

Country:

European Network of Councils for the Judiciary (ENCJ)

Reseau européen des Conseils de la Justice (RECJ)

Questionnaire indicators independence and accountability of the Judiciary 2022-2023

Methodology used for filling out questionnaire ¹	
Who filled out the questionnaire	Ministry of Justice
Was a national expert group set up to validate the reply?	⊠ Yes
	□No
Who were the members of the national expert group?	
(names and positions)	

¹ See paragraph 3.3 page 24 of the IA&Q report 2018-2019

INDEPENDENCE INDICATORS

Formal independence of the Judiciary as a whole

1. Legal basis of the independence of the Judiciary as a whole	
1a. Is the independence of the Judiciary or the judge formally guaranteed ² ?	⊠ Yes □ No
1b. If the answer to 1a. is yes, is this done in/by:	 ⊠ Constitution or equivalent text³ □ Law⁴ □ Constitutional court
1c. Are judges formally bound only by law?	⊠ Yes □ No
1d. If the answer to 1c. is yes, is this done in/by:	☑ Constitution or equivalent text☑ Law☐ Constitutional court
1e. Are judges appointed permanently until retirement?	⊠ Yes □ No
1f. If the answer to 1e. is yes, is this guaranteed in/by:	☑ Constitution or equivalent text☑ Law☐ Constitutional court
1g. Is the mechanism to fix the salary of judges determined by law?	⊠ Yes □ No
1h. If the answer to 1g is yes, is this guaranteed in:	☐ Constitution or equivalent text☒ Law
1i. Is there a formal mechanism to adjust the salaries of judges to keep pace with the average development of salaries in the country and/or with inflation?	☐ Yes ☑ No
1j. Is the involvement of the Judiciary in law and judicial reform ⁵ formally guaranteed?	⊠ Yes □ No
1k. If the answer to 1j. is yes, is this done in:	☐ Constitution or equivalent text☒ Law☐ Constitutional court

² See question 1b.

³ Equivalence means here specifically that the position of the Judiciary cannot be changed by simple majority.

⁴ That can be changed by simple majority.

⁵ The objective of a judicial reform process should be to improve the quality of justice and the efficacy of the Judiciary, while strengthening and protecting the independence of the Judiciary, accompanied by measures to make more effective its responsibility and accountability. See the ENCJ Report on Judicial Reform 2011-2012.

11. If the answer to 1j. is yes, does the Judiciary have:	☐ The right to put forward a		
	formal proposal to change a law		
	☐ The right to advise on legislative		
	proposals		
1m. Is the Judiciary involved in the formation and the	⊠ Yes		
implementation of judicial reform?	□ No		
1n. Has the Judiciary initiated judicial reform?	⊠ Yes		
	□ No		

2. Organizational autonomy of the Judiciary			
2a. Does your country have a Council for the Judiciary ⁶ ?	□Yes		
	⊠ No		
2b. Is the position of the Council for the Judiciary formally	☐ Constitution	n or equivalent text	
guaranteed, and if so where?	☐ In the Law		
	□ No		
2c. Is the Council organized in accordance with ENCJ Guidelines concer	ning:		
At least 50% of the members of the Council are judges who are (with	☐ Yes	□ No	
the exception of ex-officio members) chosen by their peers ⁷			
The judicial members represent the whole judiciary (all tiers of the	☐ Yes	□ No	
Judiciary are represented in the Council)			
(Former) Members of government are not a member of the Council ⁸	☐ Yes	□ No	
(Former) Members of parliament are not a member of the Council ⁹	☐ Yes	□ No	
The Council controls its own finances (including the administrative and	☐ Yes	□ No	
human resources) independently of both the legislative and executive			
branches ¹⁰			
The Council controls its own activities independently of both the	☐ Yes	□ No	
legislative and executive branches			

⁶ See article 6 ENCJ Statutes. National institute which is independent of the executive and legislature, or which is autonomous and which ensures the final responsibility for the support of the Judiciary in the independent delivery of justice.

⁷ Only in case of a Council representing judges and prosecutors, please read magistrates.

⁸ ENCJ Standards report on non-judicial members in judicial self-governance 2016

⁹ Idem

 $^{^{10}}$ The finances of the Council for the Judiciary refer to the budget of the Council itself and not to the budget of the Judiciary as a whole.

2d. Is the Council responsible ¹¹ for the following:		
The appointment and promotion of magistrates	☐ Yes	□ No
The training of magistrates	☐ Yes	□ No
Judicial discipline	☐ Yes	□ No
Judicial ethics	☐ Yes	□ No
Complaints against the Judiciary	☐ Yes	□ No
The performance management of the Judiciary	☐ Yes	□ No
The administration of courts	☐ Yes	□ No
The financing of the courts	☐ Yes	□ No
Proposing legislation concerning the courts and the Judiciary ¹²	☐ Yes	□ No
2e. If the answer to question 2a. is no or if the Council is not responsible have decisive influence on decisions in the following areas?	<u>ole</u> in the follow	ing areas do judges
The appointment and promotion of magistrates	⊠ Yes	□ No
The training of magistrates	⊠ Yes	□ No
Judicial discipline	⊠ Yes	□ No
Judicial ethics	⊠ Yes	□ No
Complaints against the Judiciary	⊠ Yes	□ No
The performance management of the Judiciary	⊠ Yes	□ No
The administration of courts	⊠ Yes	□ No
The financing of the courts	☐ Yes	⊠ No
Proposing legislation concerning the courts and the Judiciary ¹³	⊠ Yes	□ No

 $^{^{11}}$ Responsible implies that the Council executes these tasks. But it can also mean that the Council has delegated these tasks to a separate body.

¹² To the Parliament or the Ministry of Justice.

¹³ To the Parliament or the Ministry of Justice.

3. Funding of the Judiciary			
3a. Is the funding of the Judiciary sufficient as to allow the courts:	[several and	swers possible	1
(not part of the formal indicators)	☑ To handle their caseload		
		nslators/etc. i	n cases
		ssary if fees pa	
		the knowledge	<u> </u>
			e and skiiis
	of judges up		
		the knowledge	e and skills
	of court sta	ff up to date	
		ate judges and	d other
	personnel i	n matters of IT	-systems,
	buildings et	c.	
3b. Who makes the decisions?	Judiciary	Executive ¹⁴	Legislature
Please insert an "x" into the box that corresponds to the situation in			
your country.			
a) Involvement in the preparation of the "budget allocated to		\boxtimes	
courts"			
b) Formal proposal on the budget allocated to courts			
c) Adoption of the budget allocated to courts		\boxtimes	\boxtimes
d) Control of the budget allocated to courts		×	
e) Evaluation/audit of the budget allocated to courts		\boxtimes	
3c. In case the government does not allocate sufficient funds, may	☐ Yes		
the Judiciary address the parliament?	⊠ No		
3d. Is the funding of the Judiciary based upon transparent and	⊠ Yes		
objective criteria?	□ No		
3e. If the answer to 3d is yes, is the funding based on:	[several answers possible]		
	☑ Actual costs ¹⁵ (e.g. number of		
	judges and court staff)		
	☐ Workload of courts		
	☐ Fixed percentage of government		
	expenditure or GDP		
	☐ Other (specify):		
	1		

¹⁴ Such as the Minister of Justice15 Figure based upon historic or realized costs.

3f. Where have these criteria been defined	⋈ In well-established practice		
	oxtimes In law		
	☐ Other (sp	ecify)	
4. Court management ¹⁶			
Which authorities can take the following decisions?	Judiciary	Executive	Legislature
Please cross the box that corresponds to the situation in your			
country.			
General management of a court	×	×	
Appointment of court staff (other than judges)			
Appointment of court stail (other than Judges)			
Redeployment of judges to address temporary workload issues			
Other human resource management decisions on court staff		×	
Decisions regarding the implementation and use of Information			
and Communication Technology in courts			
Decisions regarding court buildings		⊠	
Decisions regarding court security		⊠	
Decisions regarding outreach activities ¹⁷	×	\boxtimes	

Formal independence of the judge

5. Human resource decisions about judges			
5a. Selection, appointment and dismissal of <u>judges</u> and <u>court</u>	Judiciary	Executive	Legislature
<u>presidents</u>			
Which authorities can take the following decisions?			
Please cross the box that corresponds to the situation in your			
country.			
Proposal of candidates ¹⁸ for the appointment as judges	\boxtimes		
(not supreme court judges)			

 $^{^{16}}$ Court management also refers to non-budgetary decisions with impact on the functioning of the courts.

¹⁷ This includes all communication and promotional activities aimed to inform society about the Judiciary.

¹⁸ The final proposal of candidate(s) which is transmitted to the body that appoints/elects them.

Decision ¹⁹ on the appointment of a judge		×	
Proposal for the dismissal of a judge		×	
Decision on the dismissal of a judge			
Proposal of candidates for the appointment as court presidents		×	
Decision on the appointment of a court president		×	
Proposal for the dismissal of a court president		×	
Decision on the dismissal of a court president			
5b. Selection, appointment and dismissal of Supreme Court judges and the President of the Supreme Court Which authorities can take the following decisions?	Judiciary	Executive	Legislature
Proposal of candidates for the appointment as Supreme Court judges			
Decision ²⁰ on the appointment of a Supreme Court judge		⊠	
Proposal for the dismissal of a Supreme Court judge		×	
Decision on the dismissal of a Supreme Court judge			
Proposal of the candidate(s) for the appointment of the President of the Supreme Court		×	
Decision on the appointment of the President of the Supreme Court		×	
Proposal for the dismissal of the President of the Supreme Court			
Decision on the dismissal of the President of the Supreme Court			
5c. Is the appointment of judges in compliance with the ENCJ guideli	nes?		
Is the appointment process open to public scrutiny and fully and properly documented?	☐ Yes	⊠ No	
Is the appointment process undertaken according to published criteria?	⊠ Yes	□ No	
Is the appointment of judges solely based on merit?	☐ Yes	⊠ No	

¹⁹ In the context of this question a decision includes a binding proposal addressed to the body which formally makes the relevant decision.

 $^{^{20}}$ In the context of this question a decision includes a binding proposal addressed to the body which formally makes the relevant decision.

Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity in	⊠ Yes	□ No	
the range of persons available for appointment?			
Does the appointment process provide for an independent	☐ Yes	⊠ No	
complaint procedure?			
5d. Evaluation, promotion ²¹ and training of judges.	Judiciary	Executive	Legislature
Which authorities can take the following decisions?			
Decision ²² on the evaluation of a judge			
Evaluation of the performance management of courts			
Decision on the promotion of a judge		×	
Adoption of ethical standards		×	
Application of ethical standards			
Decision on the program/content of training for judges			
5e. Probationary periods after first appointment ²³			
Before permanent appointment do judges serve a probationary	☐ Yes	⊠ No	
period?			
If yes, is the refusal to confirm the judge in office made according to	☐ Yes	□ No	
objective criteria and with the same procedural safeguards as apply when a judge is to be removed from office?			
Does the body that decides include a majority of Judges?	☐ Yes	□ No	
Is this body independent from the executive and legislature?	☐ Yes	□ No	
5f. Is the promotion ²⁴ of judges in compliance with the ENCJ standard	ds?		
Is the promotion process open to public scrutiny and fully	☐ Yes	⊠ No	
and properly documented?			
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published	⊠ Yes	□ No	
criteria?			
Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit?	☐ Yes	⊠ No	

²¹ Promotion of judges in the sense of this sub-question and sub-question 5e also covers applications by judges to a new judicial position within the judicial system.

²² In the context of this question 5d) a decision includes a binding proposal addressed to the body which formally makes the relevant decision.

²³ Venice Commission 2010 report on the Independence of Judges

²⁴ Promotion of judges in the sense of this sub-question and sub-question 5d also covers applications by judges to new judicial position within the judicial system.

Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity	⊠ Yes	□ No
in the range of persons available for promotion?		
Does the promotion process provide for an independent	☐ Yes	⊠ No
complaint procedure?		

6. Disciplinary measures			
6a. Are disciplinary measures against judges in accordance with ENC	J standards	s, namely	
Is there a list of types of judicial conducts/ethics the breach of which would be unacceptable?	☐ Yes verbalized	⊠ No (criteria)	widely
Is there a time limit for the conducting of the investigation, the making of a decision and the imposition of any sanction?	⊠ Yes	□ No	
Is the name of the judge withheld prior to any sanction being imposed?	⊠ Yes	□ No	
Does a judge have the right to be legally represented or assisted by a person of her/his choosing?	⊠ Yes	□ No	
Is there is a right of appeal by way of judicial review or cassation appeal?	⊠ Yes	□ No	
6b. Which is the competent body to make the following decisions in the context of disciplinary procedures against judges:	Judiciary	Executive	Legislature
Proposal for the appointment of a member of the disciplinary body for judges	×		
Decision on the appointment of a member of the disciplinary body for judges	×		
Investigation of a complaint against a judge	×		
Proposal for a disciplinary decision regarding a judge		×	
Disciplinary decision regarding a judge	⊠		
Decision on the follow-up to a complaint against the Judiciary/a judge	×		
6c. Can disciplinary measures be initiated against a judge (except in gross negligence) for the following reasons:	cases wher	e there has	been malice or
His/her interpretation of the law	☐ Yes	⊠ No	
His/her assessment of facts	☐ Yes	⊠ No	
His/her weighing of evidence in determining a case	☐ Yes	⊠ No	

For exercising his/her freedom of expression in order to address	☐ Yes	⊠ No
threats to the independence of the judiciary, threats to judicial		
integrity, fundamental aspects of the administration of justice ²⁵ and		
when fundamental rights and the Rule of Law are in peril ²⁶		

T. N		
7. Non-transferability of judges		
7a. Choose one of the following three options:	☐ Judges cannot be transferred to another court or location without their consent [go to Q7b]	
	✓ Judges cannot be transferred to another court or location without their consent except for: - a disciplinary sanction, - the lawful alteration of the court system and - a temporary assignment to reinforce a neighbouring court, the maximum duration of such assignment being strictly limited by the statute [go to Q7c]	
	☐ Judges can be transferred to another court or location without their consent also for other reasons [go to Q7c]	
7b. If transfer without consent is prohibited, is the prohibition	☐ Constitution or equivalent text	
guaranteed in:	Law	
[go to Q7g]	☐ Jurisprudence	
7c. Which authority or body decides on a (temporary or	☑ The Judiciary	
permanent) transfer of a judge without his/her consent? ²⁷		
	☐ The legislature	
7d. In case a judge is transferred (temporarily or permanently)	⊠ Yes	
without his/her consent is he/she guaranteed an equivalent post	□ No	
(in terms of a position, salary)?		
7e. Can a judge appeal if he/she is transferred (temporarily or	⊠ Yes	
permanently) without his/her consent?	□No	

²⁵ ICJ - https://www.icj.org/judgesexpression2019/²⁶ ENCJ report on Judicial Ethics 2010

²⁷ This relates to the allowed exceptions under 7a and to any other reasons.

7f. If yes, which authority or body decides on such an appeal?	☑ The Judiciary
	☐ The executive
	☐ The legislature
7g. Can a judge be taken off a case without his/her consent?	⊠ Yes
	□No
7h. If no, is the prohibition guaranteed in:	☐ The Constitution or equivalen
, ,	text
	Law
	□ Custom
	L Custom
8. Allocation of cases	
8. Allocation of cases	
8a. Is there a well-defined mechanism for the allocation of cases?	⊠ Yes
	□No
8b. If yes, where have these criteria been defined?	☐ In well-established practice of the
	court
	oxtimes In an act adopted by the court
	☐ In implementing regulations
	In law
	☐ Other (specify): Click or tap here
	to enter text.
8c. What are the criteria for the allocation of cases?	☑ Random-based
	☐ Experience
	☐ Workload
	☐ Other (specify): alphabetical
	system, territorial aspects (e.g.
	accidents)
8d. Who assigns the cases to judges at the courts?	D Bookide to fill the control of the
ou. Who assigns the cases to judges at the courts:	☐ President of the court assigns
	cases
	☐ A member of the court staff
	assigns cases (e.g. listing officer)
	3 - 1111 (5.6
	☐ A special chamber of the court
	assigns cases
	□ The cases are assigned randomly □ The case are assigned
	(e.g. through a computerized
	system)

	☑ Other (specify: The paramenters
	for the allocation of cases to judges
	have to be determined exactly in
	advanced by abstract rules. The
	allocation of cases is conducted by a
	random assignment of cases or
	according to alphabetical order
	determined beforehand. Benches
	can be assigned specific fields of law;
	within chambers the president of the
	chamber can determine the
	rapporteur of a case.
	rapported of a case.
8e. Is the allocation of cases subject to supervision within the	⊠ Yes
Judiciary?	□No
*	
8f. Is the method of allocation of cases publicly accessible?	⊠ Yes
	□ No
8g. Are the parties entitled to be informed about the allocation of	⊠ Yes
the case prior to the start of the hearing of the case?	□No
8h. Is the mechanism of allocation being applied uniformly within	☐ Yes
the country?	⊠ No
8i. Is the motivation for any derogation recorded?	⊠ Yes
oi. is the motivation for any derogation recorded:	
	□ No
9. Internal independence	
3. Internal independence	
9a. In your system, can higher ranked judges change a verdict of	□ Yes
a lower ranked judge (outside of an appeal system, the	⊠ No
precedent doctrine or a preliminary ruling system)?	
9b. What kind of decisions can higher ranked judges deliver on	□ None
their own initiative to ensure the uniformity or consistency of	x Non-binding guidelines
judicial decisions (outside of an appeal system or the precedent	☐ Binding guidelines
doctrine)?	
9c. Can judges at the same level develop guidelines to ensure	□ None
uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions?	x Non-binding guidelines
	☐ Binding guidelines
	Siliding Saldelines
9d. Can the management of the court exert pressure in individual	☐ Yes
cases on the way judges handle their cases with respect to the	⊠ No
uniformity/consistency?	

9e. Can the management of the court exert pressure in individual	⊠ Yes
cases on the way judges handle their cases with respect to the	□No
timeliness/efficiency of judicial decisions?	

Perceived independence

10. Independence as perceived by society		
Please don't answer these questions. The data will be filled in by the sec	retary of the project group for each	
member and observer.		
	0	
10a. Perceived independence according to Flash Eurobarometer 461	Score 461:: Click or tap here to	
(2018) 'Perceived independence of the national justice systems in	enter text.	
the EU among the general public' and		
Flash Eurobarometer 462 (2018) 'Perceived independence of the		
national justice systems in the EU among companies'.	Score 462: Click or tap here to	
national justice systems in the 25 among companies i	enter text.	
Percentage of respondents that rate very good or fairly good.		
	Total Score: Click or tap here to	
	enter text.	
	Cities text.	
10b. Perceived independence according to the World Economic	Score1.07: Click or tap here to	
Forum Competitiveness Report 2018, item 1.07. Score on 7-point	enter text.	
scale.		
10c. Perceived independence according to the World Justice Rule of	Q1.2 Score: Click or tap here to	
Law Index 2017/2018, average of Q1.2, Q7.4 and Q8.6.	enter text.	
	Q7.4 Score: Click or tap here to	
	enter text.	
	enter text.	
	Q8.6 Score: Click or tap here to	
	enter text.	
	Total: Click or tap here to enter	
	text.	

11. Independence as perceived by the clients of the courts	
11a. Are national client satisfaction surveys available of the past	⊠ Yes
three years which contain a question with respect to the perceived	□ No
independence (impartiality) of the Judiciary?	

11b. If yes, please state the percentage of respondents that rate the perceived independence (impartiality) very good or fairly good.

Percentage: Click or tap here to enter text.

12. Independence as perceived by lawyers

Please don't answer these questions. The data will be filled in by the secretary of the project group for each member and observer.

Perceived independence according to the CCBE survey, question 10 (figure 48 I,A&Q report 2019-2020)

Score: Click or tap here to enter text.

13. Independence as perceived by judges

Please don't answer these questions. The data will be filled in by the secretary of the project group for each member and observer.

Perceived independence according to the ENCJ survey, question 16

Score: Click or tap here to enter text.

14. Perceived Judicial corruption

Please don't answer this question. The data will be filled in by the secretary of the project group for each member and observer.

Perceived Judicial corruption according to Special Eurobarometer 470 (2017) 'Corruption', QB7.

Score: Click or tap here to enter

Percentage of respondents that believe corruption is widespread.

Perceived Judicial corruption according to WJP, Q2.2.

Score: Click or tap here to enter text.

15. Trust in Judiciary

Please don't answer these questions. The data will be filled in by the secretary of the project group for each member and observer.

Trust in judiciary, relative to trust in other state powers by citizens, according to EC Public Opinion, eu.europa.eu

Score: Click or tap here to enter text.

Percentage that trusts the justice system vs percentages that trust national parliament and national government.

ACCOUNTABILITY INDICATORS

Formal accountability of the Judiciary as a whole Transparency about the functioning of the Judiciary

1. Periodic reporting on the Judiciary	
1a. Is an annual report published on how the Judiciary has	⊠ Yes
discharged its functions?	□ No
1b. If the answer to 1a is yes, who publishes the report?	
	☐ Executive
1c. If the answer on 1a is yes, does this report include data on:	[several answers possible]
	oxtimes The number of completed
	cases?
	☑ Duration of cases?
	☐ Disciplinary measures
	⋈ (Successful) complaints
	☐ (Successful) requests for recusal
	· _
1d. Are the courts periodically and publicly benchmarked with	☐ Yes
respect to their performance, e.g. timeliness?	⊠ No
2. Deletions with the surre	
2. Relations with the press	
2a. Do officials (communication officers or press judges) of the	⊠ Yes
courts explain judicial decisions to the media?	□ No
2b. Has the Judiciary established press guidelines?	⊠ Yes
	□ No
2c. Does the Judiciary give authorization to broadcast court cases	☐ Yes
that draw particular public interest on television?	⊠ No
3. Outreach activities aimed at civil society	
3a. Do Open Door days take place in the Courts	⊠ Yes
	□ No
3b. Are educational programmes conducted at schools	⊠ Yes
	□ No
3c. Have television/radio/social media programme formats been	⊠ Yes
developed with the relevant broadcast companies to provide insight	□ No
in the work of the judge?	

4. External review	
4a. Is the performance of the courts regularly reviewed or evaluated	
by external bodies?	Ombudsman Board)
	□ No
4b. Who can commission an external review of the Judiciary?	[several answers possible]
	⊠ The Judiciary
	☐ The executive
	☐ The legislature
	·

Formal accountability of the Judiciary as a whole Involvement of civil society in judicial governance

5. Participation of civil society in governance bodies of the judiciary Please fill in the table			
Governing body which is responsible for:	Are persons with a non-judicial background members? ²⁸	How many non- judicial persons are member of the governing body?	Are the non-judicial members appointed through a transparent procedure, based on merit?
Selection & Appointment of judges	□ Yes	☐ less than half	□ Yes
	⊠ No	☐ half	□No
		☐ more than half	
Disciplinary measures against	☐ Yes	☐ less than half	□ Yes
judges	⊠ No	□ half	□No
		☐ more than half	
Complaints about judges and the	☐ Yes	☐ less than half	□ Yes
court(s) in general	⊠ No	☐ half	□No
		☐ more than half	

Formal accountability of the judge and staff Mechanisms to promote and maintain ethical standards of the judiciary

6. Complaints procedure	
6a. Does the Judiciary or do the individual courts have a complaint	⊠ Yes
procedure?	□ No
6b. Is it admissible to complain about:	[several answers possible]
	□ Behaviour of judges
	⊠Other

 $^{^{\}rm 28}$ Not being ex officio members, Minister of Justice or members of parliament.

6c. Is an appeal against a decision on a complaint possible?	□ Yes
	⊠ No

7. Withdrawal and recusal	
7a. Is a judge obliged to withdraw from adjudicating a case if the	⊠ Yes
judge believes that impartiality is in question or compromised or	□ No
that there is a reasonable perception of bias?	
7b. If yes, what is the source of the obligation to withdraw from	[one answer only]
adjudicating a case?	☐ Well-established practice of
	judges
	☐ Set in an act adopted by a court
	☐ Set in an act adopted by the
	Council for the Judiciary
	☐ Set in an act adopted by the
	Minister of justice
	⊠ Set in law
	☐ Other (specify):
7c. If a judge disrespects the obligation to withdraw from	[several answers possible]
adjudicating a case, which sanctions could the judge be subjected	☑ Oral warning
to?	⊠ Written warning
	□ Disciplinary dismissal
	☐ None
7d. Which authority or body takes the first decision on a request for	
recusal by a party who considers that a judge is partial / biased?	☐ The executive
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	☐ Other (specify): Click or tap here
	to enter text.
	to enter text.
7e. Is an appeal against a decision on a request for recusal possible?	⊠ Yes
	□ No
7f. If yes, which authority or body decides on such an appeal?	☑ The Judiciary
	☐ The executive
	☐ Other (specify): Click or tap here
	to enter text.

8. Admissibility of accessory functions and disclosure of interests	
8a. Are judges allowed to have other functions?	✓ Yes☐ No [if no go directly to Q. 8f]
8b. Is an authorisation for the exercise of accessory functions by judges necessary?	☒ Yes (depends on the function)☒ No
8c. If the answer to 8b. is yes, who gives authorisation? 8d. If 8a is yes, is there a register of the other jobs and/or functions	☐ The Judiciary ☑ The Executive ☐ The Legislature ☑ Yes
judges have?	□ No
8e. If the answer to 8d is yes is this register public?	☐ Yes ☐ No
8f. Is there a register which discloses financial interests judges may have?	 Yes, please specify the minimum amount which needs to be disclosed: Click or tap here to enter text. ☒ No
8g. If the answer to 8f is yes, is this register public?	☐ Yes ☐ No
9. Code or guidelines of judicial ethics	
9a. Does the Judiciary have a code or guidelines of judicial ethics?	⊠ Yes
Sale socs the sadiciary have a code of galacimes of judicial ethics.	□ No
9b. If the answer to 9a. is yes, is it available to the public?	⊠ Yes □ No
9c. Is judicial training on judicial ethics available?	
9d. Is there a body with responsibility to provide judges with guidance or advice on ethical issues?	⊠ Yes □ No
guidance of advice on ethical issues?	□ INO

Formal accountability of the judge and staff

Mechanisms to evaluate performance and promote and maintain ethical standards of the judiciary

10. Evaluation of judges	
10a. Existence of evaluation and its purpose	
Is the performance of judges evaluated on a systematic basis?	⊠ Yes
	☐ No - questions ends
Has the purpose and consequences of evaluation been made explicit	⊠ Yes
in a binding document (primary legislation or court regulation)?	□ No
10b. Purposes of evaluation	
A. Personal learning and professional development	
Is the purpose of evaluation personal learning and professional	
development of a judge? Decisions taken on the basis of the	□ No: Go to B
outcome of this type of evaluation are, in principle, only by the	I INO. GO to B
judge. Example: personal resolve to improve communication with parties or a request for specific training.	
parties of a request for specific training.	
Who evaluates?	⊠ Peer(s)
	,
	☐ Other
Is the Report of the evaluation available to only the judge or also	☐ Only evaluated judge
management?	☑ Also management
What is the frequency of the evaluation?	☐ More frequent
	□ Every 2-4 years
	, ,
	□ Less frequent
B. Performance evaluation by management, not aimed at	
individual human resource/career decisions.	
Is the purpose of performance evaluation by management, not	
aimed at individual human resource/career decisions? Examples: (1)	·
Development of the competences and skills of the judges of a court	☐ No: go to C
or a department of a court, in connection with the distribution of	
judges across areas of law, including their specialization and training	
needs. Example of a decision by (knowledge) management:	
allocation of specialisations. (2) Promoting the quantitative and	

qualitative performance of the judges of a court in connection with	
the efficiency and effectiveness of the court. Example of decision by	
management: determination of individual case load and timeliness.	
Is all information on which the evaluation is based documented?	⊠ Yes
	□ No
And all decomposite evidents at the indeed	⊠ Yes
Are all documents available to the judge?	☑ Yes
	□ No
Has the judge the right to respond to any findings on him/her?	⊠ Yes
	_
	□ No
What is the frequency of the evaluation?	☐ More frequent
what is the nequency of the evaluation.	La More frequent
	☐ Every 1-2 years
C. Performance evaluation by management or other responsible	
authority, aimed at individual human resource/career decisions.	
,,,,,	
Is the purpose of evaluation performance evaluation aimed at taking	
Is the purpose of evaluation performance evaluation aimed at taking human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion	
	☑ Yes : proceed to next question☐ No : questions ends
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion	
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal court and vice versa)?	□ No : questions ends
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal court and vice versa)? Can evaluation in itself lead to the dismissal (demotion/transfer) of	
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal court and vice versa)?	□ No : questions ends
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal court and vice versa)? Can evaluation in itself lead to the dismissal (demotion/transfer) of	☐ No : questions ends ☑ Yes
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal court and vice versa)? Can evaluation in itself lead to the dismissal (demotion/transfer) of	☐ No : questions ends ☑ Yes
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal court and vice versa)? Can evaluation in itself lead to the dismissal (demotion/transfer) of a judge?	□ No : questions ends⋈ Yes□ No⋈ Yes
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal court and vice versa)? Can evaluation in itself lead to the dismissal (demotion/transfer) of a judge? Does the body that conducts the evaluation consist of a majority of	□ No : questions ends⊠ Yes□ No
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal court and vice versa)? Can evaluation in itself lead to the dismissal (demotion/transfer) of a judge? Does the body that conducts the evaluation consist of a majority of	 □ No : questions ends ☑ Yes □ No ☑ Yes □ No
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal court and vice versa)? Can evaluation in itself lead to the dismissal (demotion/transfer) of a judge? Does the body that conducts the evaluation consist of a majority of judges?	□ No : questions ends⋈ Yes□ No⋈ Yes
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human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal court and vice versa)? Can evaluation in itself lead to the dismissal (demotion/transfer) of a judge? Does the body that conducts the evaluation consist of a majority of judges? Does the executive or legislative powers take part in the evaluation?	 □ No : questions ends ☑ Yes □ No ☑ Yes □ No □ Yes ☑ No
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal court and vice versa)? Can evaluation in itself lead to the dismissal (demotion/transfer) of a judge? Does the body that conducts the evaluation consist of a majority of judges? Does the executive or legislative powers take part in the evaluation? What is the frequency of the evaluation, if it is conducted on a	 No : questions ends ✓ Yes No ✓ Yes No ✓ Yes ✓ No ✓ More frequent
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal court and vice versa)? Can evaluation in itself lead to the dismissal (demotion/transfer) of a judge? Does the body that conducts the evaluation consist of a majority of judges? Does the executive or legislative powers take part in the evaluation?	 □ No : questions ends ☑ Yes □ No ☑ Yes □ No □ Yes ☑ No
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal court and vice versa)? Can evaluation in itself lead to the dismissal (demotion/transfer) of a judge? Does the body that conducts the evaluation consist of a majority of judges? Does the executive or legislative powers take part in the evaluation? What is the frequency of the evaluation, if it is conducted on a	 No : questions ends ✓ Yes No ✓ Yes No ✓ Yes ✓ No ✓ More frequent

Is all information on which the evaluation is based documented?	⊠ Yes	
	□ No	
Are all documents available to the judge?	⊠ Yes	
Are all documents available to the judge:	≥ Tes	
	□ No	
Does the judge have the right to respond to any findings on	⊠ Yes	
him/her?	□ No	
Is a procedure of appeal in place which allows for an independent	⊠ Yes	
review of all materials?		
	□ No	
	1	
Perceived accountability of the Judiciary and i	individual judge	
44. Adhanna aftindas to athird standards as governed by tindas.		
11. Adherence of judges to ethical standards, as perceived by judges		
* Please don't answer this question. The data will be filled in by the secretary o	f the project group for each member and	
observer.		
ENCJ survey, Q19	Score: Click or tap here to enter	
	text.	
12. Adequacy of actions by judicial authorities to address judicial misc	onduct and corruption, as perceived	
by judges		
* Please don't answer these questions. The data will be filled in by the secretary of the project group for each member		
* Please don't answer these questions. The data will be filled in by the secretar	y of the project group for each member	
* Please don't answer these questions. The data will be filled in by the secretar and observer.	y of the project group for each member	
and observer.		
	Score: Click or tap here to enter	
and observer.		
and observer.	Score: Click or tap here to enter	
and observer.	Score: Click or tap here to enter text.	
and observer. ENCJ survey, average of Q20 and Q21.	Score: Click or tap here to enter text.	
ENCJ survey, average of Q20 and Q21. 13 Adequacy of actions by judicial authorities to address judicial misco	Score: Click or tap here to enter text. onduct and corruption, as perceived	
ENCJ survey, average of Q20 and Q21. 13 Adequacy of actions by judicial authorities to address judicial misco by lawyers	Score: Click or tap here to enter text. onduct and corruption, as perceived	
ENCJ survey, average of Q20 and Q21. 13 Adequacy of actions by judicial authorities to address judicial misco by lawyers * Please don't answer these questions. The data will be filled in by the secretary and observer.	Score: Click or tap here to enter text. Conduct and corruption, as perceived by of the project group for each member	
and observer. ENCJ survey, average of Q20 and Q21. 13 Adequacy of actions by judicial authorities to address judicial misco by lawyers * Please don't answer these questions. The data will be filled in by the secretary	Score: Click or tap here to enter text. onduct and corruption, as perceived	