LATVIA

Official name in original language	Tieslietu padome (TP)
Official name in English	Council for the Judiciary
Address	Brivibas boulevard 36, Riga, LV-1511, Latvia
Telephone number	+371 67020350
Website	http://at.gov.lv/en/the-council-of-justice/basis-and-functions-of- authority/
e-mail	t.padome@at.gov.lv
Brief history	Date of establishment – 1st August 2010. The Council for the Judiciary is a collegial authority which participates in the development of the policies and strategies of the judicial system, as well as the improvement of the organisation of the work of the judicial system.
Constitutional or legal status/basis	Law on Judicial Power
Legal acts regulating the Status	Law on Judicial Power
Composition:	
Total number of members	15 members
Term of office	4 years (for elected members)
Is there a possibility to be renewed as a member?	The members of the Council for the Judiciary may be re-elected, but not more than twice in succession
Do the members have a full-time position or not?	No
Make up	 7 elected members (judges): 6 judges are elected by the Judicial Conference, 1 judge by the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court. 8 permanent ex officio members: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, President of the Constitutional Court, Minister of Justice, Chairperson of the Judicial Committee of the parliament (<i>Saeima</i>), Prosecutor General, Chairman of the Latvian Council of Sworn Advocates, Chairman of the Latvian Council of Sworn Notaries and Chairman of the Latvian Council of Sworn Bailiffs.
Is there a majority of Judges?	Yes
Presidency	Chief Justice No Vice-president

Main Competences:	
Career of judges and / or prosecutors	The Council makes the decisions only for a judge transference to the same level court and also approves the regulations on Judges assessment.
Judicial training	The Court Administration is responsible for the creation and the development of the programs for initial and continuous training.
Discipline	No competence. This is duty of the Judicial Disciplinary Committee and Disciplinary Court.
Ethics	Commission of Judicial Ethics Code of Ethics for Latvian judges
Opinions on legislation / other opinions	The legislator has the duty to ask for and to listen to the opinion of the Council for the Judiciary, respecting it in accordance with the principle of the separation of powers. The legislator has to give the possibility to the Council for the Judiciary to express its opinion on issues which affect the functioning of courts, but the taking of decisions concerning them fall within the competence of the legislator. The legislator has the right to disagree with the opinion of the judiciary, however, the legislator has to listen to it and to treat it with respect and due understanding (from the Constitutional Court judgment No. 2009- 11-01, form 18 January, 2010).
Status of decisions	There are both binding and advisory decisions
Review	Not subject to review
Budget	The work of the Council for the Judiciary shall be ensured by the Administration of the Supreme Court. It does not have a separate budget.