

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

Country: Lithuania	
Methodology used for filling out questionnaire ¹	
Who filled out the questionnaire	/
Was a national expert group set up to validate the reply?	⊠ Yes
was a national expert group set up to validate the reply:	
	□ 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.

1l. 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 or equivalent text
guaranteed, and if so where?	(doctrine of the Constitutional
	Court)
	□ 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
/5	
(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	The budget in Lithuania is allocated
branches ¹⁰	to the National Courts
	Administration and not the Council
	for the Judiciaries

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.

The Council controls its own activities independently of both the	⊠ Yes □ No
legislative and executive branches	
2d. Is the Council responsible ¹¹ for the following:	
The appointment and promotion of magistrates	☐ Yes
The training of magistrates	☐ Yes
Judicial discipline	☐ Yes
Judicial ethics	☐ Yes ⊠ No
Complaints against the Judiciary	
The performance management of the Judiciary	
The administration of courts	☐ Yes
The financing of the courts	☐ Yes
Proposing legislation concerning the courts and the Judiciary ¹²	☐ Yes ☐ No The Council does not have a formal right to propose legislative changes, therefore they are submitted through cooperation with actors, who have legal initiative
2e. If the answer to question 2a. is no or if the Council is not respon	nsible in the following areas do judges
have decisive influence on decisions in the following areas?	
The appointment and promotion of magistrates	☐ Yes
The training of magistrates	
Judicial discipline	
Judicial ethics	
Complaints against the Judiciary	
The performance management of the Judiciary	
The administration of courts	
The financing of the courts	☐ Yes

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.

3. Funding of the Judiciary			
	T -		-
3a. Is the funding of the Judiciary sufficient as to allow the courts:	-	swers possible	-
(not part of the formal indicators)	☐ To hand	le their caselo	ad
		ge	
	experts/tra	nslators/etc. i	n cases
	when neces	ssary if fees pa	aid by court
	☐ To keep	the knowledg	e and skills
	of judges up	p to date	
	☐ To keep	the knowledg	e and skills
	of court sta	ff up to date	
		ate judges an	d other
	personnel i	n matters of I	Γ-systems,
	buildings et		,
3b. Who makes the decisions?	Judiciary	Executive ¹⁴	Legislature
Please insert an "x" into the box that corresponds to the situation in			
your country.			
Please note that executive in Lithuania refers to the Government in			
corpore and not separately to the Ministry of Justice or Minister of			
Justice.			
a) Involvement in the preparation of the "budget allocated to	П	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
courts"			
b) Formal proposal on the budget allocated to courts			
c) Adoption of the budget allocated to courts			
d) Control of the budget allocated to courts			
e) Evaluation/audit of the budget allocated to courts	×		
Budget allocated to courts may also be audited by an independent			
national body – National Audit Institution, which is independent of			

⊠ Yes

☐ No

all state powers.

Proposing legislation concerning the courts and the Judiciary¹³

¹³ To the Parliament or the Ministry of Justice.

 $^{^{14}}$ Such as the Minister of Justice

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
	partially as far as postage expenses
	are concerned
	☐ Fixed percentage of government
	expenditure or GDP
	☐ Other (specify):
3f. Where have these criteria been defined	☑ In well-established practice
	☐ In law
	☐ Other (specify)
	= (0,000)

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)	\boxtimes		
Redeployment of judges to address temporary workload issues	\boxtimes	×	×
Legislative branch is only involved in instances, when judges			
appointed by legislative branch are redeployed to address			
temporary workload issues.			
Other human resource management decisions on court staff	\boxtimes		
Decisions regarding the implementation and use of Information and	\boxtimes	×	\boxtimes
Communication Technology in courts			
Decisions regarding court buildings	×		
Decisions regarding court security	\boxtimes		

Figure based upon historic or realized costs.
 Court management also refers to non-budgetary decisions with impact on the functioning of the courts.

Decisions regarding outreach activities ¹⁷		

Formal independence of the judge

5. Human resource decisions about judges			
5a. Selection, appointment and dismissal of <u>judges</u> and <u>court</u> <u>presidents</u>	Judiciary	Executive	Legislature
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)			
Decision ¹⁹ on the appointment of a judge			×
Please note that judges and president of the Court of Appeals are			
appointed by the executive branch; judges and the president of the			
Supreme Court are appointed by the legislative.			
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	Judiciary	Executive	Legislature
and the President of the Supreme Court			
Which authorities can take the following decisions?			
Proposal of candidates for the appointment as Supreme Court	⊠		×
judges			
Decision ²⁰ on the appointment of a Supreme Court judge			×

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.

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.

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		\boxtimes	⊠
5c. Is the appointment of judges in compliance with the ENCJ guideling	nes?		
Is the appointment process open to public scrutiny and fully and properly documented?	⊠ Yes	□ No	
			oted that the
		f the Republ	ic is not soning for not
		•	ne candidates
		by the Selec	ction
	Commission	٦.	
Is the appointment process undertaken according to published	⊠ Yes	□ No	
criteria?			
		arent becaus not obliged	
	his choice.	not obliged	to motivate
Is the appointment of judges solely based on merit?	⊠ Yes	□ No	
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?		T	
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		×	×

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.

		1	
Depending on the court level to which/at which judges are			
promoted			
·			
Adoption of ethical standards	\boxtimes		
Application of ethical standards	\boxtimes		
	-	_	<u>-</u>
Decision on the program/content of training for judges			
bedston on the programy content of training for judges]
5e. Probationary periods after first appointment ²³			
Se. Probationary perious after first appointment			
Before permanent appointment do judges serve a probationary	☐ Yes	⊠ No	
	☐ Yes	⊠ NU	
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?			
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	
15 this body independent from the executive and registatore.	☐ 1E3	□ INO	
5f. Is the promotion ²⁴ of judges in compliance with the ENCJ standar	 		
51. Is the promotion of judges in compliance with the Lives standar	us:		
Is the promotion process open to public scrutiny and fully	✓ Vac		
	⊠ Yes □ No		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Except the President of the Republic		
and properly documented?			•
and properly documented?	is not requi	red to give re	easons behind
and properly documented?	is not requi		easons behind
and properly documented?	is not requi	red to give re	easons behind rom the
and properly documented?	is not requi	red to give re to deviate for vided by the	easons behind rom the
	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission	red to give ro to deviate f vided by the	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published	is not requi his decision ranking pro	red to give re to deviate for vided by the	easons behind rom the
	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission	red to give ro to deviate f vided by the	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria?	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission Yes	red to give re to deviate f vided by the n No	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission	red to give ro to deviate f vided by the	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit?	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission Yes	red to give reated to deviate for the least to	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit? Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission Yes	red to give re to deviate f vided by the n No	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit?	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission Yes	red to give reated to deviate for the least to	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit? Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity in the range of persons available for promotion?	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission Yes Yes	red to give rent to deviate for vided by the normal No	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit? Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission Yes	red to give reated to deviate for the least to	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit? Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity in the range of persons available for promotion?	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission Yes Yes	red to give rent to deviate for vided by the normal No	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit? Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity in the range of persons available for promotion? Does the promotion process provide for an independent	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission Yes Yes	red to give rent to deviate for vided by the normal No	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit? Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity in the range of persons available for promotion? Does the promotion process provide for an independent	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission Yes Yes	red to give rent to deviate for vided by the normal No	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit? Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity in the range of persons available for promotion? Does the promotion process provide for an independent complaint procedure?	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission Yes Yes	red to give rent to deviate for vided by the normal No	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit? Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity in the range of persons available for promotion? Does the promotion process provide for an independent	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission Yes Yes	red to give rent to deviate for vided by the normal No	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit? Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity in the range of persons available for promotion? Does the promotion process provide for an independent complaint procedure? 6. Disciplinary measures	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission	red to give reated to deviate for vided by the normal Norm	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit? Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity in the range of persons available for promotion? Does the promotion process provide for an independent complaint procedure?	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission	red to give reated to deviate for vided by the normal Norm	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit? Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity in the range of persons available for promotion? Does the promotion process provide for an independent complaint procedure? 6. Disciplinary measures 6a. Are disciplinary measures against judges in accordance with ENC	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission Yes Yes Yes Yes	red to give rent to deviate fivided by the n No No No No	easons behind rom the
Is the promotion process undertaken according to published criteria? Is the promotion of judges solely based on merit? Is there in place a written policy designed to encourage diversity in the range of persons available for promotion? Does the promotion process provide for an independent complaint procedure? 6. Disciplinary measures	is not requi his decision ranking pro Commission	red to give reated to deviate for vided by the normal Norm	easons behind rom the

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.

of which would be unacceptable?			
Is there a time limit for the conducting of the investigation,	⊠ Yes	□ No	
the making of a decision and the imposition of any sanction?		_ 110	
the making of a decision and the imposition of any sanction:			
Is the name of the judge withheld prior to any sanction	☐ Yes	⊠ No	
being imposed?			
Does a judge have the right to be legally represented or	⊠ Yes	□ No	
assisted by a person of her/his choosing?			
Is there is a right of appeal by way of judicial review or	⊠ Yes	□ No	
cassation appeal?			
6b. Which is the competent body to make the following decisions	Judiciary	Executive	Legislature
in the context of disciplinary procedures against judges:	,		
in the context of disciplinary procedures against judges.			
Proposal for the appointment of a member of the disciplinary body	\boxtimes		
for judges			
101 144563			
Decision on the appointment of a member of the disciplinary body	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	⊠
for judges			
101 144563			
Investigation of a complaint against a judge	\boxtimes		
Proposal for a disciplinary decision regarding a judge	\boxtimes		
Disciplinary decision regarding a judge	\boxtimes		
Decision on the follow-up to a complaint against the Judiciary/a	\boxtimes		
judge			
6c. Can disciplinary measures be initiated against a judge (except in	cases wher	e there has	been malice or
gross negligence) for the following reasons:	1		
His/her interpretation of the law	☐ Yes	⊠ No	
His/her assessment of facts	☐ Yes	⊠ No	
His/hor weighing of avidence in determining a case	□ Vaa	∇ Na	
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		∠ INU	
integrity, fundamental aspects of the administration of justice ²⁵ and			
when fundamental rights and the Rule of Law are in peril ²⁶			
when randamental rights and the Rule of Law are in peni			
7. Non-transferability of judges			
7. Non-transferability of ludges			

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²⁶ ENCJ report on Judicial Ethics 2010

	-
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
7b. If transfer without consent is prohibited, is the prohibition	[go to Q7c]
guaranteed in:	☐ Constitution or equivalent text
[go to Q7g]	Law
	☐ Jurisprudence
7c. Which authority or body decides on a (temporary or	☑ The Judiciary
permanent) transfer of a judge without his/her consent? ²⁷	□ The executive □
	☐ The legislature
	Depending on the level of a judge to
7d In case a judge is two of award (to propagatile, or no was a part).	be transferred.
7d. In case a judge is transferred (temporarily or permanently) without his/her consent is he/she guaranteed an equivalent post	⊠ Yes □ No
(in terms of a position, salary)?	□ NO
(iii terms of a position, salary):	
7e. Can a judge appeal if he/she is transferred (temporarily or	⊠ Yes
permanently) without his/her consent?	□ No
76 Marca subject outbouits on hadra decides on such an annual 2	
7f. If yes, which authority or body decides on such an appeal?	☐ The eventure
	☐ 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 equivalent
	text

 $^{^{27}}$ This relates to the allowed exceptions under 7a and to any other reasons.

☐ Law
☐ Custom

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
	☑ 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
	Specialization □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
	☐ Experience
	⊠ Workload
	☐ Other (specify): Click or tap here
	to enter text.
8d. Who assigns the cases to judges at the courts?	☐ President of the court assigns
	cases
	\square A member of the court staff
	assigns cases (e.g. listing officer)
	☐ A special chamber of the court
	assigns cases
	☐ The cases are assigned randomly
	(e.g. through a computerized
	system)
	☐ Other (specifyClick or tap here to
	enter text.
8e. Is the allocation of cases subject to supervision within the	⊠ Yes
Judiciary?	□No
	57.
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
	Cases are allocated through the
	same allocation system throughout
	the country. Certain deviations are
	possible on the court level,
	depending on the type of cases court
	is dealing with, so the allocation
	rules of a particular court may
O: In the meetingtion for any deposition recorded?	provide for certain changes.
8i. Is the motivation for any derogation recorded?	⊠ Yes
	Any derogation from the rules is
	motivated, including the basis of the rules, which allowed deviation.
	□ No
9. Internal independence	
5. 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	x None
their own initiative to ensure the uniformity or consistency of	☐ 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	x None
uniformity or consistency of judicial decisions?	☐ Non-binding guidelines
	☐ Binding guidelines
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	The management of the court may
timeliness/efficiency of judicial decisions?	review the timeliness of handling of
	cases of a particular judge
	□ No

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.	
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	Seema 462. Click or tan hara to
national justice systems in the EU among companies'.	Score 462: Click or tap here to
	enter text.
Percentage of respondents that rate very good or fairly good.	
	Total Score: Click or tap here to
	enter 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.
	Q8.6 Score: Click or tap here to
	enter text.
	Citical 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	x 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 Percentage: 94Click or tap here perceived independence (impartiality) very good or fairly good. 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 text.

Percentage of respondents that believe corruption is widespread.

Score: Click or tap here to enter

Perceived Judicial corruption according to WJP, Q2.2.

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?	☐ Judiciary
	☐ Executive
1c. If the answer on 1a is yes, does this report include data on:	[several answers possible]
	☑ The number of completed
	cases?
	□ Duration of cases? □ Duration of cases. □ Duration o
	☑ 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. 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
2. Does the ludicions size systhesizetion to broadcast court cases	M V
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?	
1	1

4. External review				
4a. Is the performance of the courts i	regularly reviewed or	revaluated	⊠ Yes	
by external bodies?			□ No	
4b. Who can commission an external	review of the Judicia	ary?	_	swers possible]
			⊠ The Jud	•
			☐ The exe	
			☐ The legi	
				dependent audit may take upon itself to
				operation of the whole
				the courts, without
				ning of judiciary,
			executive of	or legislature.
Formal ad	ccountability of the	Judiciary a	s a whole	
Involveme	ent of civil society i	n judicial go	vernance	
5. Participation of civil society in gove	ernance bodies of the	e judiciary		
Please fill in the table	T	T		
Governing body which is	Are persons with			Are the non-judicial
responsible for:	a non-judicial background	7 7		members appointed through a transparent
	members? ²⁸	governing l		procedure, based on
	members:	governing	Jouy:	merit?
Selection & Appointment of judges	⊠ Yes	☐ less than half ☐ Yes		□ Yes
	□ No	☐ half		⊠ No
		⊠ more th	an half	
Disciplinary measures against	⊠ Yes			⊠ Yes
judges	□ No	☐ half		□ No
		☐ more tha	n half	
Complaints about judges and the	⊠ Yes			⊠ Yes
court(s) in general	□ No	☐ half ☐ No		□ No
☐ more than half				
Forma	l accountability of t	he judge an	d staff	
Mechanisms to prom	note and maintain e	ethical stand	lards of the	e judiciary
6. Complaints procedure				
6a. Does the Judiciary or do the indiv	idual courts have a c	omnlaint	⊠ Voc	
6a. Does the Judiciary or do the indiv	idual courts have a c	omplaint	⊠ Yes □ No	

[several answers possible]

☑ Behaviour of judges

6b. Is it admissible to complain about:

²⁸ Not being ex officio members, Minister of Justice or members of parliament.

	⊠Other
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?	
	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
	☐ Suspension
	☐ Disciplinary dismissal
	⊠ None
	In some particular situations it
	could be evaluated as an ethical
	disorder
	disorder
7d. Which authority or body takes the first decision on a request for	☑ The Judiciary
recusal by a party who considers that a judge is partial / biased?	☐ The executive
	☐ Other (specify): Click or tap here
	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

☐ 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 A very limited scope of functions possible: pedagogical at the university or participate as experts in certain projects ☐ No [if no go directly to Q. 8f]
8b. Is an authorisation for the exercise of accessory functions by	□ Yes
judges necessary?	⊠ No
	Traditionally president of the court is informed.
8c. If the answer to 8b. is yes, who gives authorisation?	☐ The Judiciary
	☐ The Executive
	☐ The Legislature
8d. If 8a is yes, is there a register of the other jobs and/or functions	□ 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	⊠ Yes, please specify the minimum
have?	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

	□ 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?	⊠ Yes
	□ No
9d. Is there a body with responsibility to provide judges with	⊠ Yes
guidance or advice on ethical issues?	□ No

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 judge. Example: personal resolve to improve communication with	LI NO. GO to B
parties or a request for specific training.	
parties of a request for specime 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
	- 7.130 management

	This Report is used by Selection Commission and distributed to the members of Council for Judiciary in case of promotion of the judge.
What is the frequency of the evaluation?	☐ More frequent
	☐ Every 2-4 years
B. Performance evaluation by management, not aimed at individual human resource/career decisions.	
Is the purpose of performance evaluation by management, not	☐ Yes: proceed to next question
aimed at individual human resource/career decisions? Examples: (1)	No: go to C
Development of the competences and skills of the judges of a court 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
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
	☐ Every 1-2 years
	☐ Less Frequent
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	☑ Yes : proceed to next question
human resource/career decisions about judges such as promotion	_
and career steps (i.e. switch from a first instance court to an appeal	☐ No : questions ends
court and vice versa)?	
Can evaluation in itself lead to the dismissal (demotion/transfer) of	☐ Yes
a judge?	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	⊠ No
Describe heads that conducts the evaluation equals of a majority of	\[\sqrt{2} \cdot
Does the body that conducts the evaluation consist of a majority of	⊠ Yes
judges?	□ No
Does the executive or legislative powers take part in the evaluation?	□ Yes
	⊠ No (0)
What is the frequency of the evaluation, if it is conducted on a	☐ More frequent
regular basis?	☐ Every 2-4 years
	□ Less frequent
Is all information on which the evaluation is based documented?	⊠ Yes
	□ No
Are all documents available to the judge?	⊠ Yes
, 0	
	□ No
Does the judge have the right to respond to any findings on	⊠ Vos
him/her?	⊠ Yes
miny ner:	□ No
Is a procedure of appeal in place which allows for an independent	⊠ Yes
review of all materials?	□ No

Perceived accountability of the Judiciary and individual judge

AA Albania (C. Januari (Radia) and albania and albania and albania	
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 of 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 misconduct 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 and observer. ENCJ survey, average of Q20 and Q21. Score: Click or tap here to enter text.

13 Adequacy of actions by judicial authorities to address judicial misconduct and corruption, 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.		
CCBE survey, average of Q11 and Q12.	Score: Click or tap here to enter	
	text.	