4 from the Council of State and 6 from Administrative Courts of first instance. There is no the office of prosecutor. - 4 lay members, appointed by Parliament in a joint session (professors of law or lawyer with 20 years experience). - 1 ex officio member (magistrate) - the President of the Council of State.
Is there a majority of Judges?	Yes (11 members (10 elected and 1 ex officio) out of 15 are magistrates)
Presidency	No information

Main Competences:

Career of judges and / or prosecutors

The Council is responsible, together with the President of the Council of Ministers, for the recruitment of administrative judges that is made by a selective competition. The Council oversees the proceeding of selection. The selection is an exam, open to civil servant with degree in law, included criminal and civil judges. The examiner body is independent and made up by internal and external experts.

Judicial training

The CPGA supervises on the organization of judicial training that is a task of the Study and Training Office of the administrative justice, made up by 12 judges (6 from the Council of State and 6 from administrative courts of first instance) recruited with a selective competition and appointed by the CPGA.
The program of the initial and continuous training is proposed by the Study and Training Office and the administrative justice and approved by the CPGA.

Discipline

The CPGA is exclusively competent on disciplinary procedure and sanctions against judges and public prosecutors. The decision adopted by the Disciplinary Division can be challenged in front of the administrative Court of Rome at first instance, and in front of the Council of State in appeal, as any other decision of the CPGA.

Ethics

The Association of Judges of the Council of Stats, in 1994, adopted a Code of professional conduct, modified in 2007.
There is no a specific competence of the Council in the field of judicial ethics; the matter is however relevant for the periodic professional appraisal of magistrates.

Opinions on legislation / other opinions

The Council is entitled to give advices to the Government in the field of regulation regarding matters related to the administrative judges' status and administrative justice, when required.

Status of decisions

Administrative acts issued by a public authority.

Review

The decisions of the CPGA can be challenged in front of the administrative courts (Administrative Court of Rome, first instance and Council of State, second and last instance), by the individuals who are somehow interested.

Budget

The CPGA has financial autonomy with regard to the amounts made available by the State for its functioning. The budget for the operation of the courts and, in general, for the organization of the judiciary, is administered by the Council itself.
In order to safeguard its autonomy and independence the Council is not politically and institutionally accountable to anyone.