

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES

**POLICY DEPARTMENT**  
CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS **C**



JUDICIAL TRAINING IN THE EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES

Constitutional Affairs

Justice, Freedom and Security

Gender Equality

**Legal and Parliamentary Affairs**

Petitions

**JUDICIAL TRAINING IN  
THE EUROPEAN UNION  
MEMBER STATES  
Annex III. - IX.**

STUDY





**DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES**

**POLICY DEPARTMENT C: CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND  
CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS**

**LEGAL AFFAIRS**

# **JUDICIAL TRAINING IN THE EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES**

**ANNEX III. - IX.**

This document was requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Legal Affairs

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### 3. COURT STAFF'S EXPERIENCE OF TRAINING

#### 3.1. AUSTRIA

In Austria, the survey was distributed in the German language in the form of an online questionnaire. It was sent first to the Federal Ministry for Justice (*Bundesministerium für Justiz*), which distributed it among court staff falling within the following definition:

*"Persons working in courts who are not judges but who have legal training and who (a) help prepare judgments, (b) make judicial decisions at least at a preliminary phase or (c) play a role in cross-border judicial cooperation."*

It is important to note that all questions to which the responses are presented in this report were posed in the form of multiple-choice questions with a closed list of answers. Respondents had the opportunity to provide answers varying from the closed list in a field marked "Other: ..." but no significant variations compared to the multiple-choice answers were noted. A representative sample of respondents' open comments and suggestions for improvement of judicial training are included in Section 2.

#### Survey characteristics

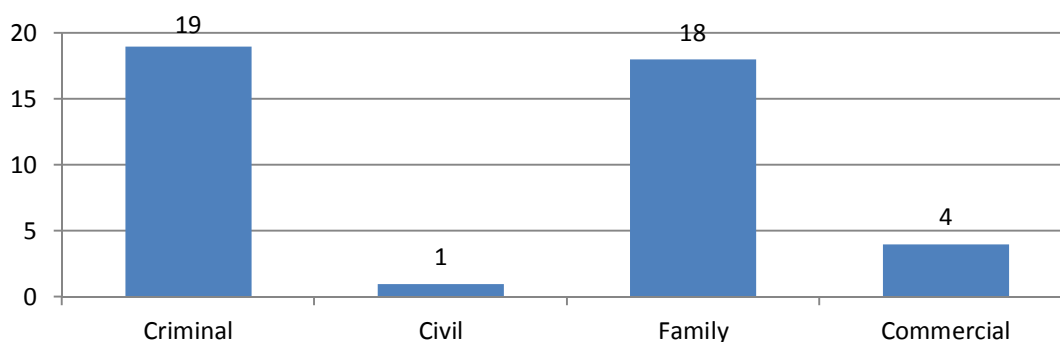
##### RESPONSES

Total number of responses received from court staff:

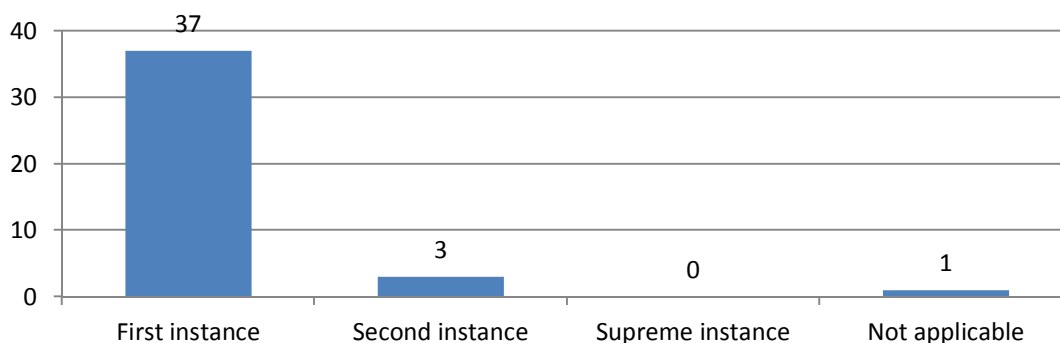
40

##### PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

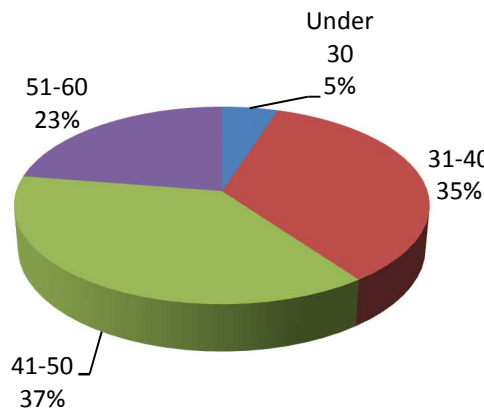
Type of case dealt with by respondents:



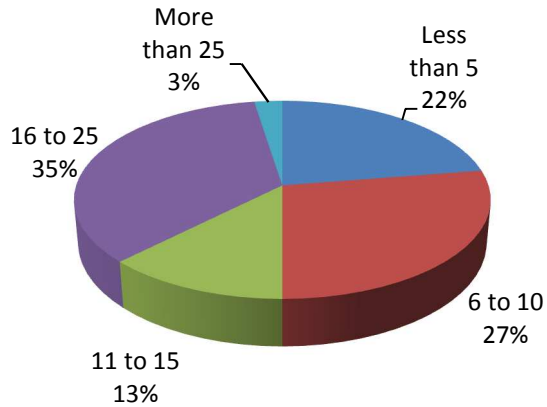
Level of the national judicial system at which respondents work:



Age of respondents:



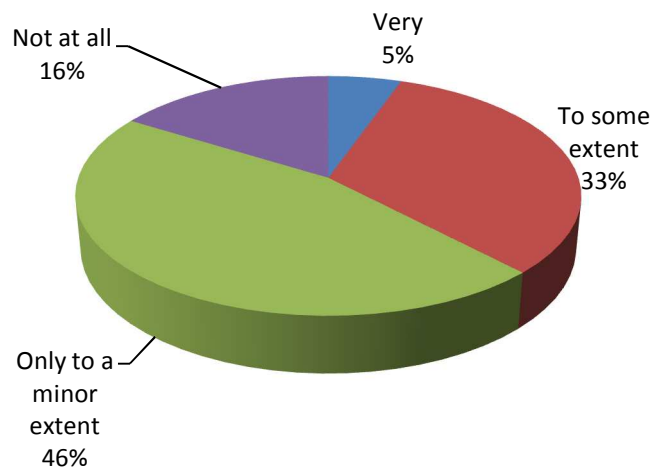
Number of years since first appointment:



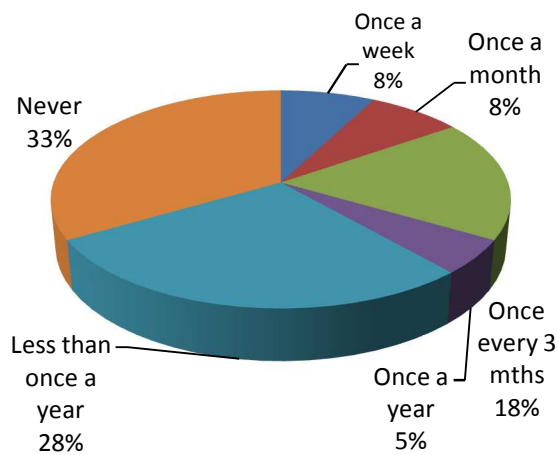
## Knowledge and experience of EU law

Response to the following questions:

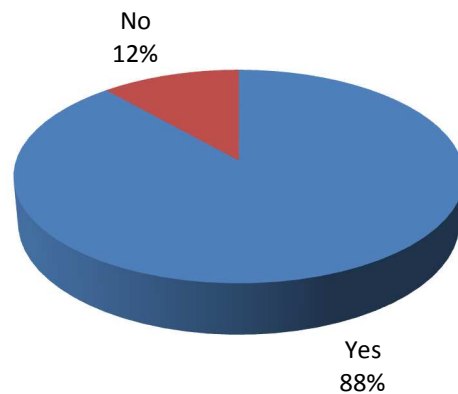
"How relevant do you assess the knowledge of EU law for your functions?"



"How often do you deal with issues of EU law?"

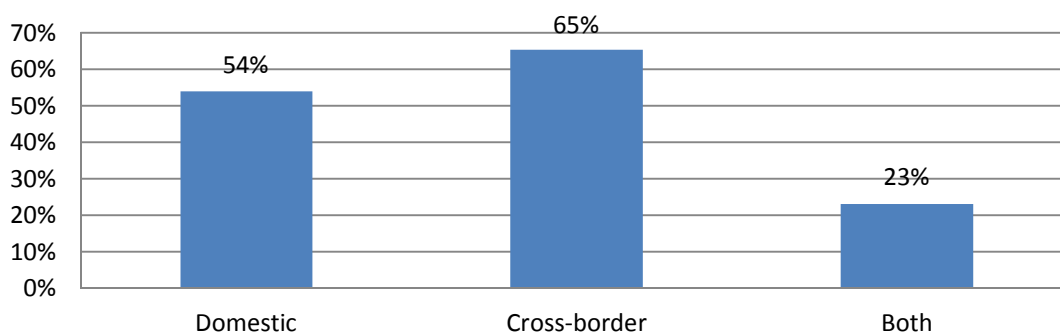


"Has the number of cases involving EU law increased over the years?"





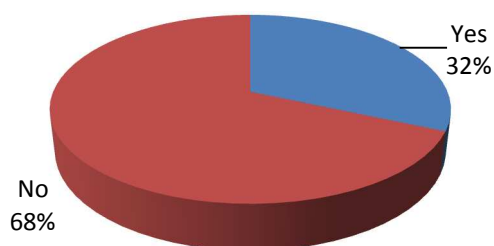
Types of cases with issues of EU law:



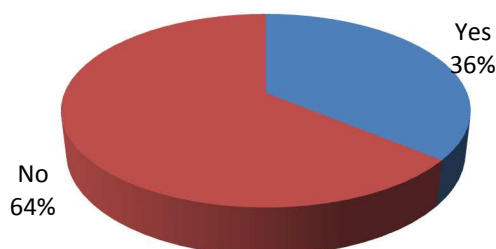
### SUPPORT IN APPLYING EU LAW

Response to the following questions by respondents who indicated that they dealt with issues of EU law:

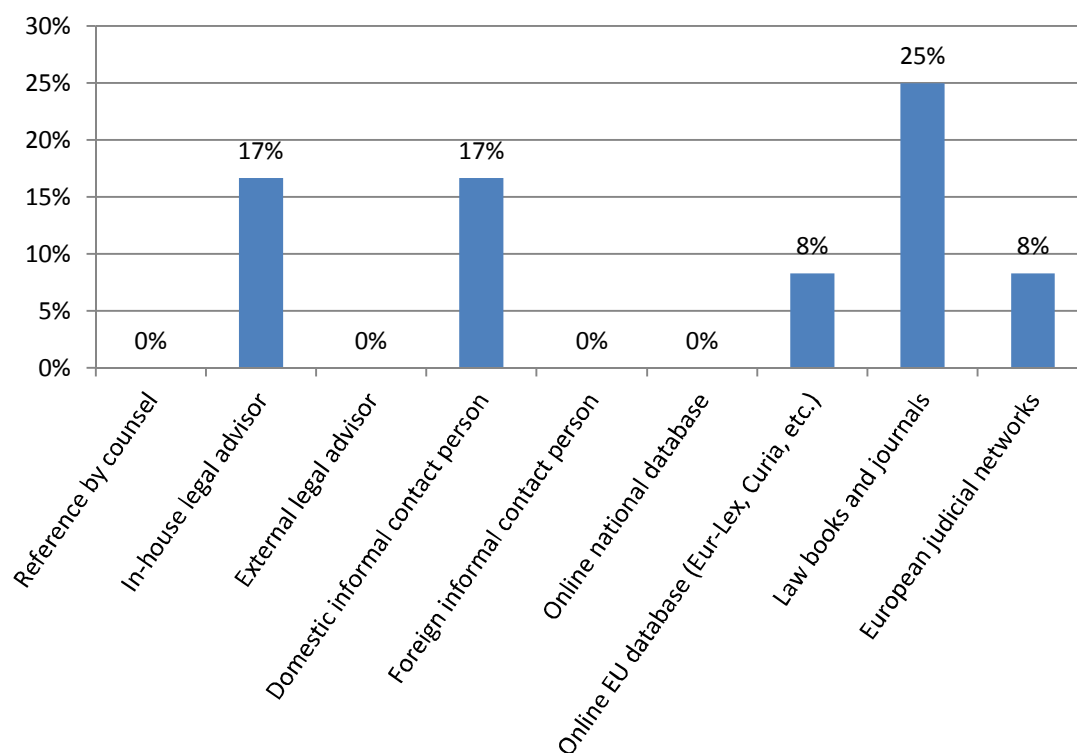
"Did you get any support in finding out or understanding the applicable law?"



"Has any training you have received been helpful in deciding such a case?"

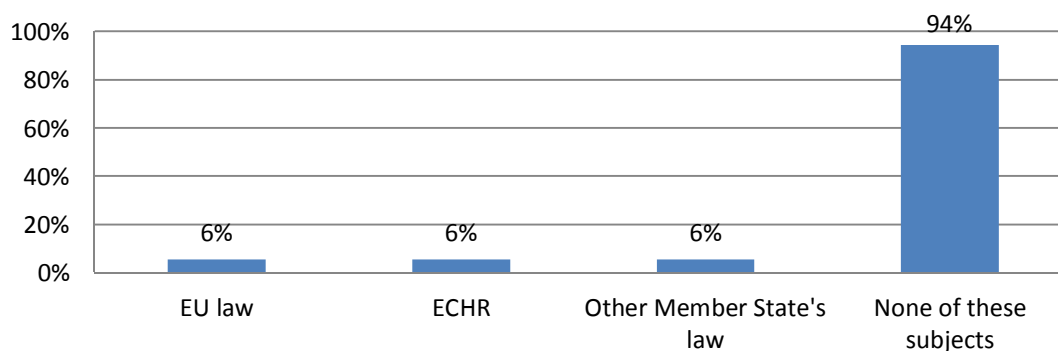


Source of support in finding out or understanding the applicable law (if received):



## Academic legal studies

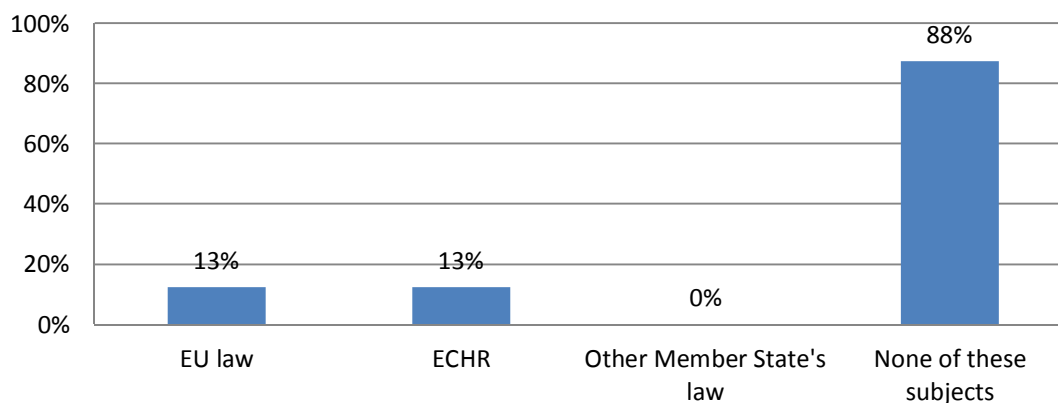
Percentage of respondents who studied EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their law degree:



## Initial training

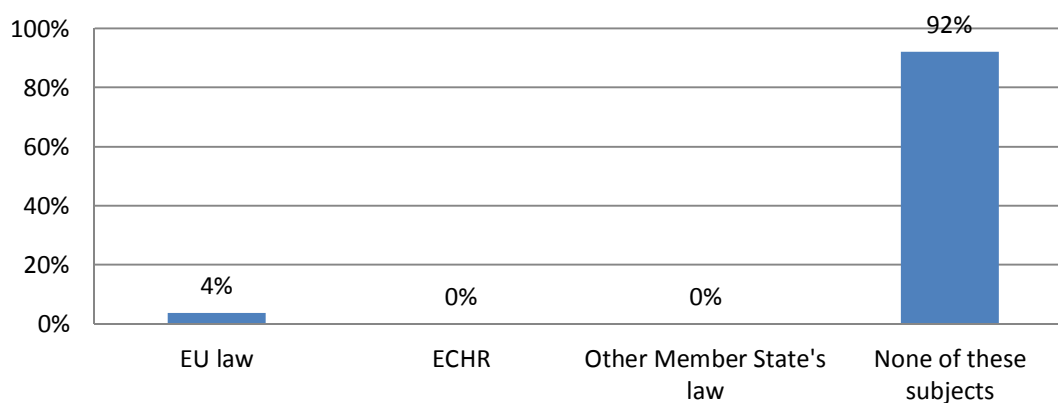
### TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who received training in EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their initial training prior to assuming their functions:



### TESTS

Percentage of respondents who had to pass a test on EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law in order to enter the profession:

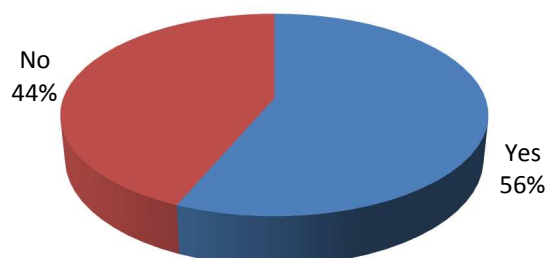


## Continuous training

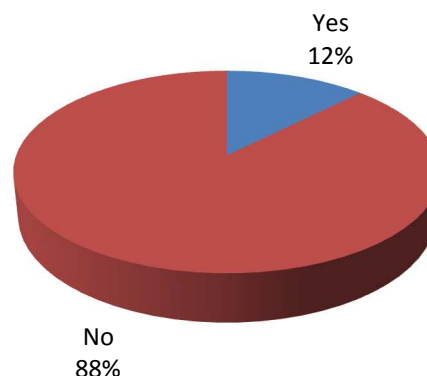
### PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who had participated in training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

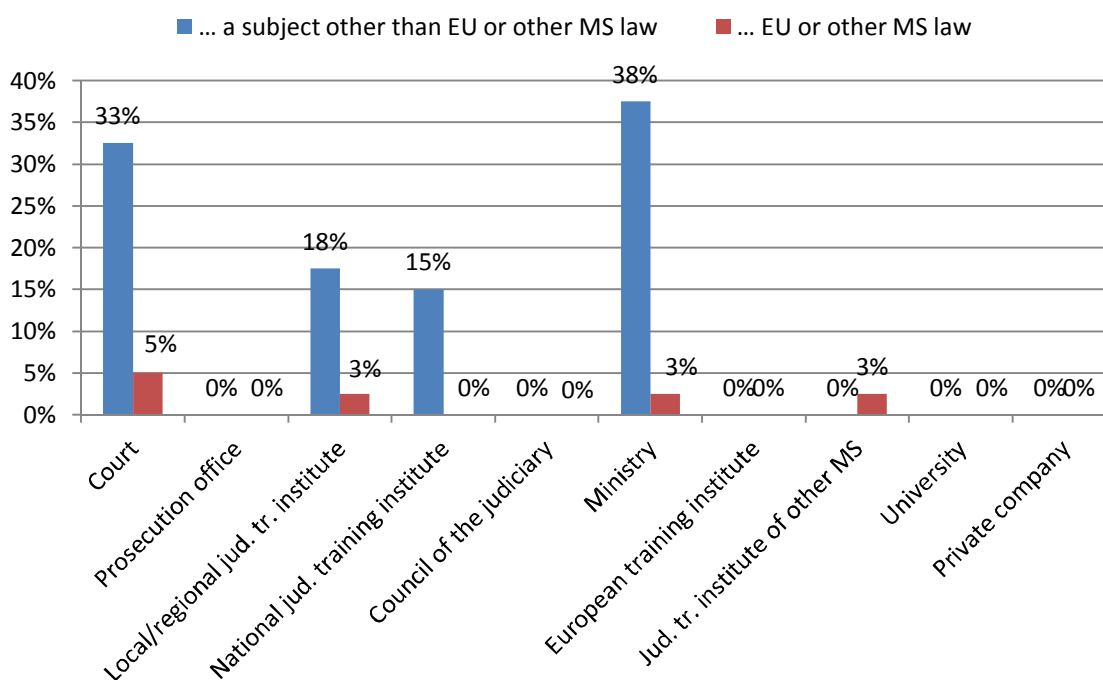


... EU or another Member State's law:



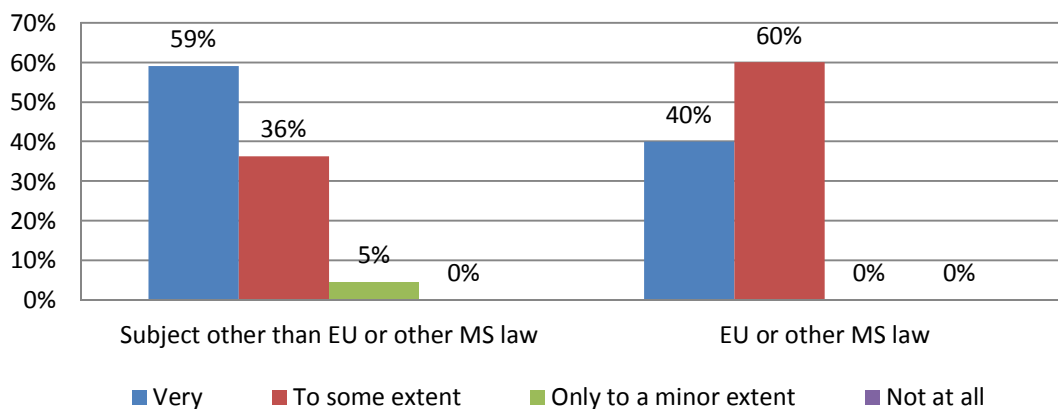
### TRAINING PROVIDERS

Percentage of respondents who attended training organised by the respective organisations on ...



## EVALUATION OF TRAINING

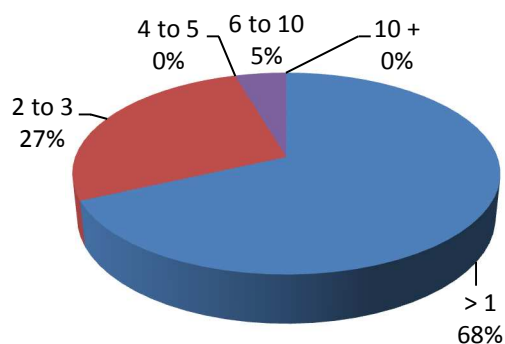
Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding continuous training on the respective subjects:



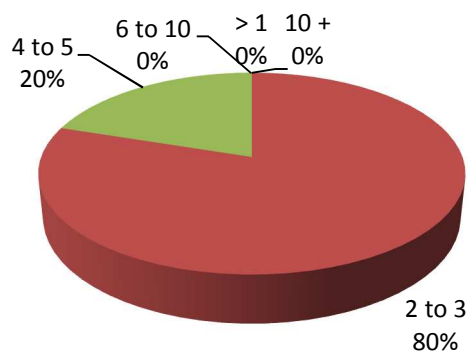
## FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF TRAINING

Number of years since respondents last participated in continuous training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

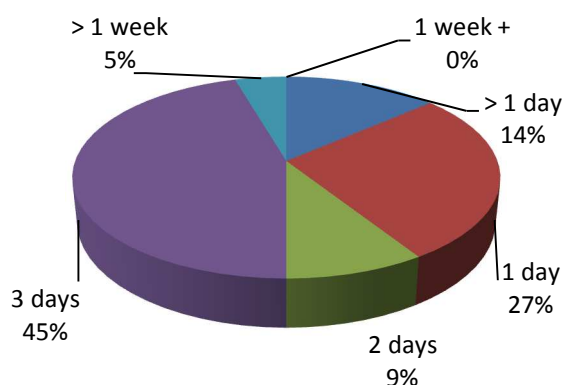


... EU or another Member State's law:

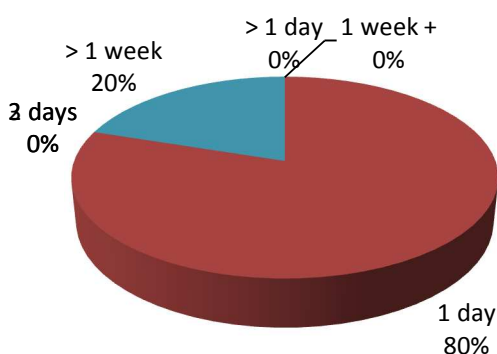


Length of last training session on...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

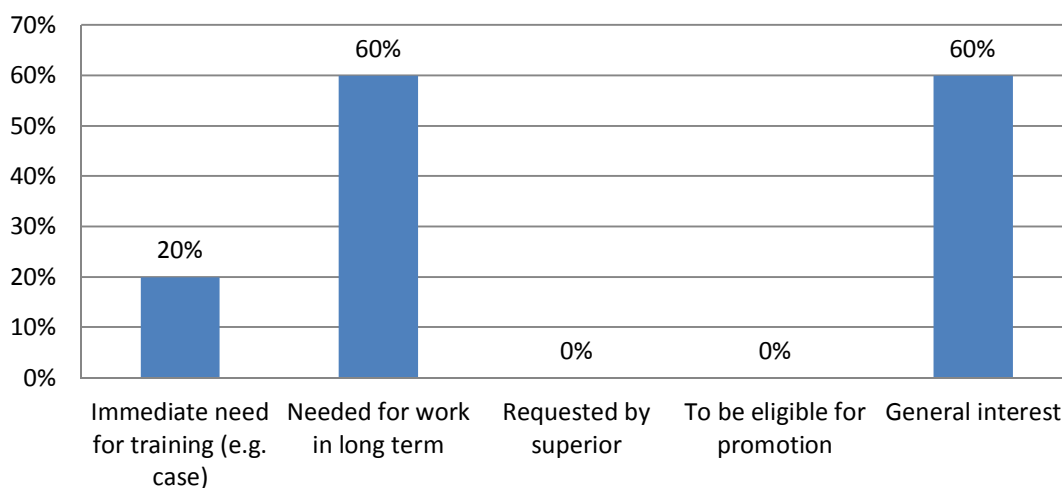


... EU or another Member State's law:



### REASON FOR PARTICIPATING IN EU LAW TRAINING

Motivation of respondents who had participated in continuous training on EU or another Member State's law for doing so:

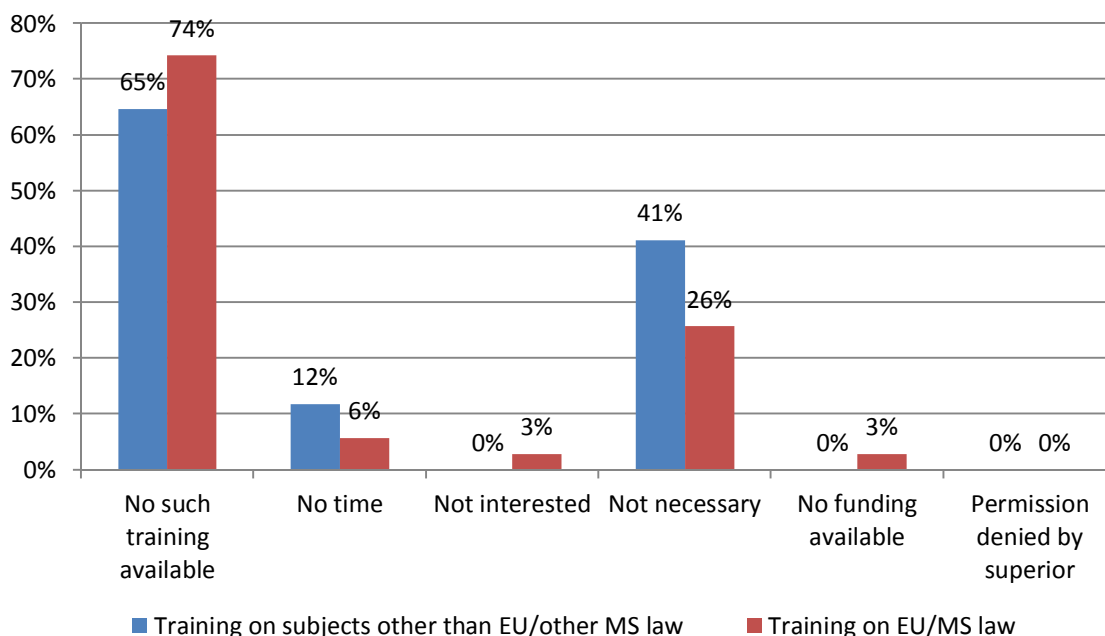


### REASON FOR NOT PARTICIPATING IN TRAINING

Reason of respondents who had never participated in continuous training (on EU law or in general) for not having done so:

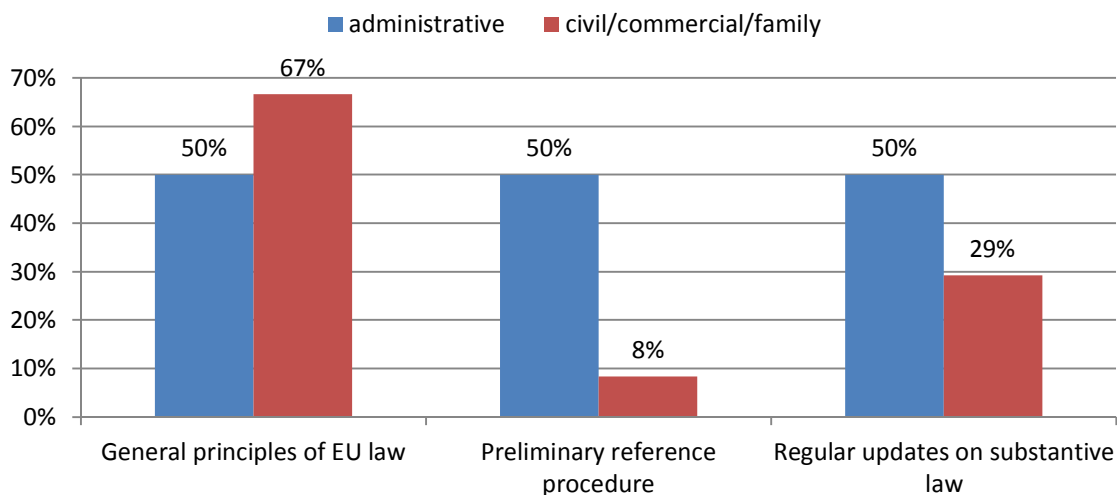
*For 'other than EU/other MS Law', Total= 17 respondents, i.e. 43% of all respondents to the survey.*

*For 'EU law/MS Law', Total= 35 respondents, i.e. 88% of all respondents to the survey.*



## DEMAND FOR EU LAW TRAINING

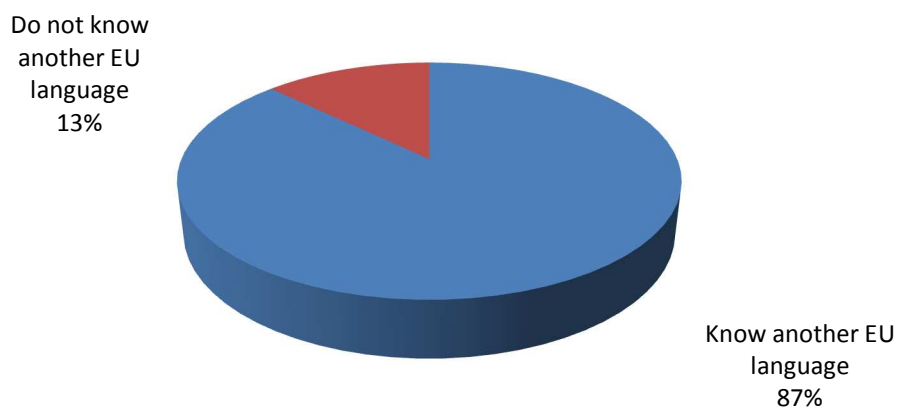
Selected EU law matters on which respondents would like more training (with distinction of types of cases dealt with):



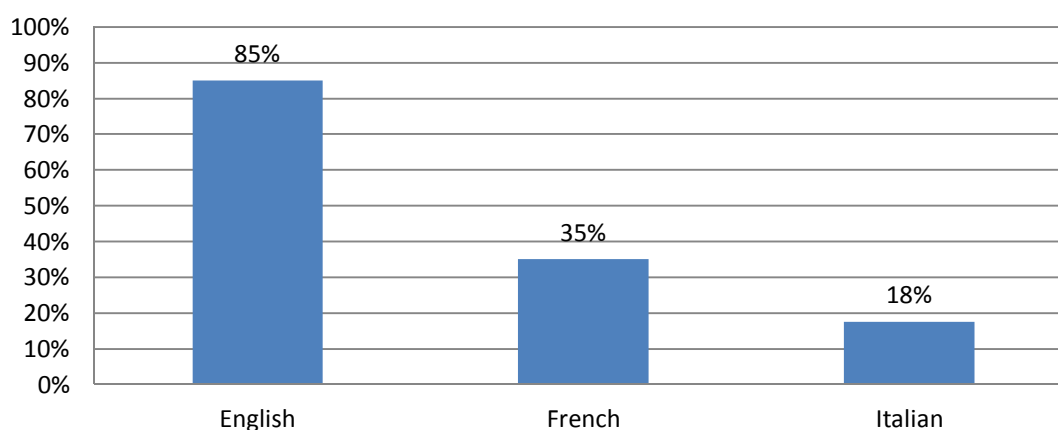
## Language training

### KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Percentage of respondents who know another EU language:

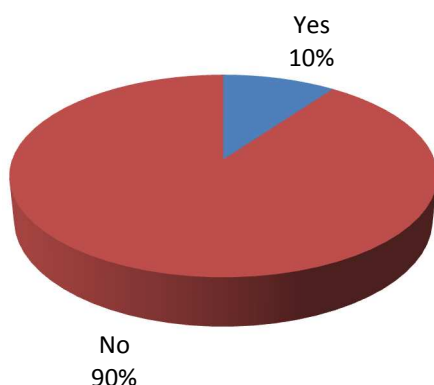


Percentage of respondents who know the indicated languages in addition to their principal working language:

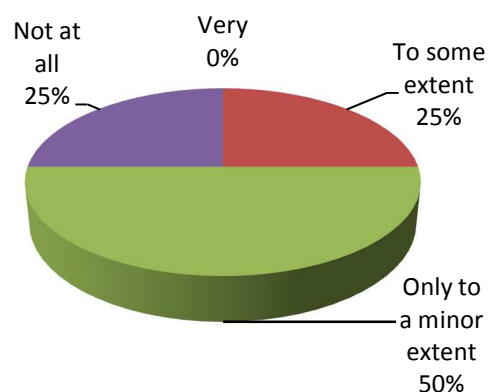


## LANGUAGE TRAINING

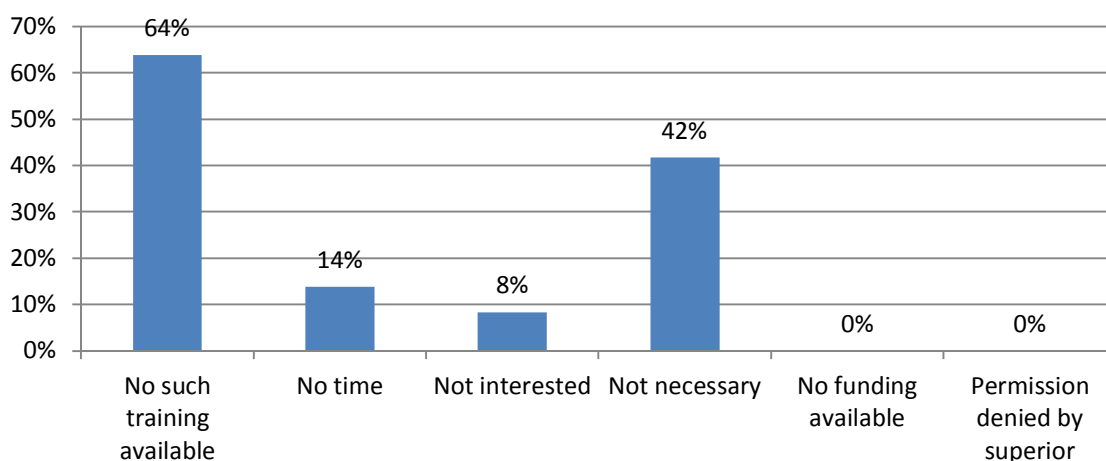
Percentage of respondents who had received language training:



Response to the question "If yes, did you find it useful in your subsequent career?":



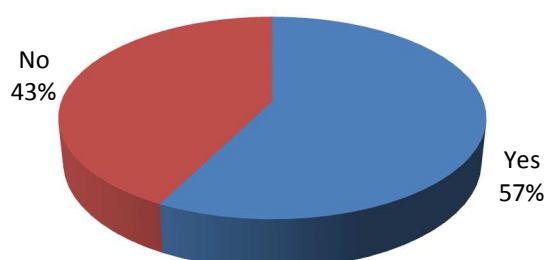
Reason for respondents who had never received language training for not doing so:



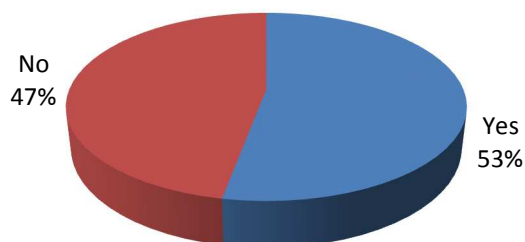
## Contacts with foreign judges &amp; prosecutors

## CONTACTS &amp; NETWORKS

Response to the question "Have you ever contacted a foreign judge, prosecutor or other authority in connection with a case?":

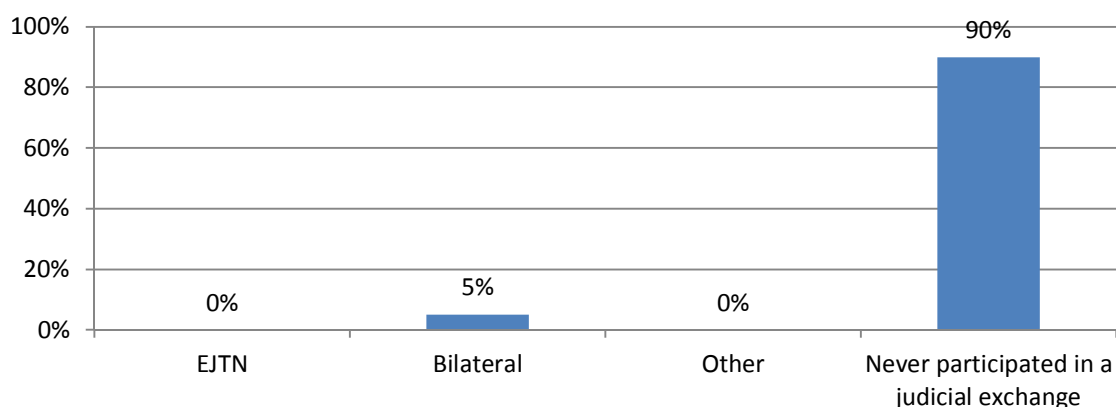


Response to the question "Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters?" from respondents who indicated that they dealt with civil, commercial or family cases:



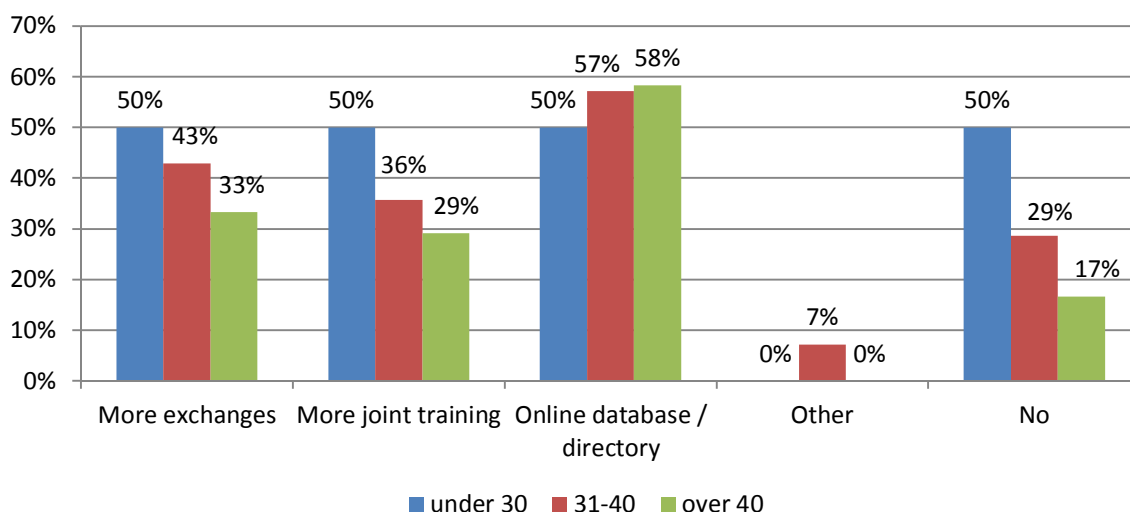
## EXCHANGES

Percentage of respondents who had participated in an exchange with judges, prosecutors and/or court staff from other Member States:



## DEMAND FOR MORE CONTACTS

Response to the question "Would you appreciate measures to make it easier to contact foreign judges and/or prosecutors and, if yes, which?" (according to age groups):





### 3.2. BELGIUM

In Belgium the survey was distributed in Dutch and French in the form of an online questionnaire by the High Council of Justice in cooperation with the Institute for Judicial Training to court staff falling within the following definition:

*"Persons working in courts who are not judges but who have legal training and who (a) help prepare judgments, (b) make judicial decisions at least at a preliminary phase or (c) play a role in cross-border judicial cooperation."*

It is important to note that all questions to which the responses are presented in this report were posed in the form of multiple-choice questions with a closed list of answers. Respondents had the opportunity to provide answers varying from the closed list in a field marked "Other: ..." but no significant variations compared to the multiple-choice answers were noted. A representative sample of respondents' open comments and suggestions for improvement of judicial training are included in Section 2.

#### Survey characteristics

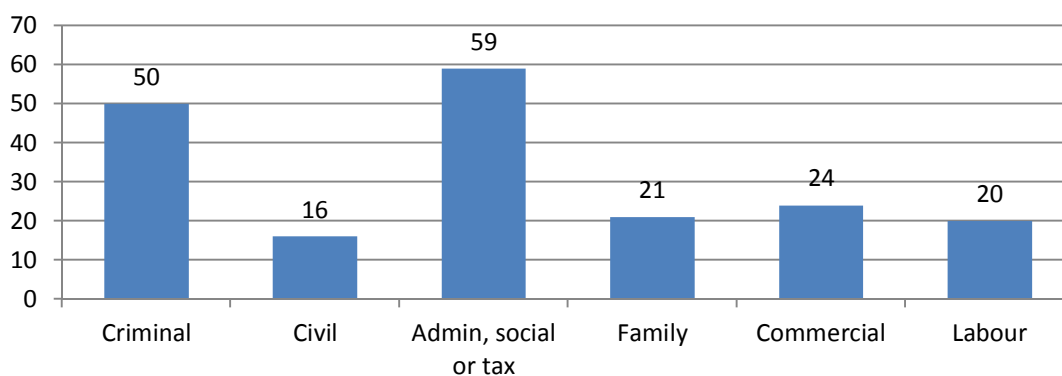
##### RESPONSES

Total number of responses received from court staff:

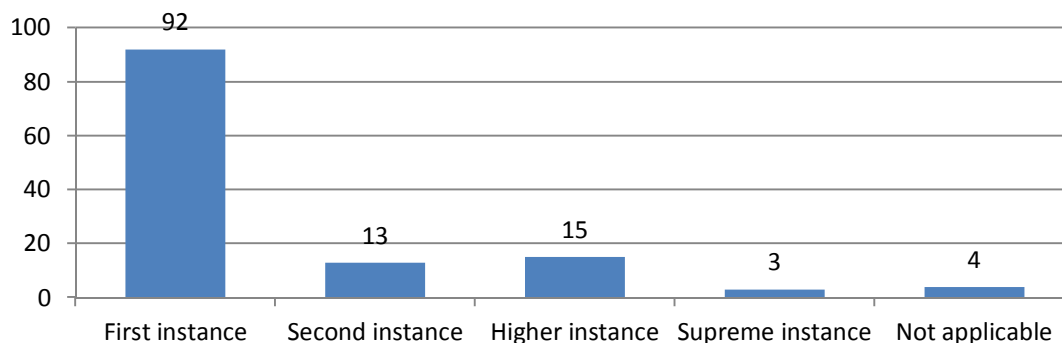
125

##### PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

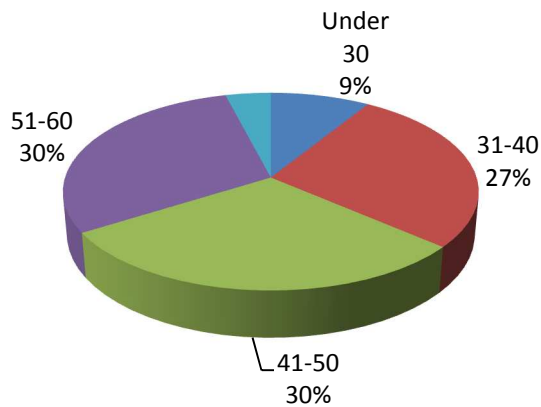
Type of case dealt with by respondents:



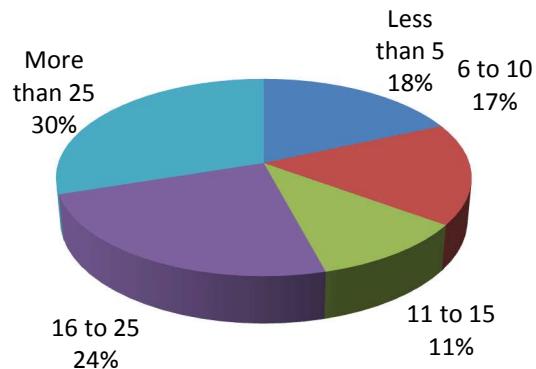
Level of the national judicial system at which respondents work:



Age of respondents:



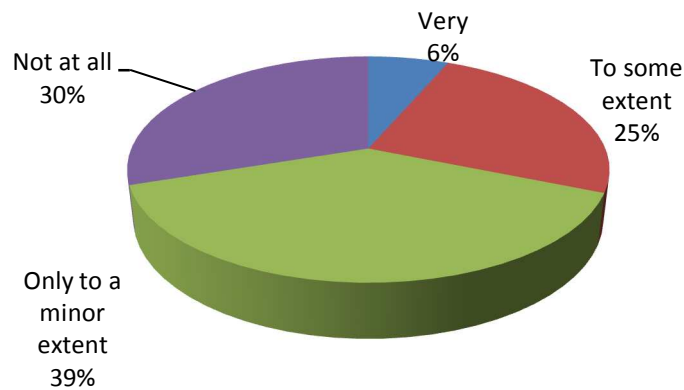
Number of years since first appointment:



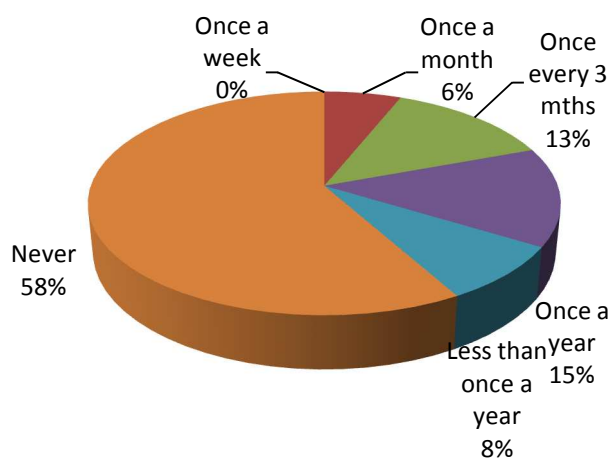
## Knowledge and experience of EU law

Response to the following questions:

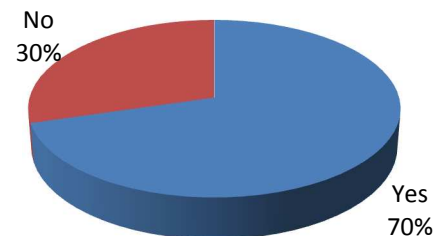
"How relevant do you assess the knowledge of EU law for your functions?"



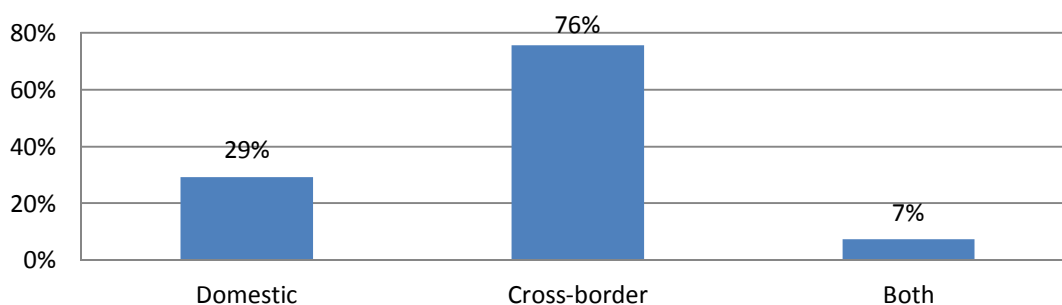
"How often do you deal with issues of EU law?"



"Has the number of cases involving EU law increased over the years?"



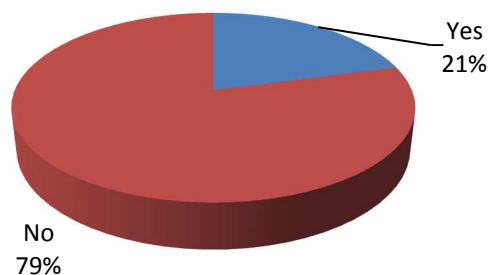
Types of cases with issues of EU law:



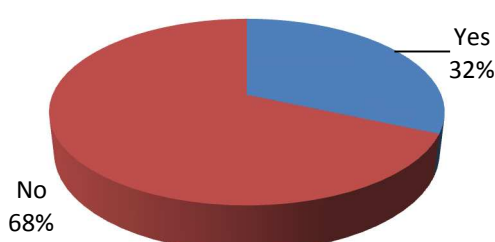
### SUPPORT IN APPLYING EU LAW

Response to the following questions by respondents who indicated that they dealt with issues of EU law:

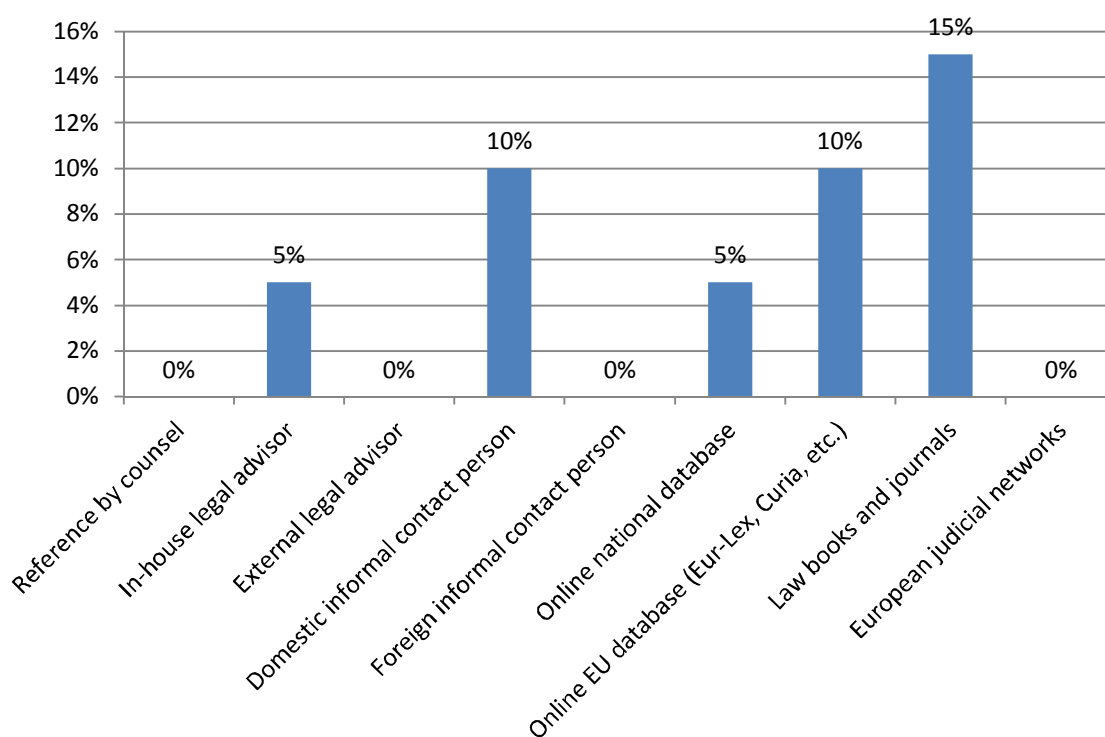
"Did you get any support in finding out or understanding the applicable law?"



"Has any training you have received been helpful in deciding such a case?"

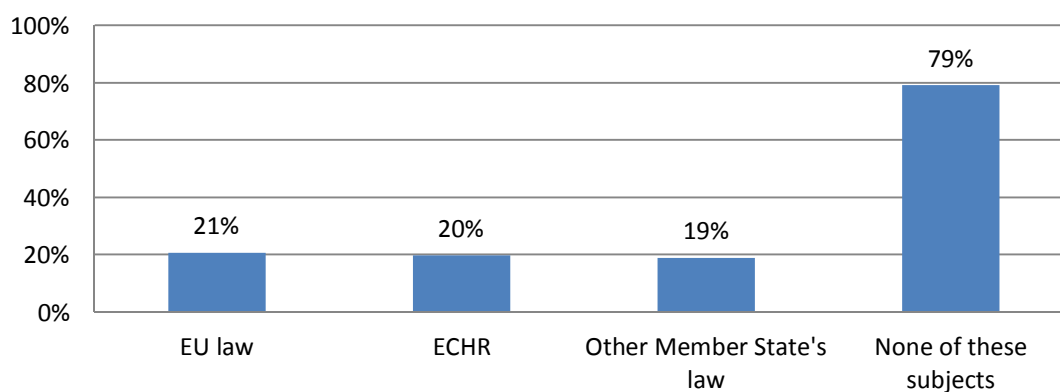


Source of support in finding out or understanding the applicable law (if received):

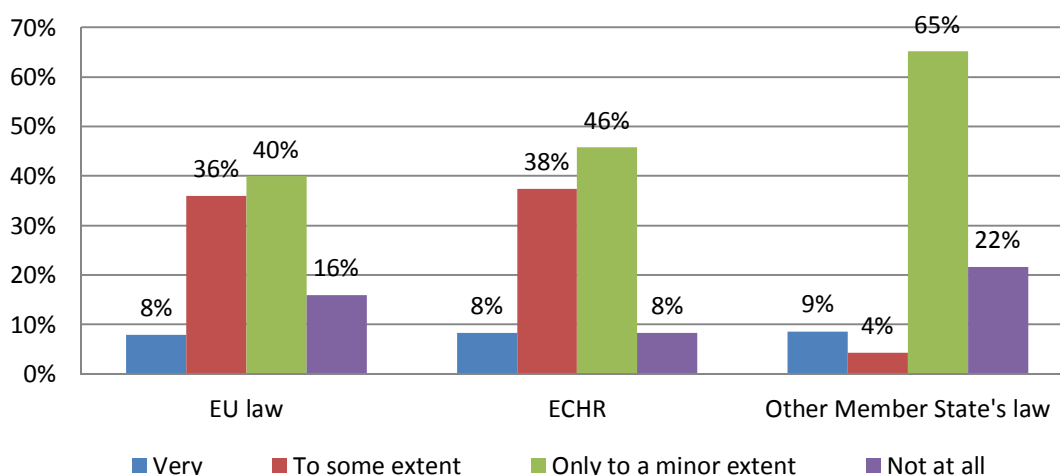


## Academic legal studies

Percentage of respondents who studied EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their law degree:



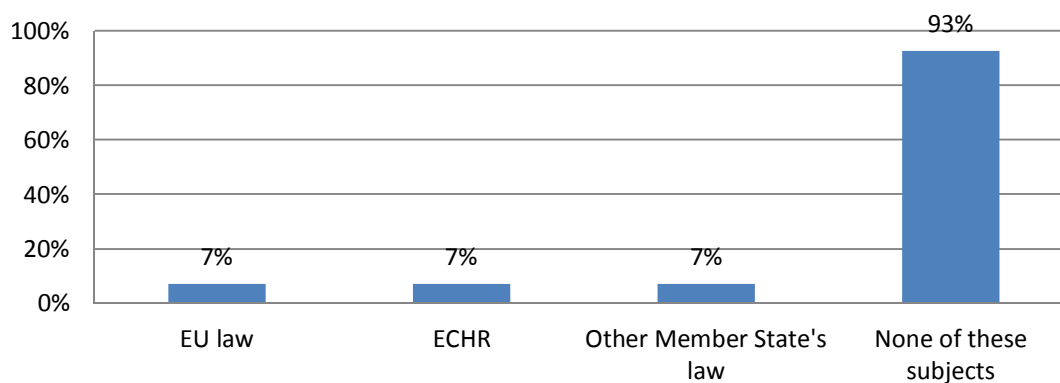
Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding academic legal studies on the respective subjects:



## Initial training

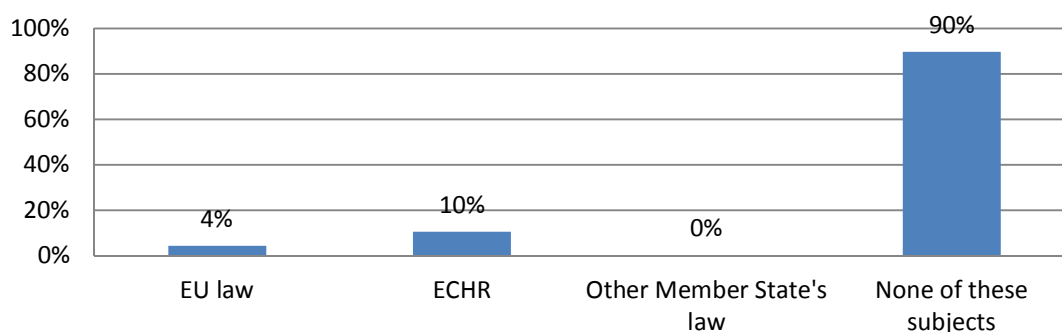
### TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who received training in EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their initial training prior to assuming their functions:



## TESTS

Percentage of respondents who had to pass a test on EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law in order to enter the profession:

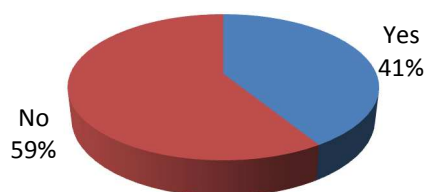


## Continuous training

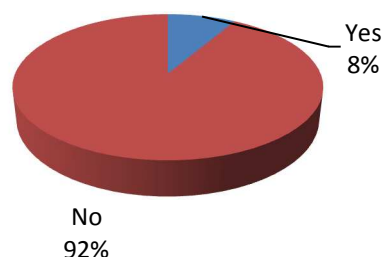
## PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who had participated in training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

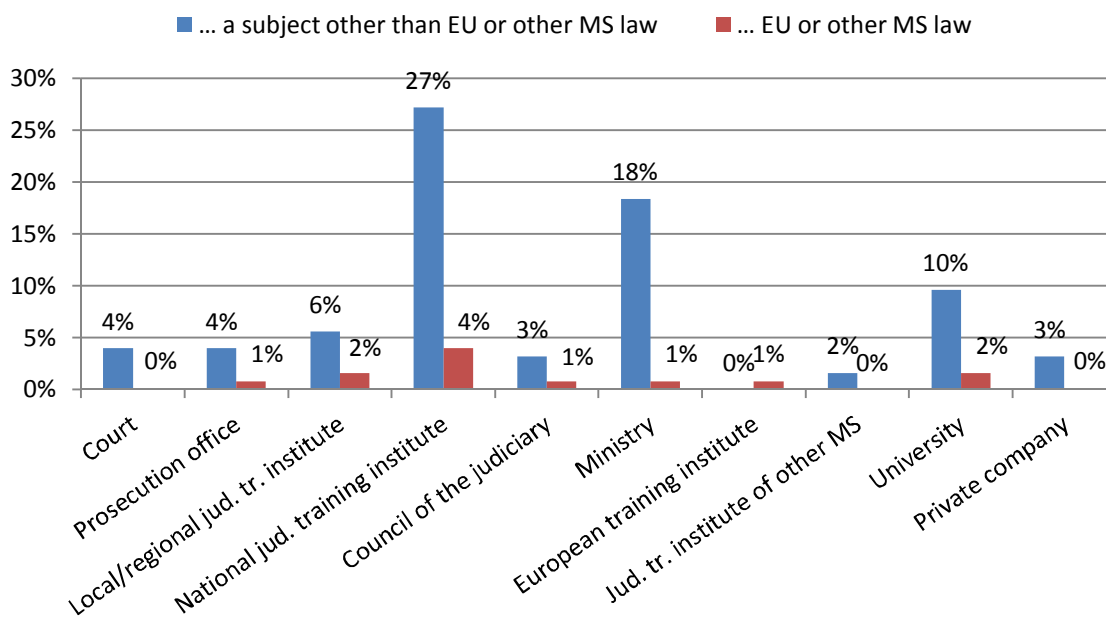


... EU or another Member State's law:



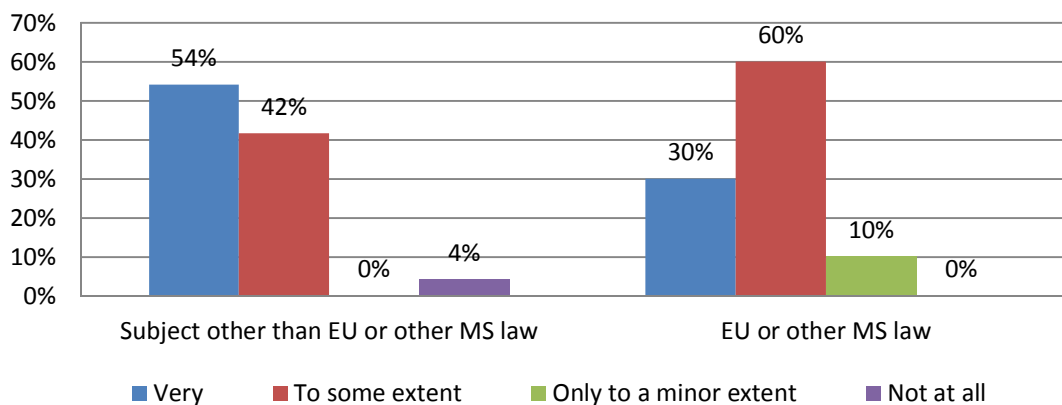
## TRAINING PROVIDERS

Percentage of respondents who attended training organised by the respective organisations on ...



## EVALUATION OF TRAINING

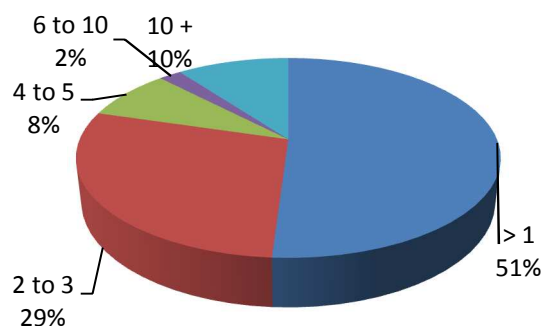
Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding continuous training on the respective subjects:



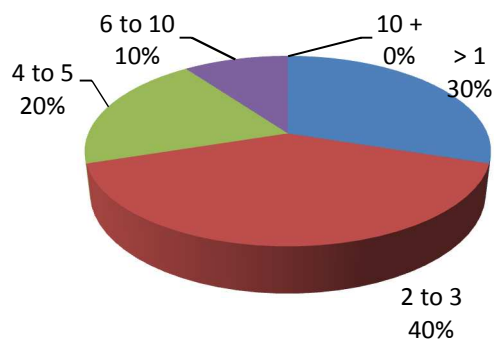
## FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF TRAINING

Number of years since respondents last participated in continuous training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

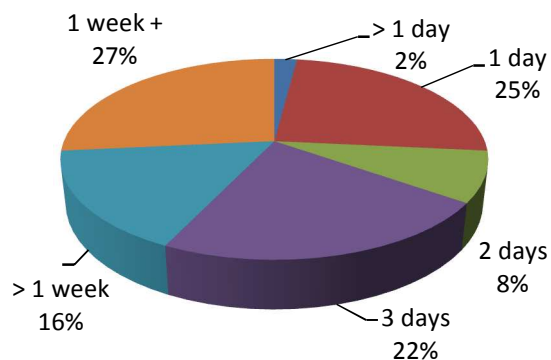


... EU or another Member State's law:

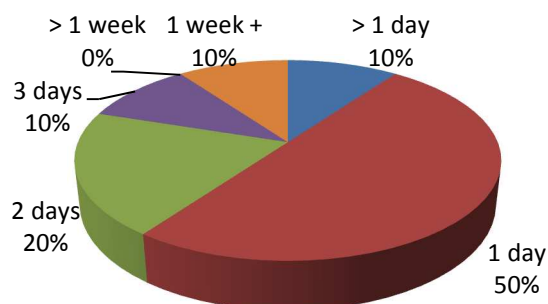


Length of last training session on...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

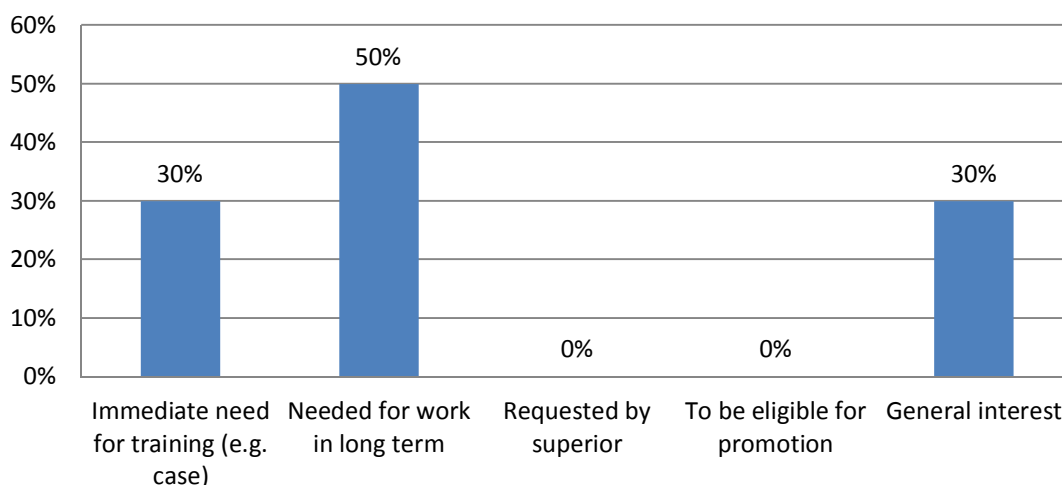


... EU or another Member State's law:



### REASON FOR PARTICIPATING IN EU LAW TRAINING

Motivation of respondents who had participated in continuous training on EU or another Member State's law for doing so:

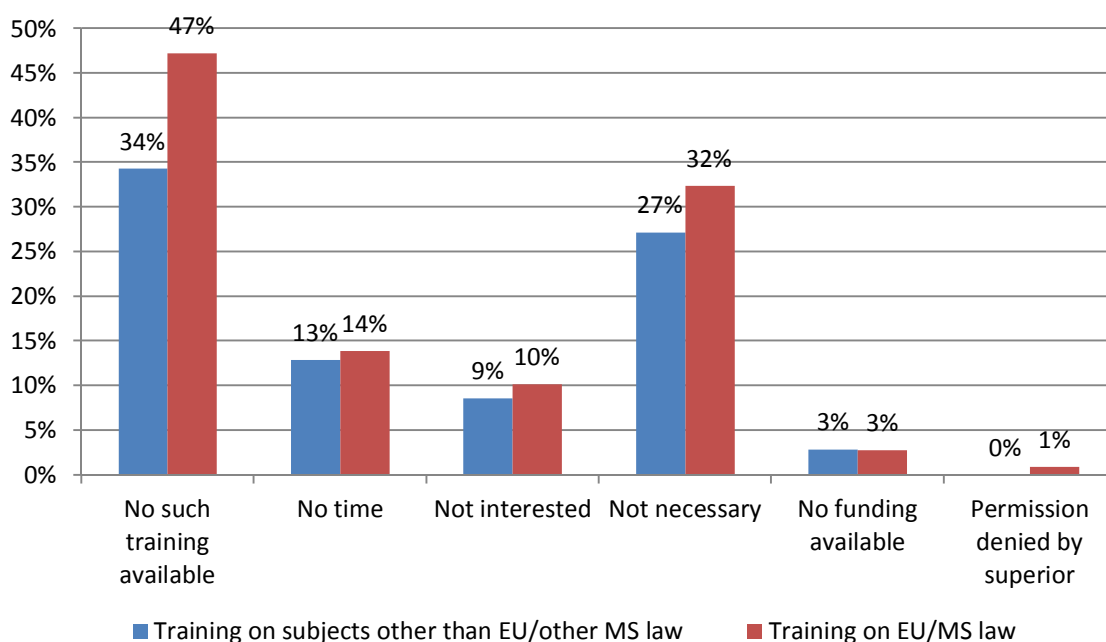


### REASON FOR NOT PARTICIPATING IN TRAINING

Reason of respondents who had never participated in continuous training (on EU law or in general) for not having done so:

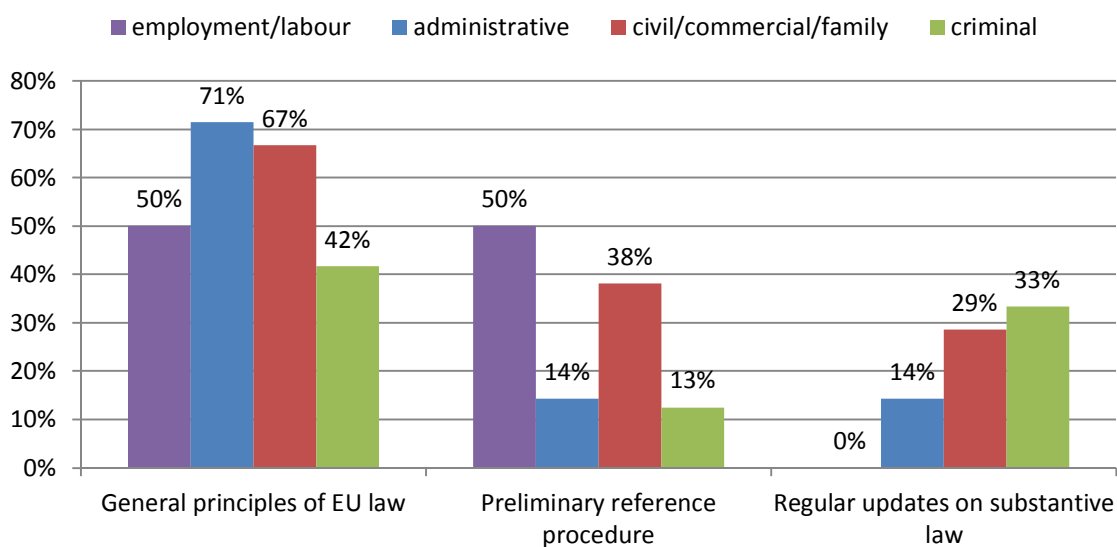
*For 'other than EU/other MS Law', Total= 70 respondents, i.e. 56% of all respondents to the survey.*

*For 'EU law/MS Law', Total= 108 respondents, i.e. 86% of all respondents to the survey.*



## DEMAND FOR EU LAW TRAINING

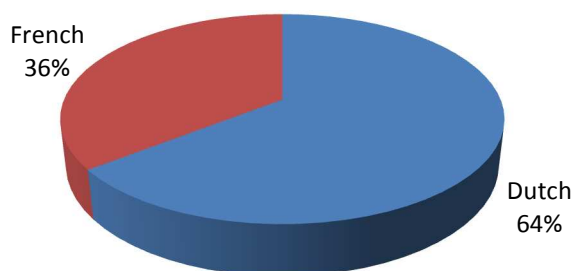
Selected EU law matters on which respondents would like more training (with distinction of types of cases dealt with):



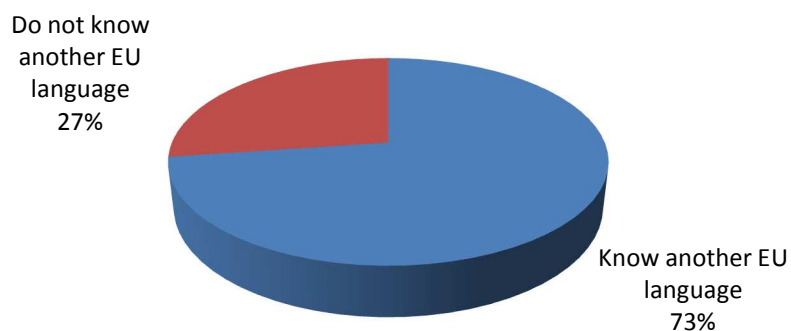
## Language training

### KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Principal working language of respondents:

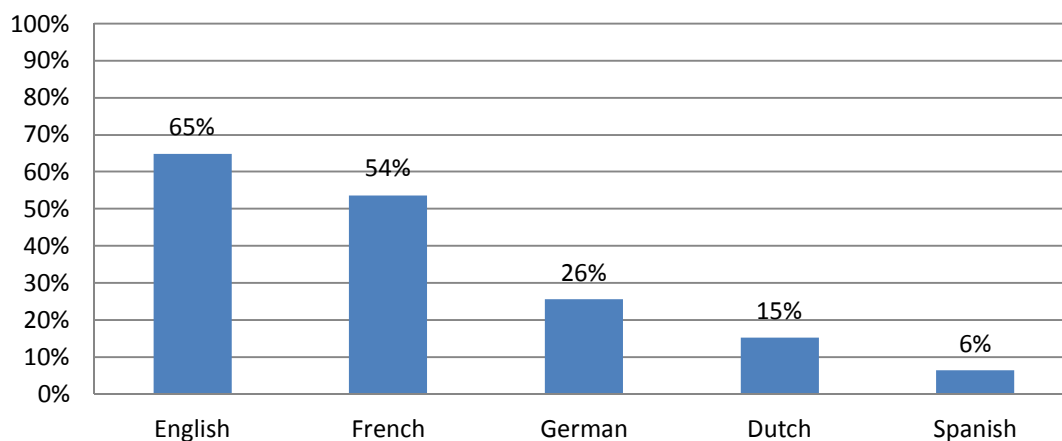


Percentage of respondents who know another EU language:



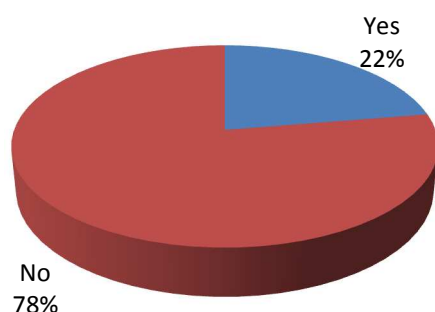


Percentage of respondents who know the indicated languages in addition to their principal working language:

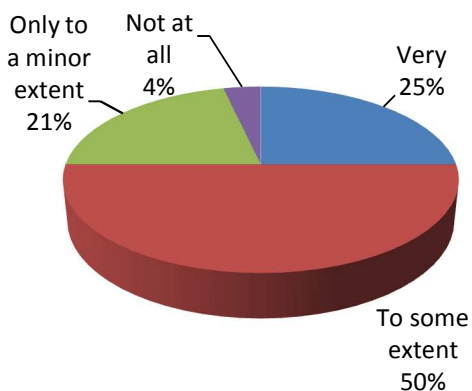


## LANGUAGE TRAINING

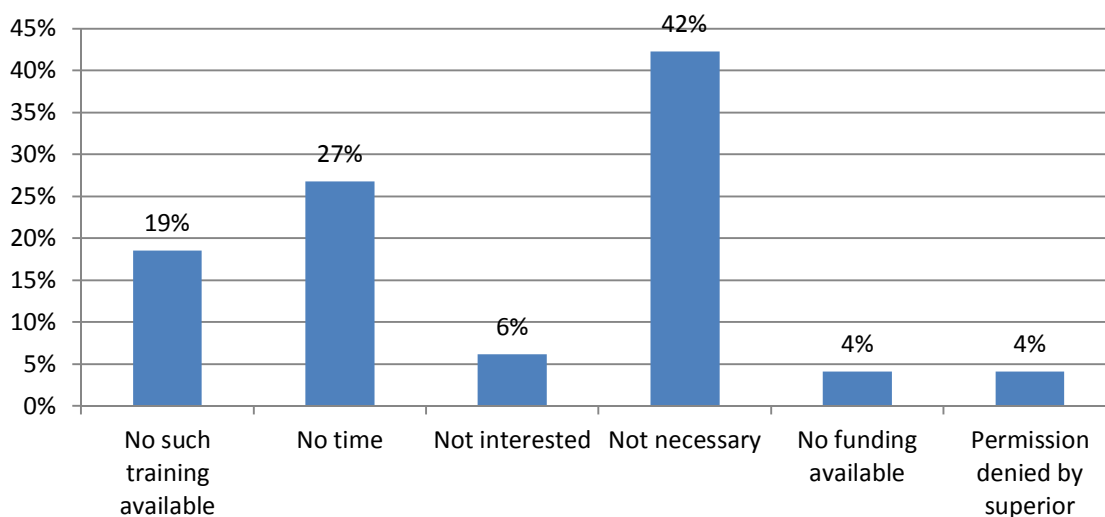
Percentage of respondents who had received language training:



Response to the question "If yes, did you find it useful in your subsequent career?":



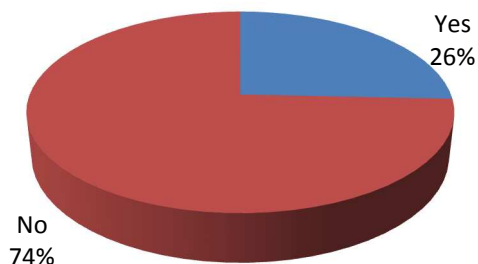
Reason for respondents who had never received language training for not having done so:



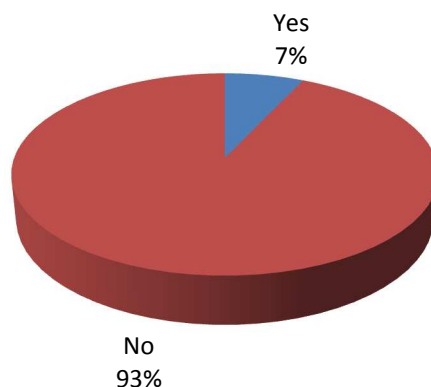
## Contacts with foreign judges & prosecutors

### CONTACTS & NETWORKS

Response to the question "Have you ever contacted a foreign judge, prosecutor or other authority in connection with a case?":

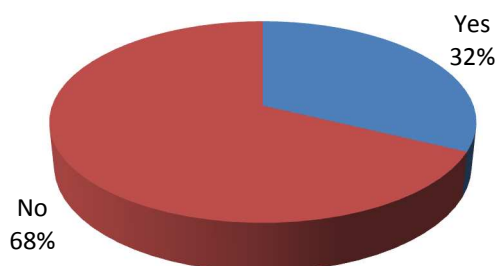


Response to the question "Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters?" from respondents who indicated that they dealt with civil, commercial or family cases:

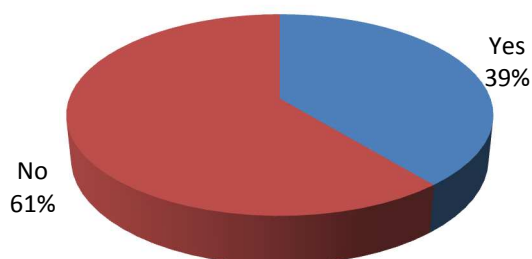


Response to the following questions from respondents who indicated that they dealt with criminal cases:

"Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Criminal Matters?"

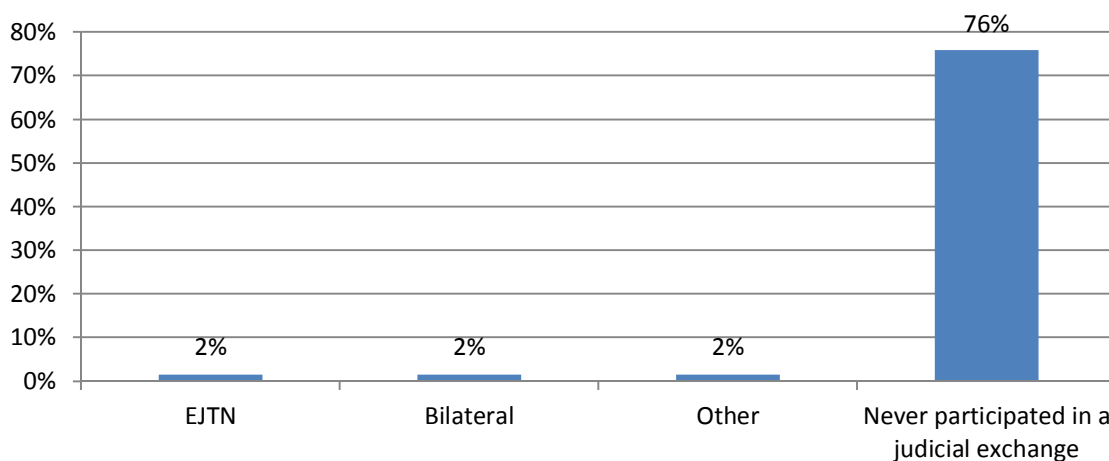


"Are you aware of Eurojust?"



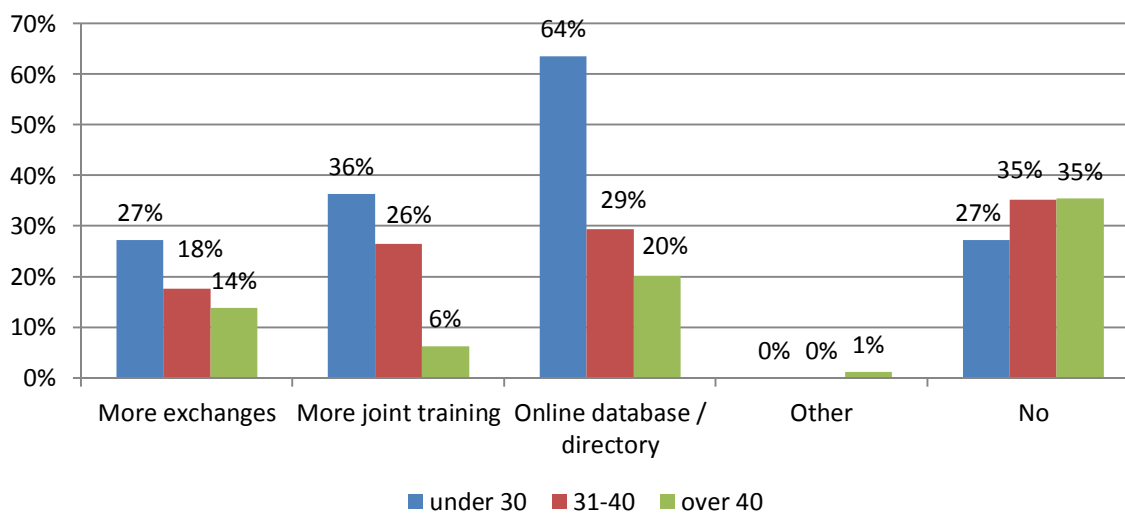
## EXCHANGES

Percentage of respondents who had participated in an exchange with judges and/or prosecutors from other Member States:



## DEMAND FOR MORE CONTACTS

Response to the question "Would you appreciate measures to make it easier to contact foreign judges and/or prosecutors and, if yes, which?" (according to age groups):





### 3.3. CZECH REPUBLIC

In the Czech Republic the survey was distributed in the Czech language in the form of an online questionnaire by the Ministry of Justice to court staff falling within the following definition:

*"Persons working in courts who are not judges but who have legal training and who (a) help prepare judgments, (b) make judicial decisions at least at a preliminary phase or (c) play a role in cross-border judicial cooperation."*

It is important to note that all questions to which the responses are presented in this report were posed in the form of multiple-choice questions with a closed list of answers. Respondents had the opportunity to provide answers varying from the closed list in a field marked "Other: ..." but no significant variations compared to the multiple-choice answers were noted. A representative sample of respondents' open comments and suggestions for improvement of judicial training are included in Section 2.

#### Survey characteristics

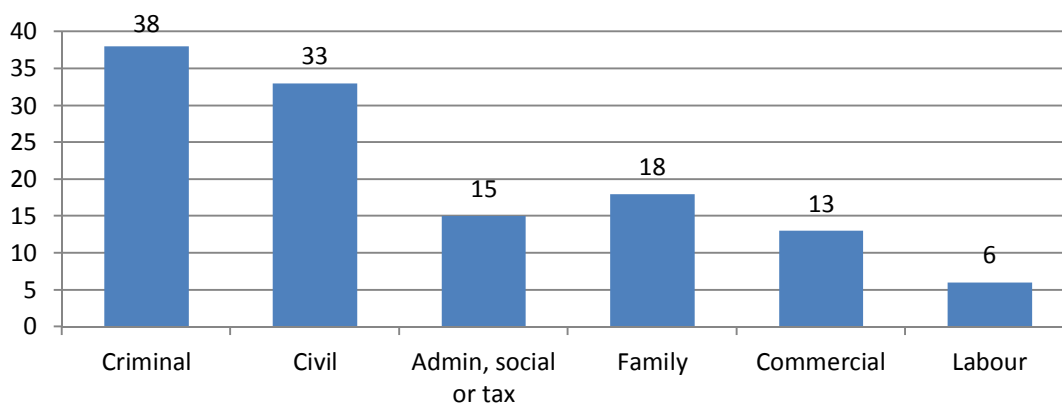
##### RESPONSES

Total number of responses received from court staff:

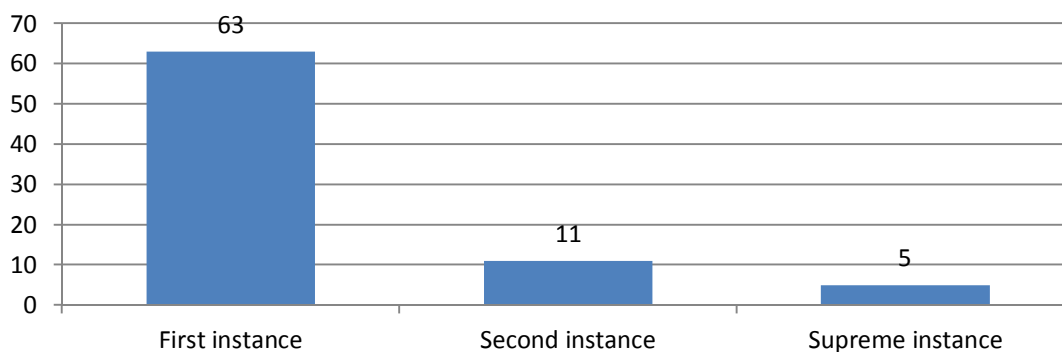
76

##### PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

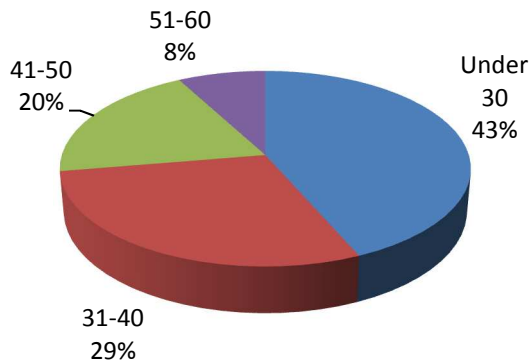
Type of case dealt with by respondents:



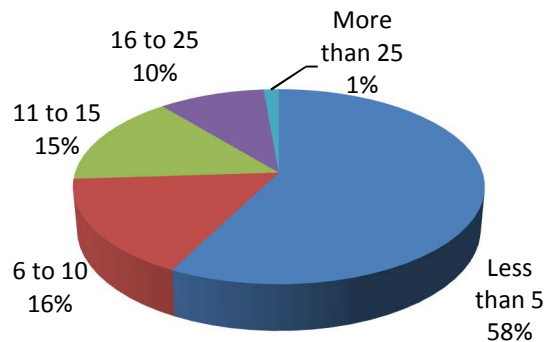
Level of the national judicial system at which respondents work:



Age of respondents:

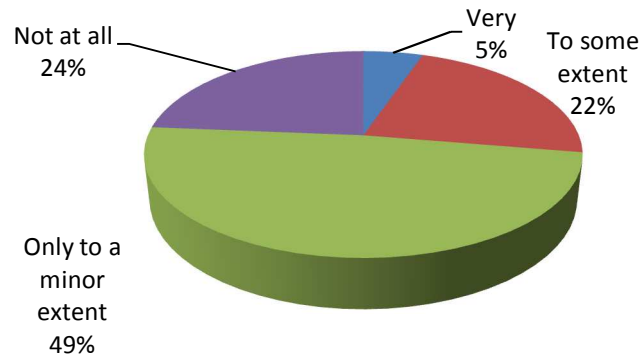


Number of years since first appointment:

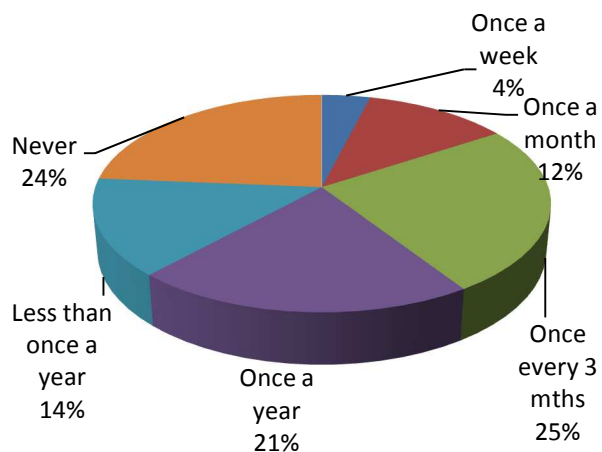


## Knowledge and experience of EU law

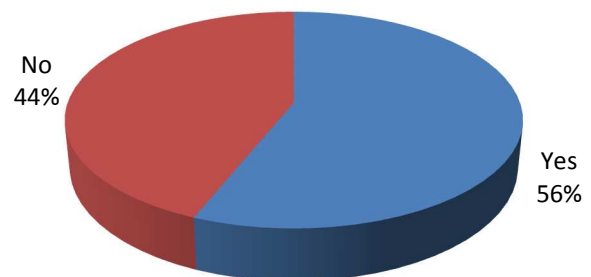
"How relevant do you assess the knowledge of EU law for your functions?"



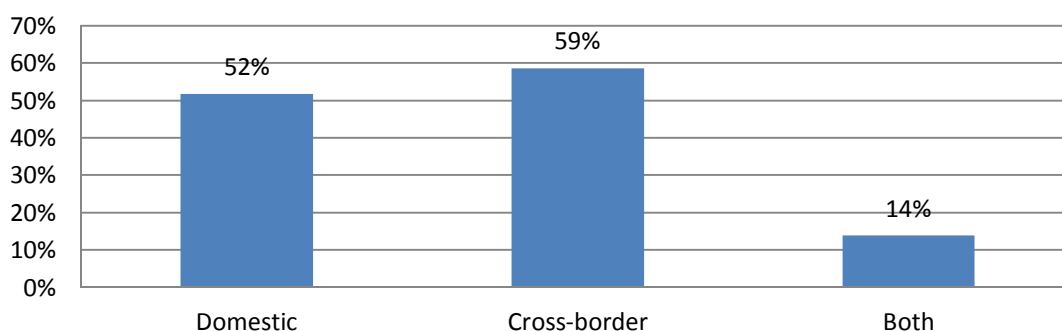
"How often do you deal with issues of EU law?"



"Has the number of cases involving EU law increased over the years?"



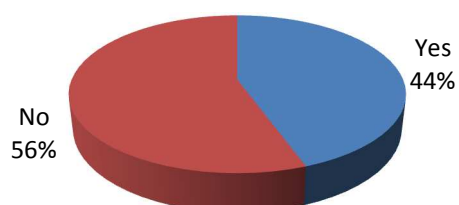
Types of cases with issues of EU law:



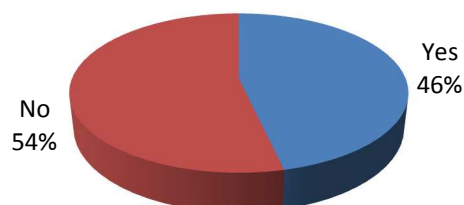
### SUPPORT IN APPLYING EU LAW

Response to the following questions by respondents who indicated that they dealt with issues of EU law:

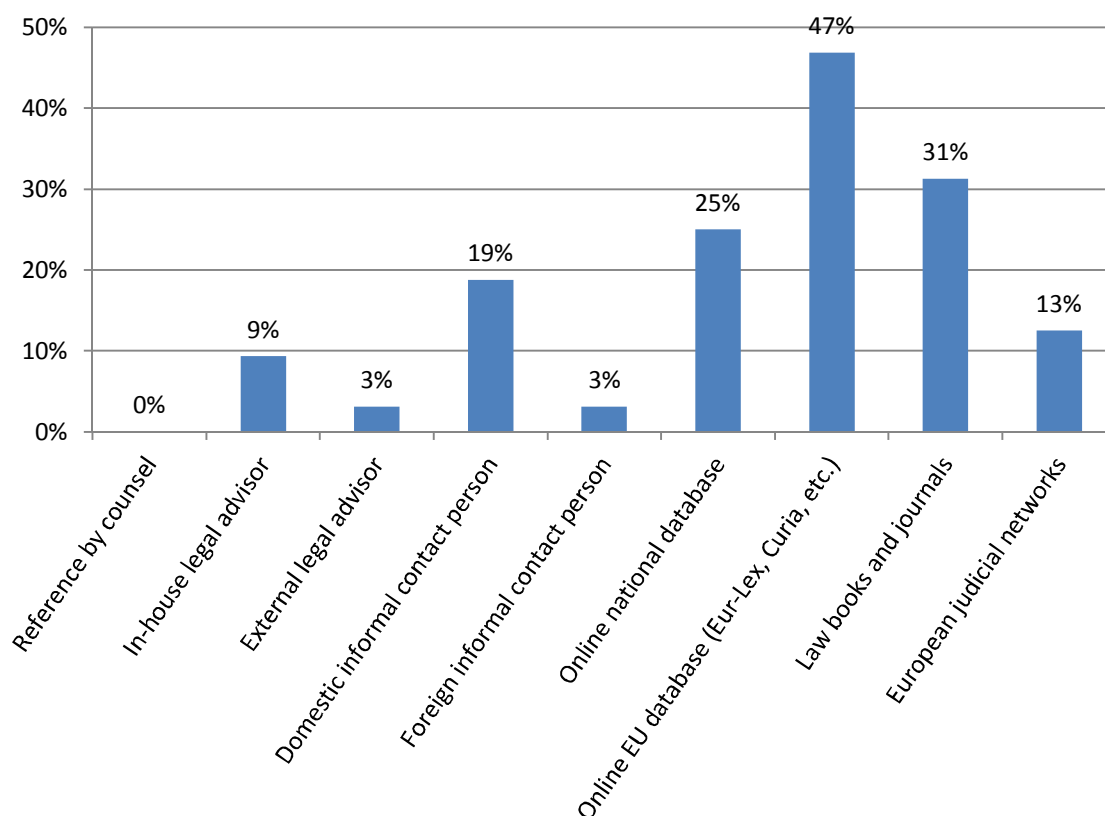
"Did you get any support in finding out or understanding the applicable law?"



"Has any training you have received been helpful in deciding such a case?"

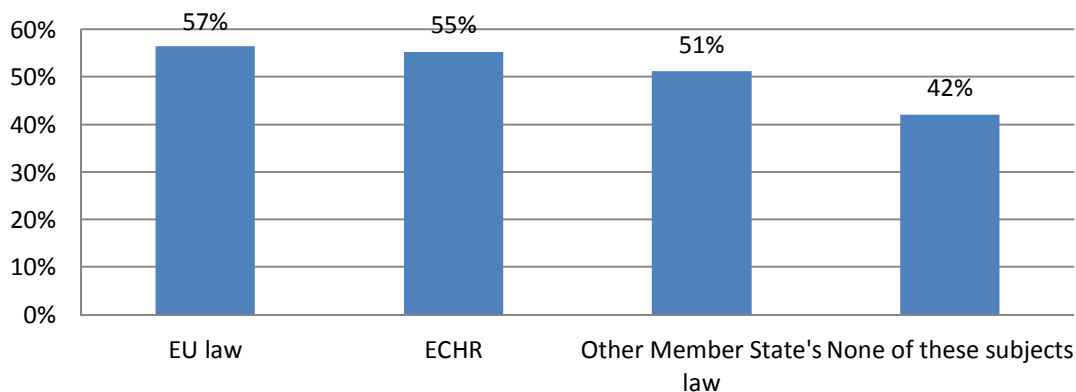


Source of support in finding out or understanding the applicable law (if received):

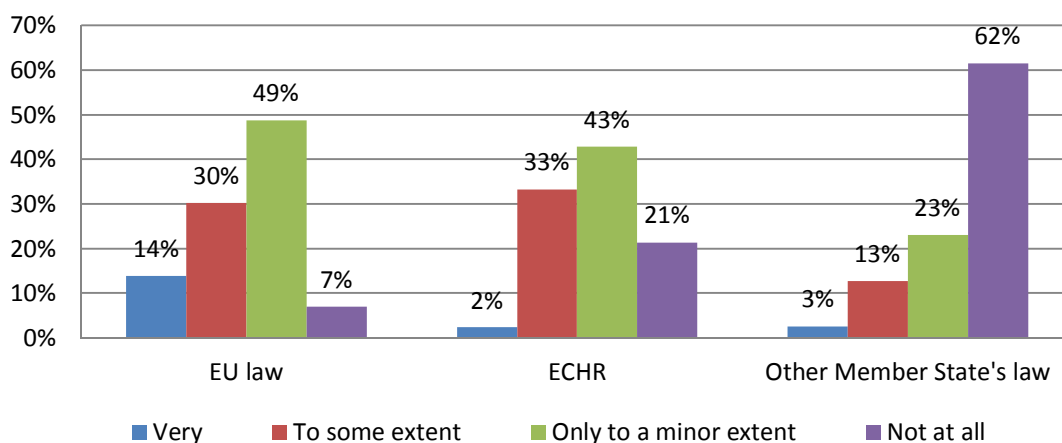


## Academic legal studies

Percentage of respondents who studied EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their law degree:



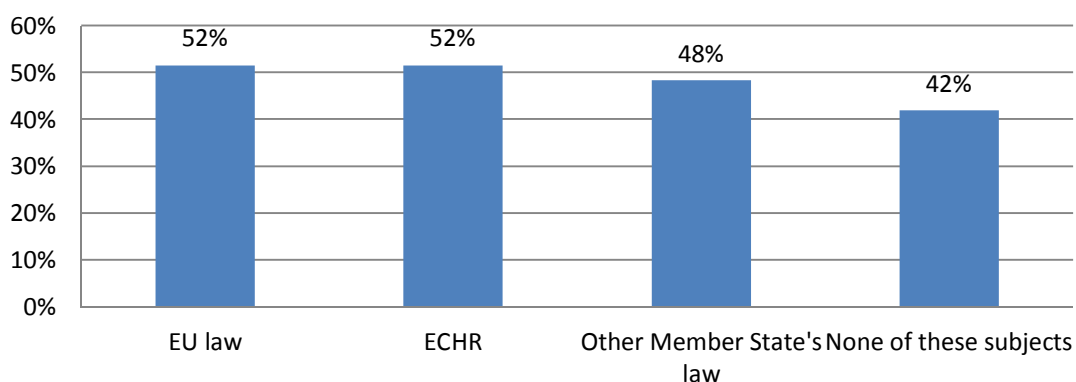
Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding academic legal studies on the respective subjects:



## Initial training

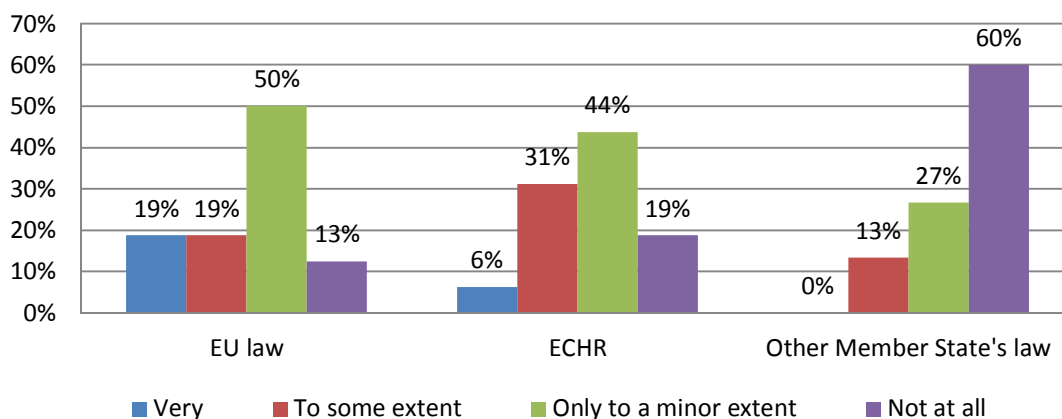
### TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who received training in EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their initial training prior to assuming their functions:



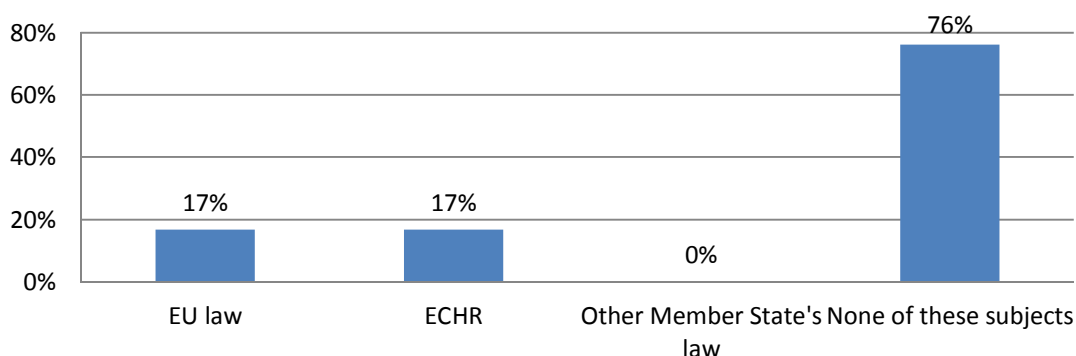


Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding initial training on the respective subjects:



## TESTS

Percentage of respondents who had to pass a test on EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law in order to enter the profession:

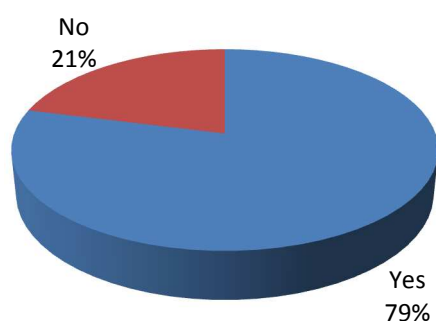


## Continuous training

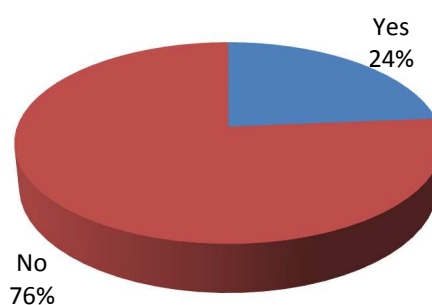
### PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who had participated in training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

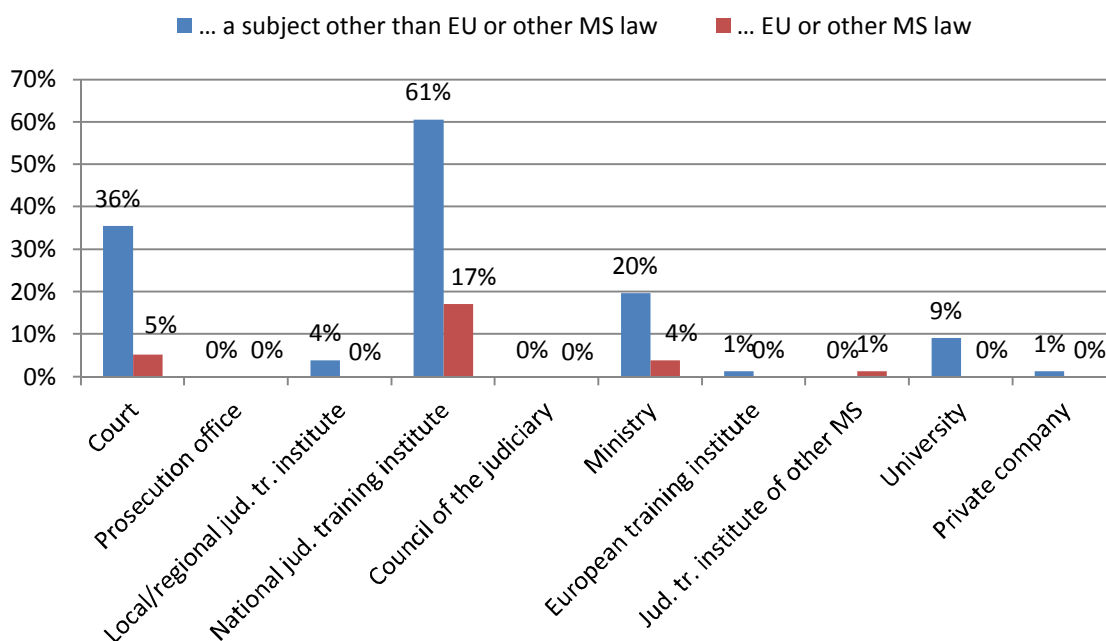


... EU or another Member State's law:



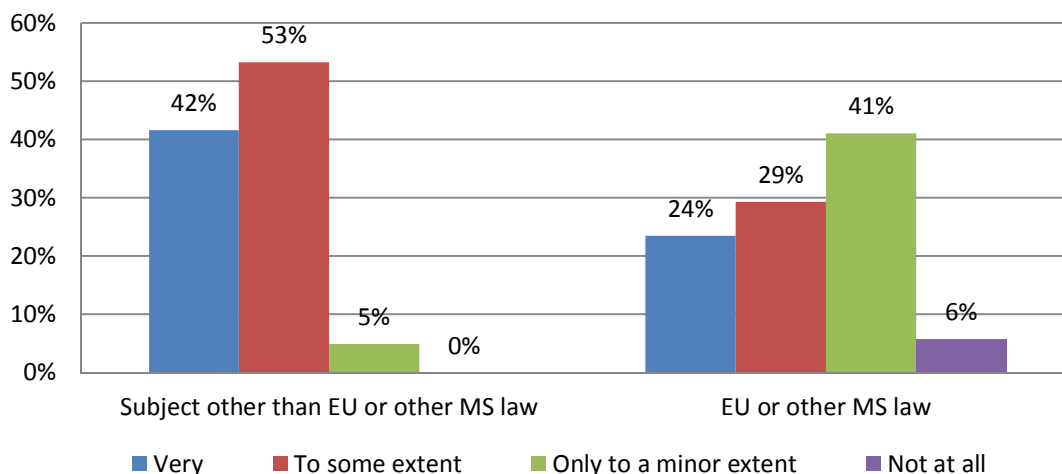
## TRAINING PROVIDERS

Percentage of respondents who attended training organised by the respective organisations on ...



## EVALUATION OF TRAINING

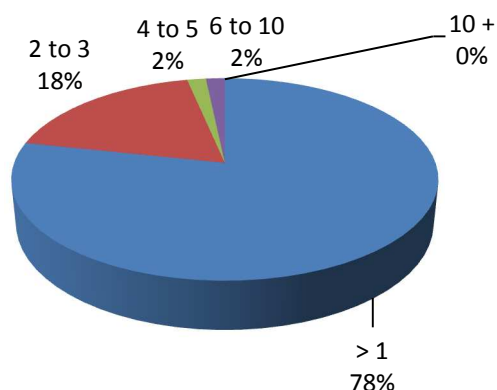
Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding continuous training on the respective subjects:



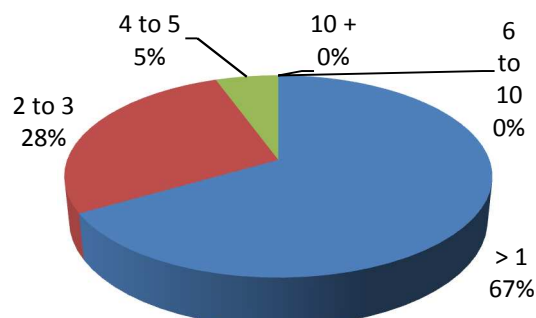
## FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF TRAINING

Number of years since respondents last participated in continuous training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

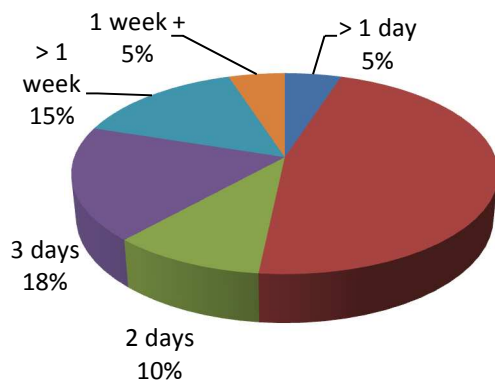


... EU or another Member State's law:

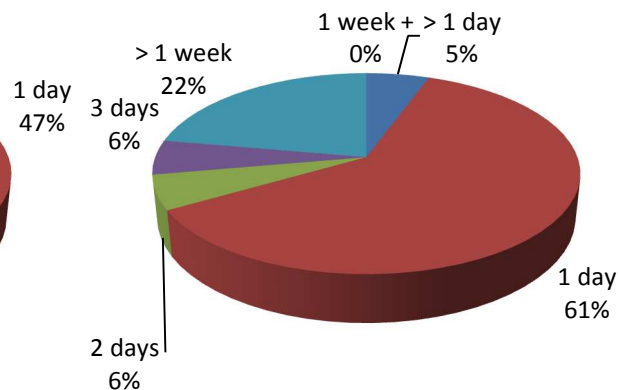


Length of last training session on...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

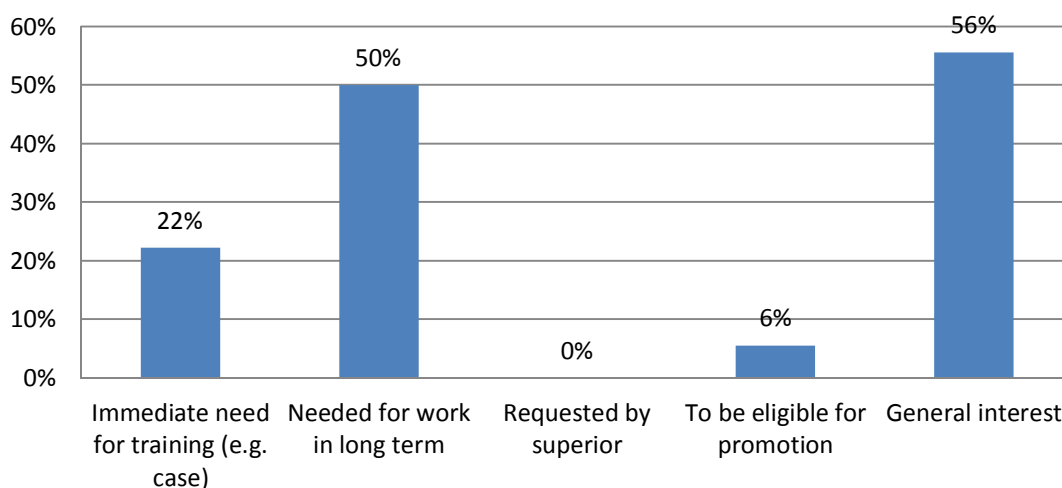


... EU or another Member State's law:



## REASON FOR PARTICIPATING IN EU LAW TRAINING

Motivation of respondents who had participated in continuous training on EU or another Member State's law for doing so:

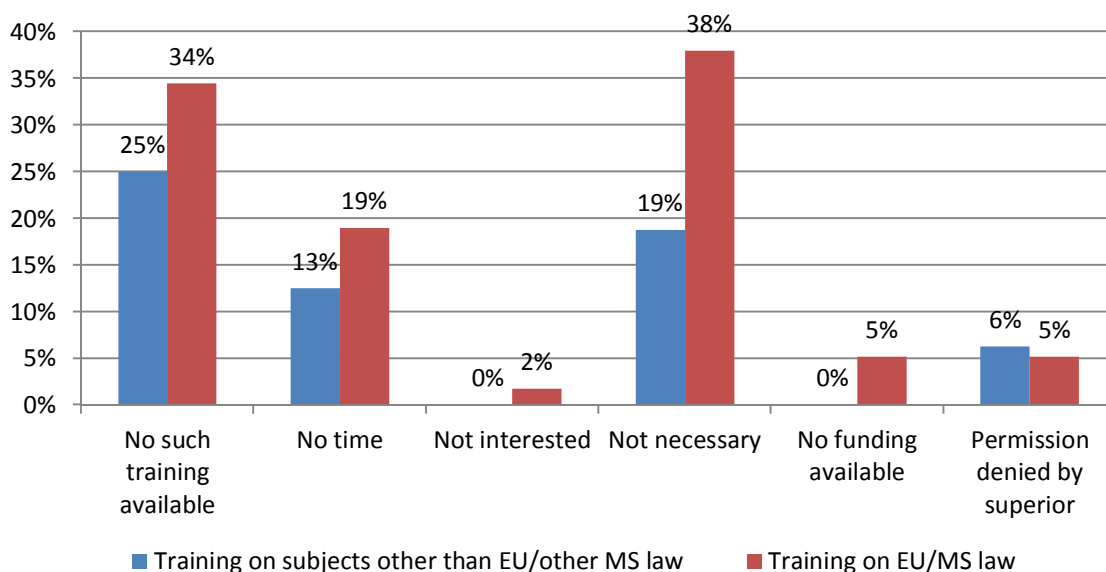


## REASON FOR NOT PARTICIPATING IN TRAINING

Reason of respondents who had never participated in continuous training (on EU law or in general) for not having done so:

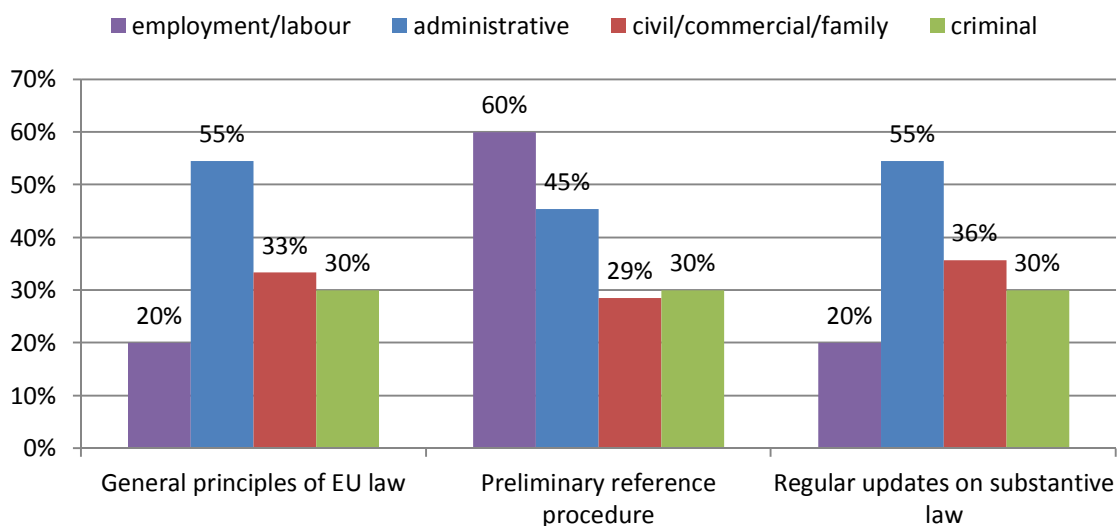
*For 'other than EU/other MS Law', Total= 16 respondents, i.e. 21% of all respondents to the survey.*

*For 'EU law/MS Law', Total= 58 respondents, i.e. 76% of all respondents to the survey.*



## DEMAND FOR EU LAW TRAINING

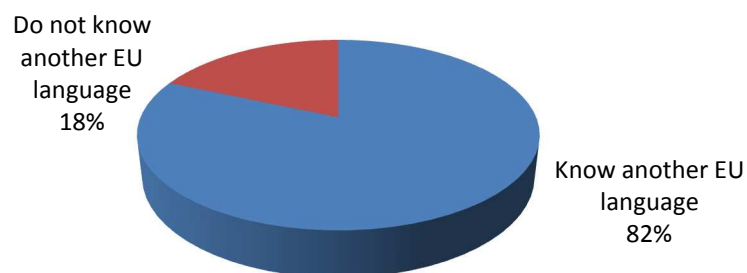
Selected EU law matters on which respondents would like more training (with distinction of types of cases dealt with):



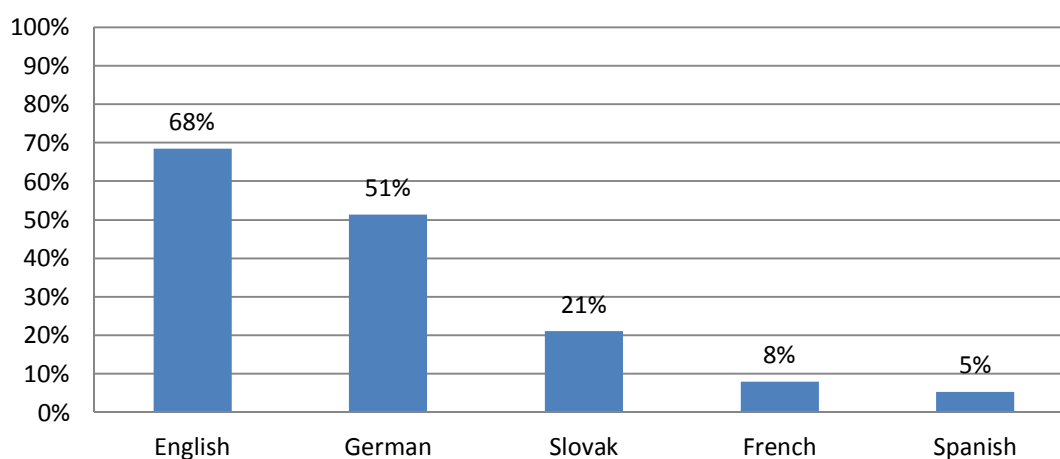
## Language training

### KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Percentage of respondents who know another EU language:

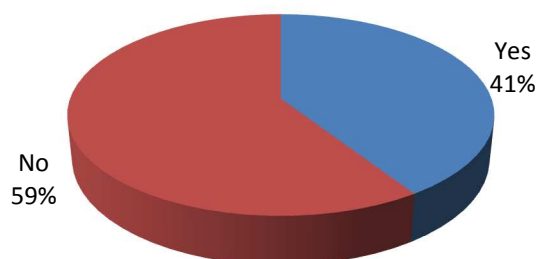


Percentage of respondents who know the indicated languages in addition to their principal working language:

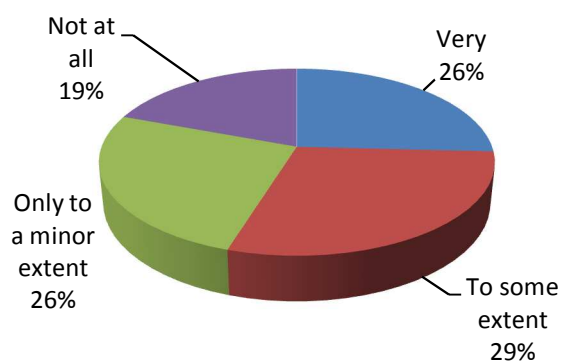


### LANGUAGE TRAINING

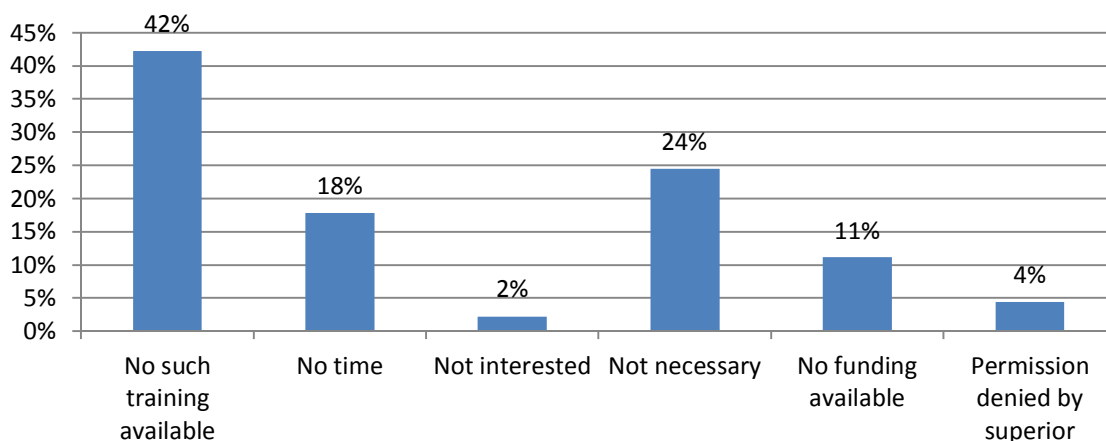
Percentage of respondents who had received language training:



Response to the question "If yes, did you find it useful in your subsequent career?":



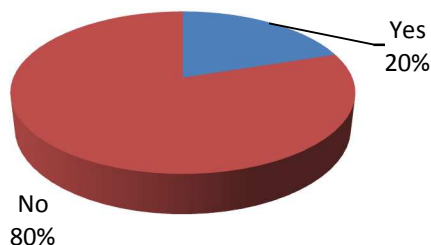
Reason for respondents who had never received language training for not doing so:



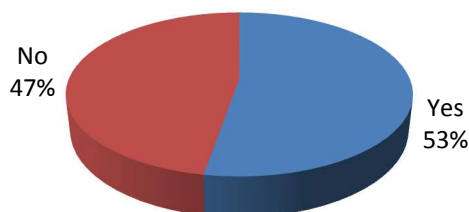
## Contacts with foreign judges & prosecutors

### CONTACTS & NETWORKS

Response to the question "Have you ever contacted a foreign judge, prosecutor or other authority in connection with a case?":

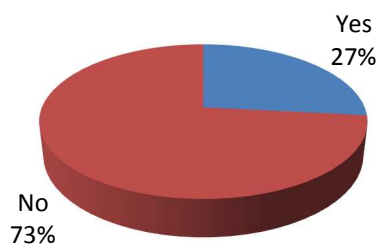


Response to the question "Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters?" from respondents who indicated that they dealt with civil, commercial or family cases:

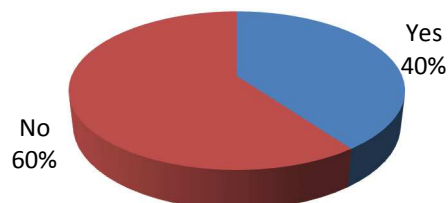


Response to the following questions from respondents who indicated that they dealt with criminal cases:

"Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Criminal Matters?"

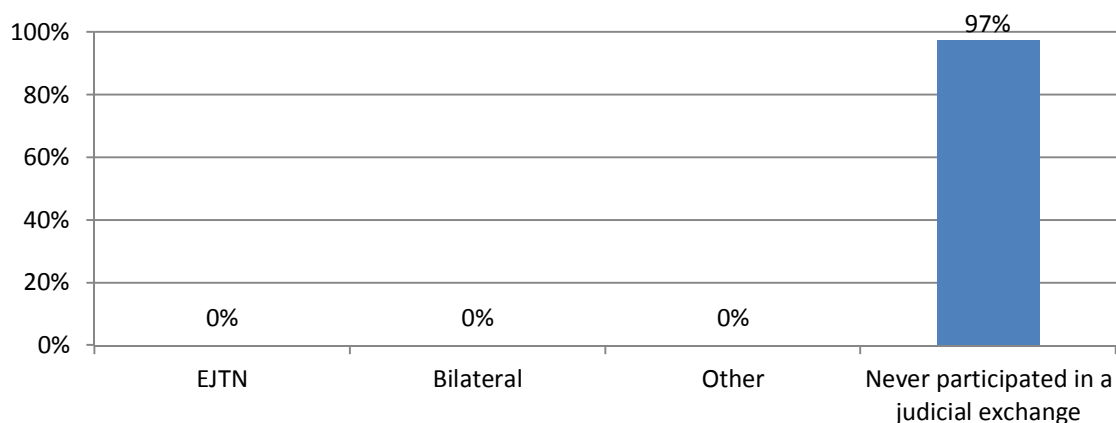


"Are you aware of Eurojust?"



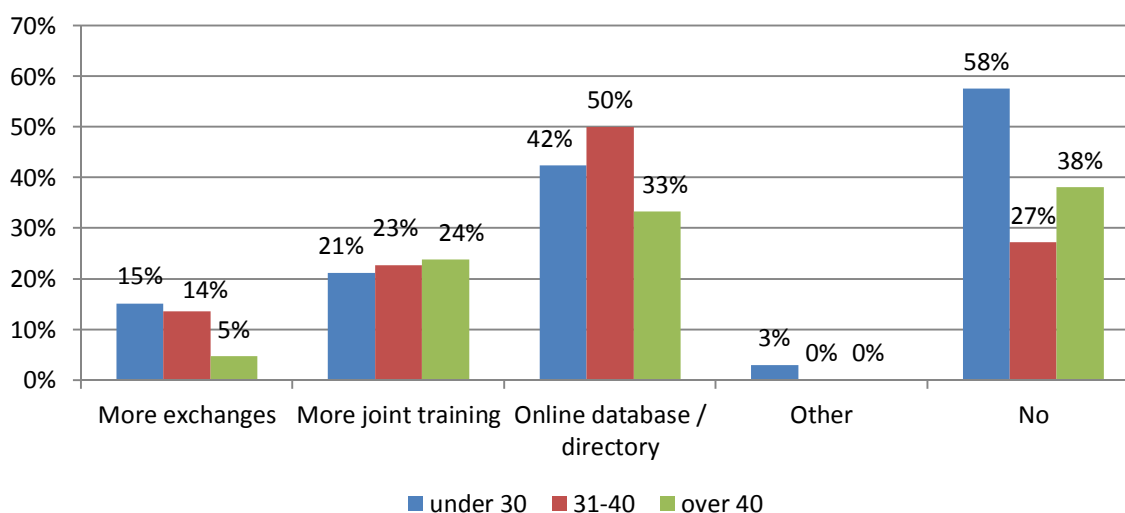
## EXCHANGES

Percentage of respondents who had participated in an exchange with judges, prosecutors and/or court staff from other Member States:



## DEMAND FOR MORE CONTACTS

Response to the question "Would you appreciate measures to make it easier to contact foreign judges and/or prosecutors and, if yes, which?" (according to age groups):







### 3.4. GERMANY

In Germany the survey was distributed in the German language in the form of an online questionnaire by the ministries of justice at state (*Länder*) level to court staff falling within the following definition:

*"Persons working in courts who are not judges but who have legal training and who (a) help prepare judgments, (b) make judicial decisions at least at a preliminary phase or (c) play a role in cross-border judicial cooperation."*

It is important to note that all questions to which the responses are presented in this report were posed in the form of multiple-choice questions with a closed list of answers. Respondents had the opportunity to provide answers varying from the closed list in a field marked "Other: ..." but no significant variations compared to the multiple-choice answers were noted. A representative sample of respondents' open comments and suggestions for improvement of judicial training are included in Section 2.

#### Survey characteristics

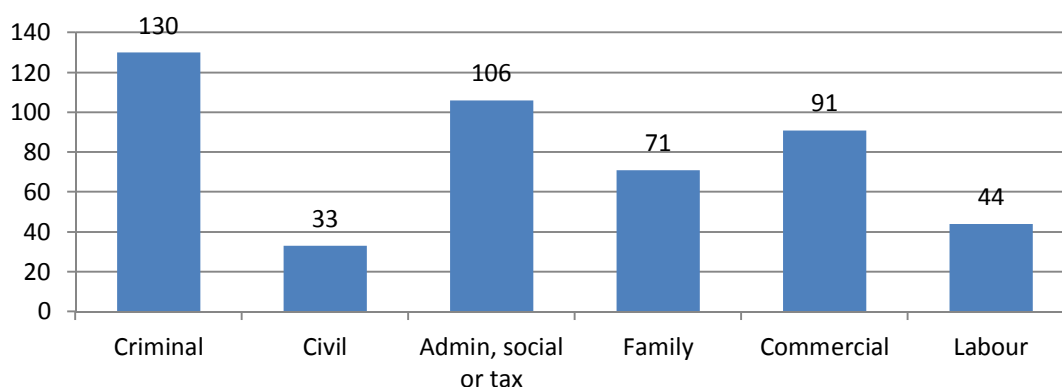
##### RESPONSES

Total number of responses received from court staff:

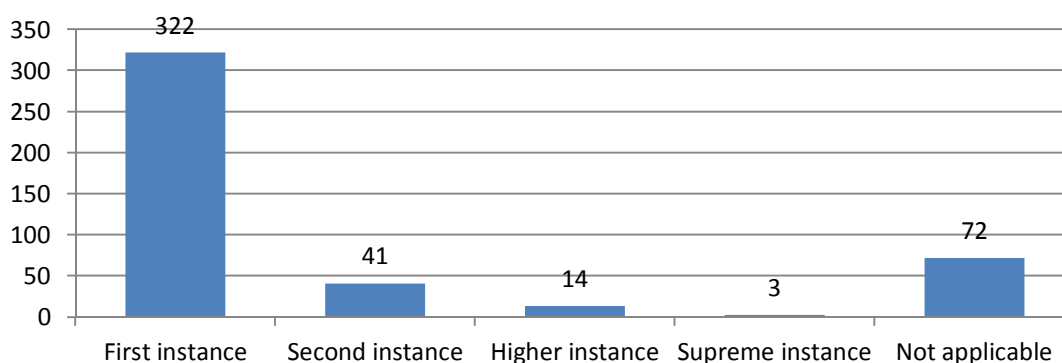
424

##### PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

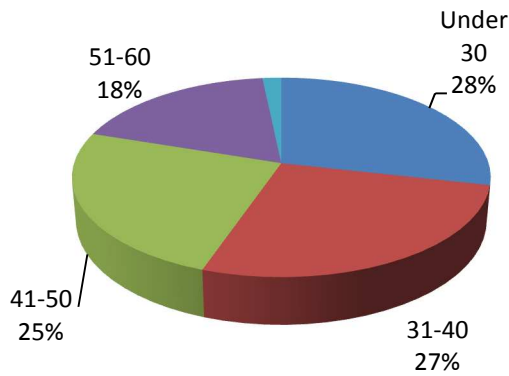
Type of case dealt with by respondents:



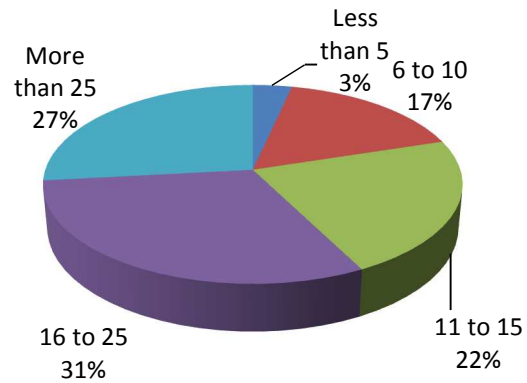
Level of the national judicial system at which respondents work:



Age of respondents:

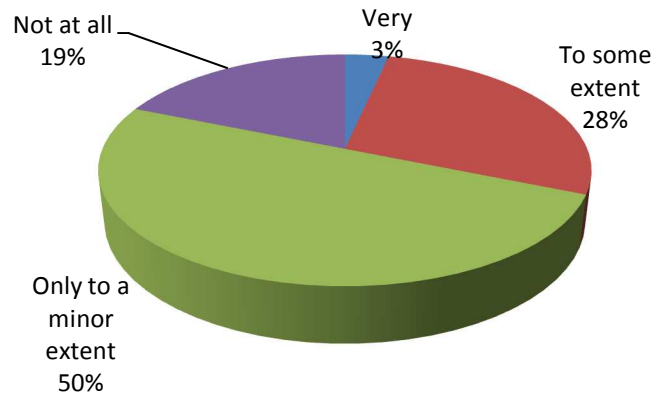


Number of years since first appointment:

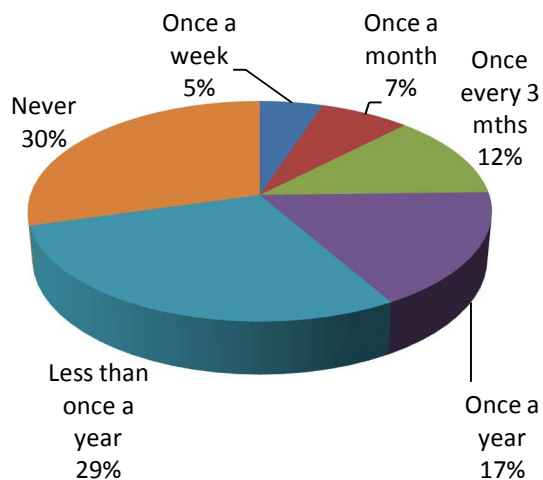


## Knowledge and experience of EU law

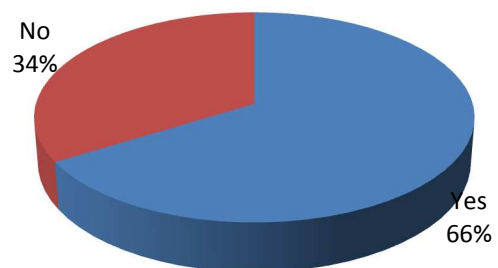
"How relevant do you assess the knowledge of EU law for your functions?"



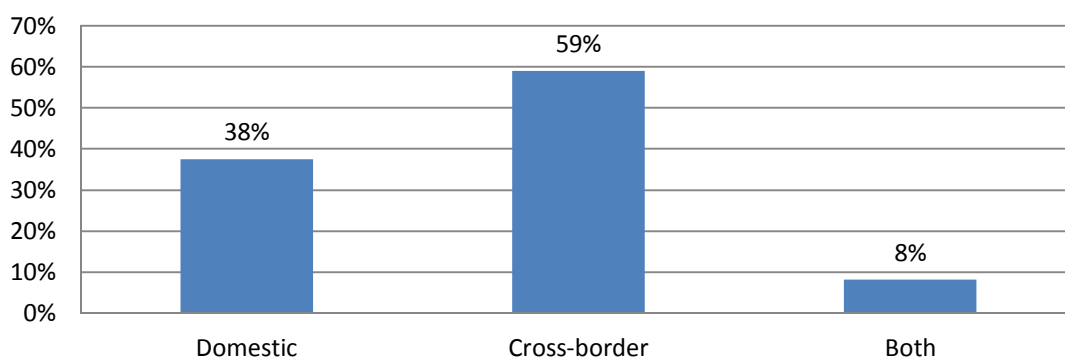
"How often do you deal with issues of EU law?"



"Has the number of cases involving EU law increased over the years?"



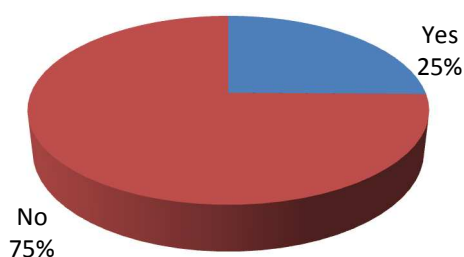
Types of cases with issues of EU law:



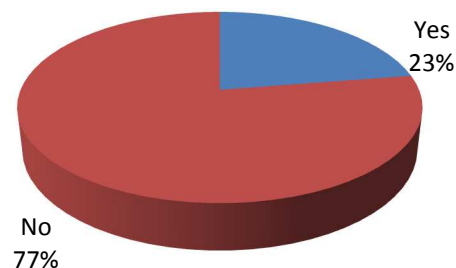
### SUPPORT IN APPLYING EU LAW

Response to the following questions by respondents who indicated that they dealt with issues of EU law:

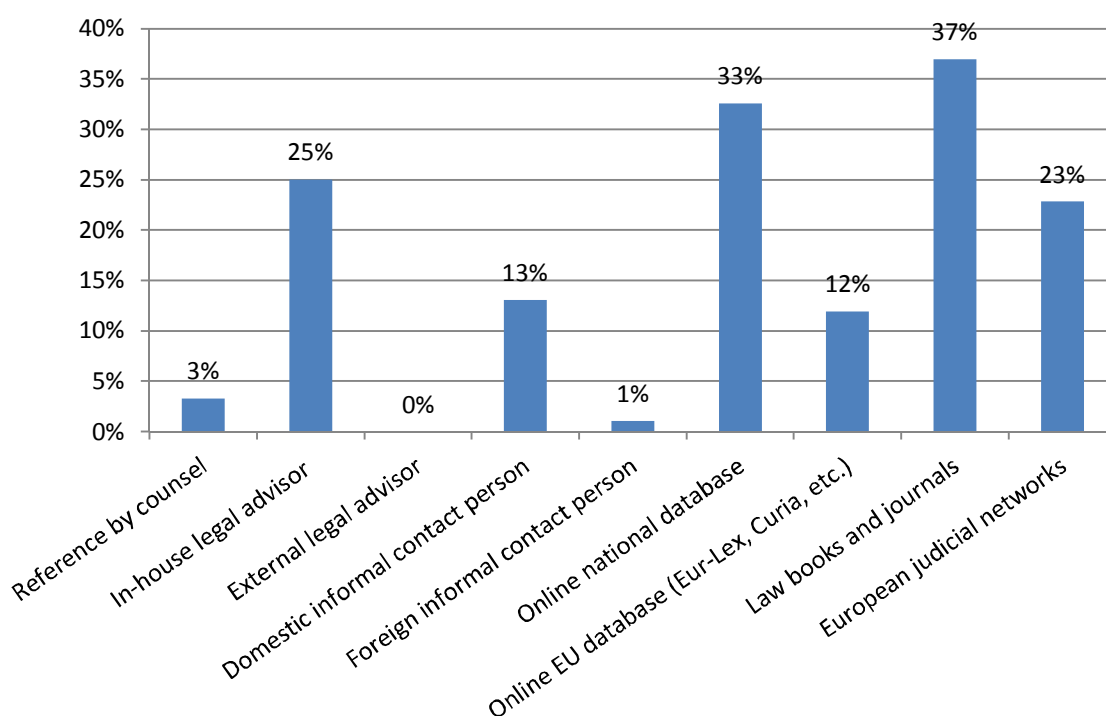
"Did you get any support in finding out or understanding the applicable law?"



"Has any training you have received been helpful in deciding such a case?"

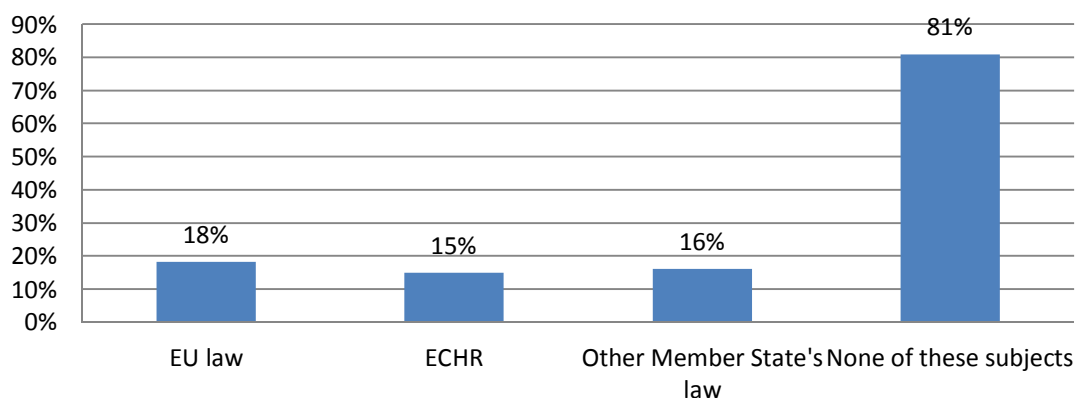


Source of support in finding out or understanding the applicable law (if received):

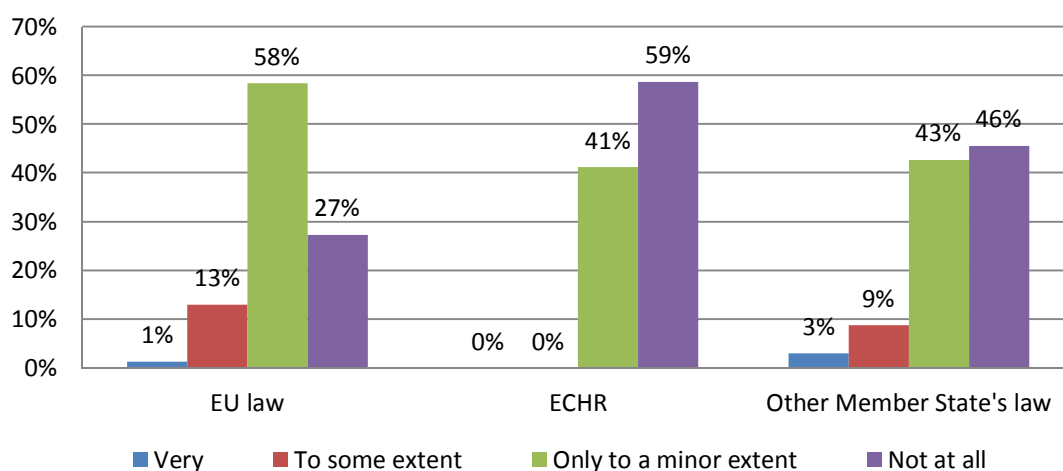


## Academic legal studies

Percentage of respondents who studied EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their law degree:



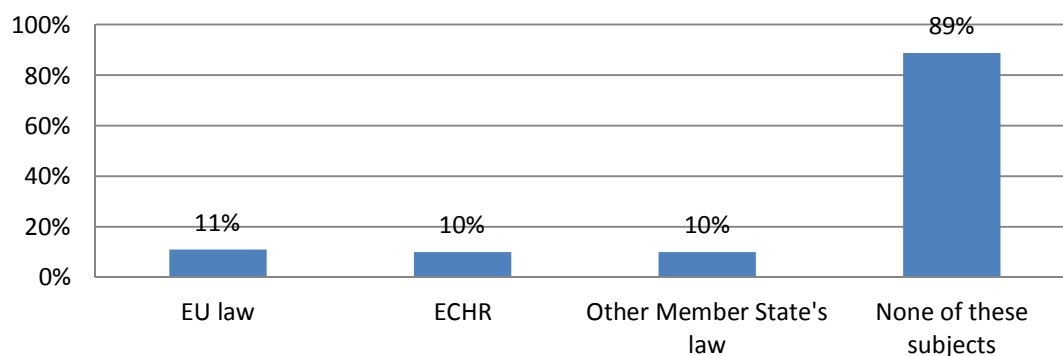
Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding academic legal studies on the respective subjects:



## Initial training

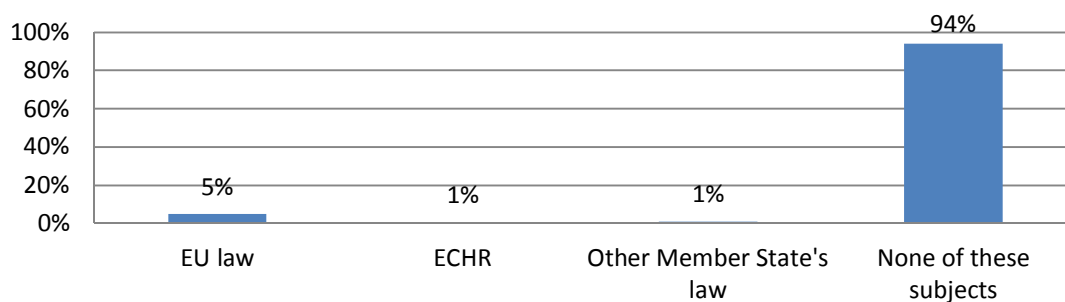
### TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who received training in EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their initial training prior to assuming their functions:



## TESTS

Percentage of respondents who had to pass a test on EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law in order to enter the profession:

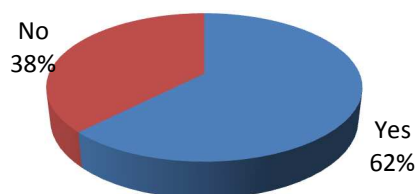


## Continuous training

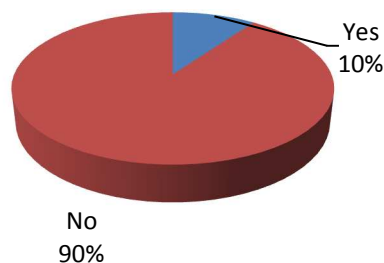
## PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who had participated in training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

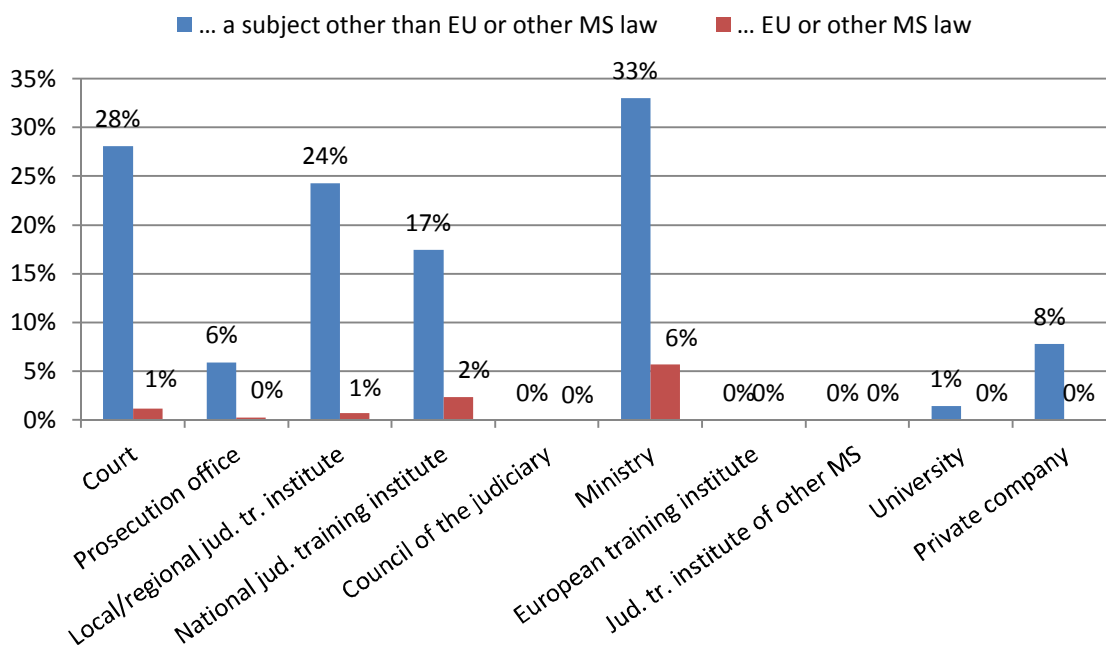


... EU or another Member State's law:



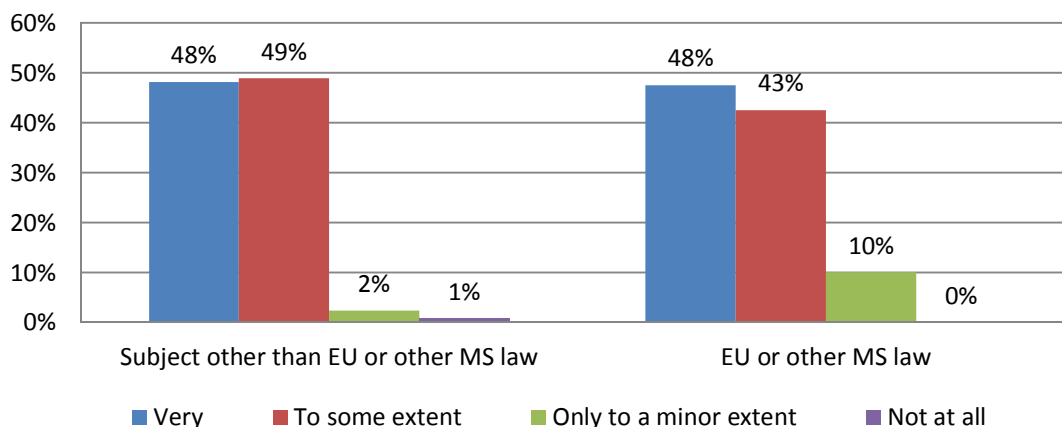
## TRAINING PROVIDERS

Percentage of respondents who attended training organised by the respective organisations on ...



## EVALUATION OF TRAINING

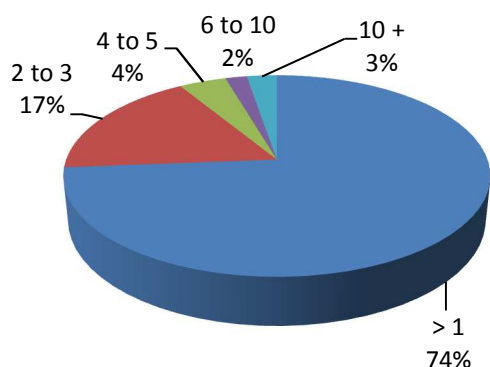
Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding continuous training on the respective subjects:



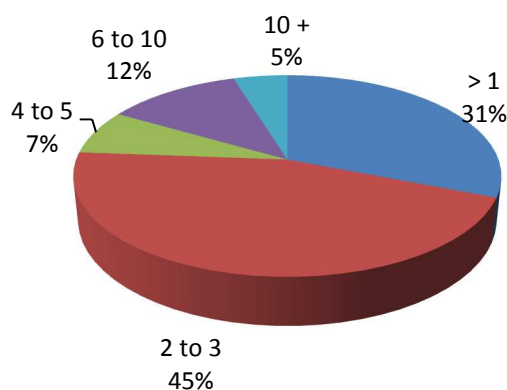
## FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF TRAINING

Number of years since respondents last participated in continuous training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

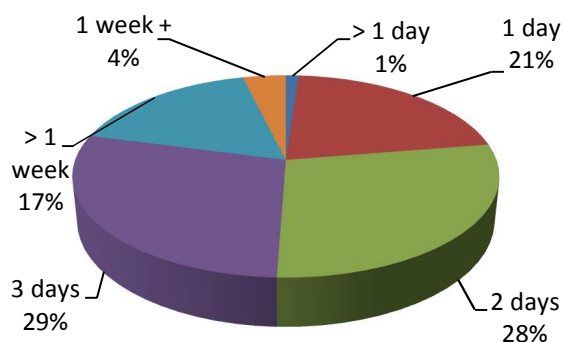


... EU or another Member State's law:

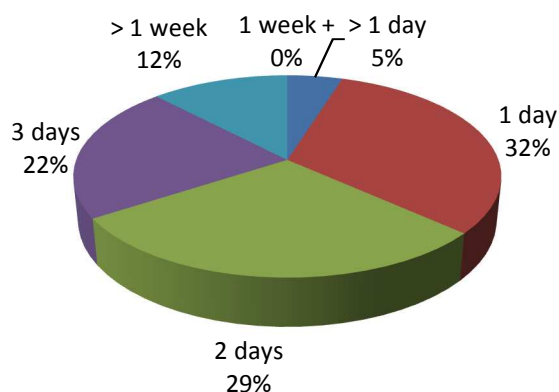


Length of last training session on...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

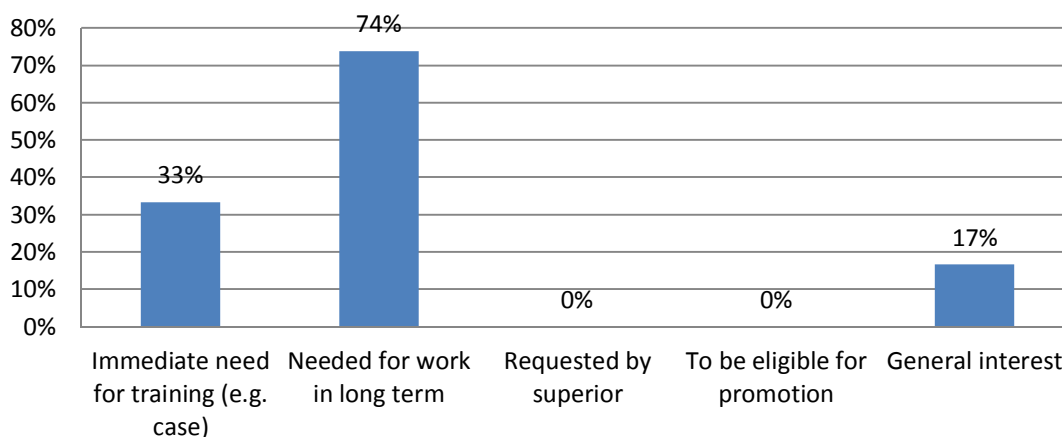


... EU or another Member State's law:



### REASON FOR PARTICIPATING IN EU LAW TRAINING

Motivation of respondents who had participated in continuous training on EU or another Member State's law for doing so:

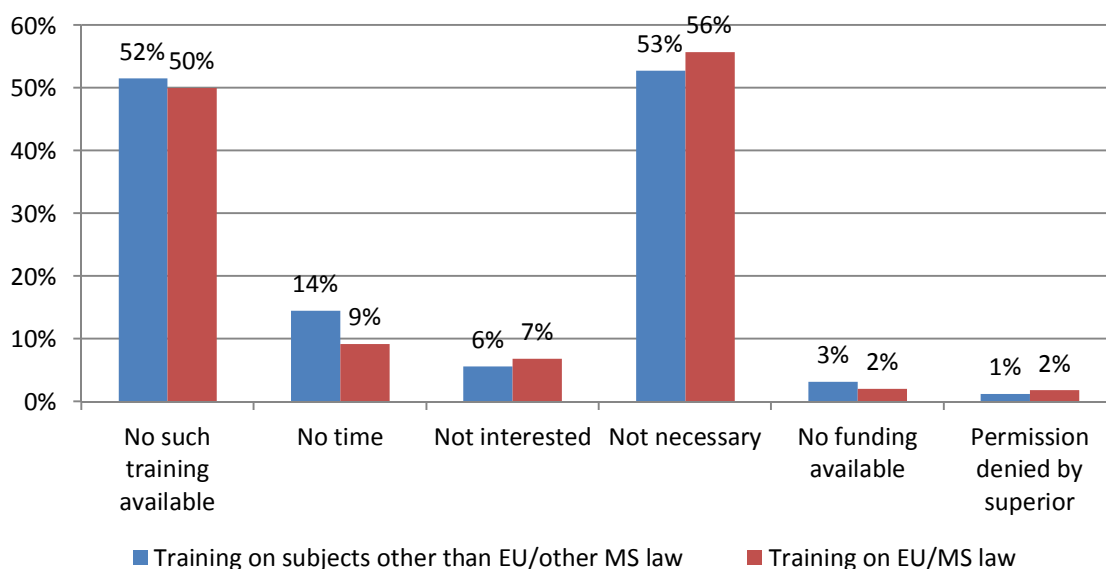


### REASON FOR NOT PARTICIPATING IN TRAINING

Reason of respondents who had never participated in continuous training (on EU law or in general) for not having done so:

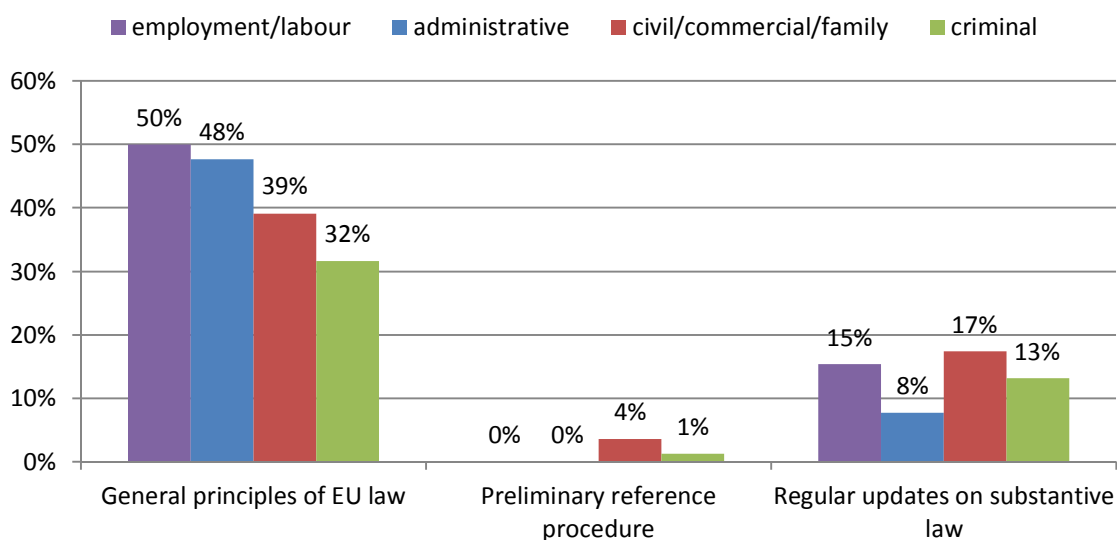
*For 'other than EU/other MS Law', Total= 159 respondents, i.e. 38% of all respondents to the survey.*

*For 'EU law/MS Law', Total= 380 respondents, i.e. 90% of all respondents to the survey.*



## DEMAND FOR EU LAW TRAINING

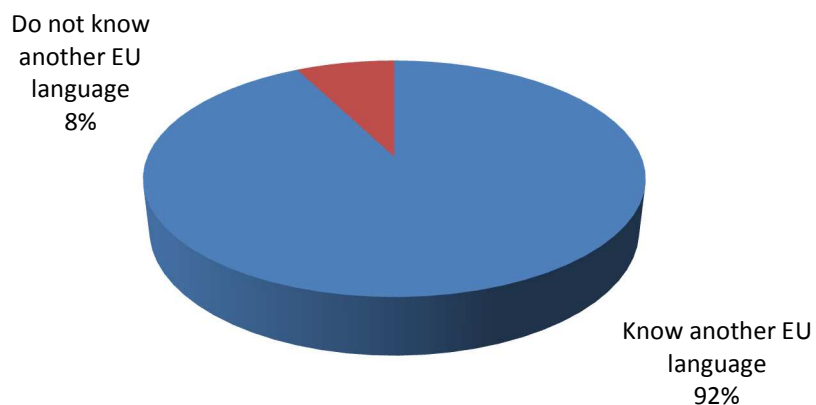
Selected EU law matters on which respondents would like more training (according to types of cases dealt with):



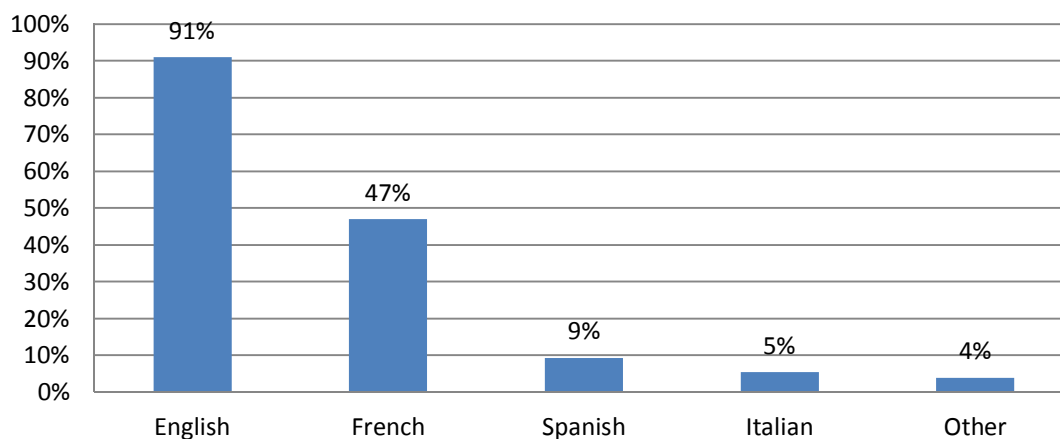
## Language training

### KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Percentage of respondents who know another EU language:



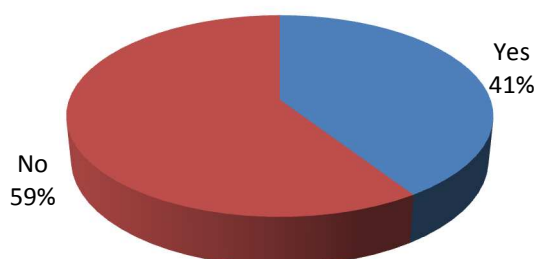
Percentage of respondents who know the indicated languages in addition to their principal working language:



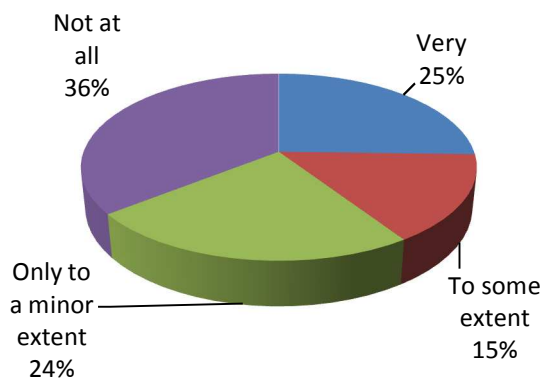


## LANGUAGE TRAINING

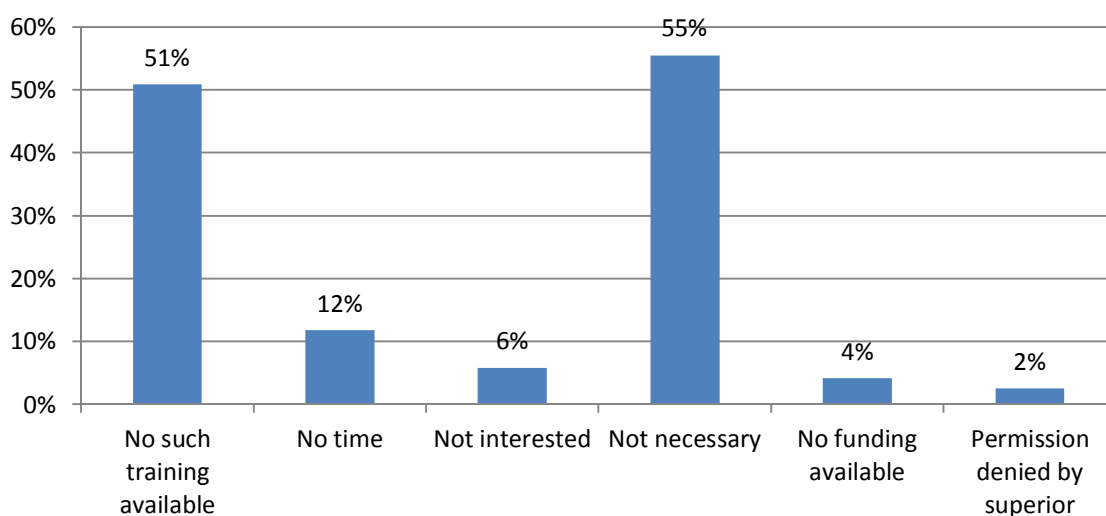
Percentage of respondents who had received language training:



Response to the question "If yes, did you find it useful in your subsequent career?":



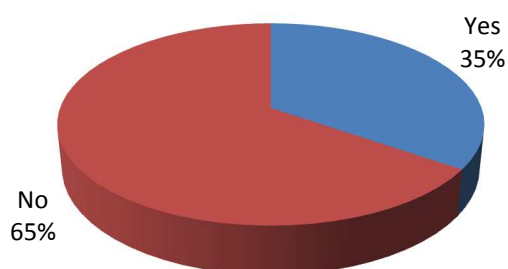
Reason for respondents who had never received language training for not having done so:



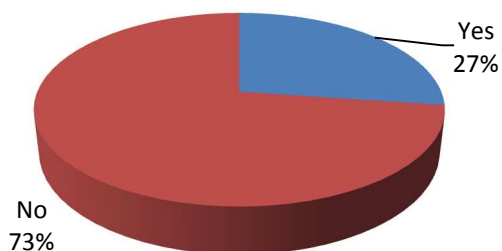
## Contacts with foreign judges &amp; prosecutors

## CONTACTS &amp; NETWORKS

Response to the question "Have you ever contacted a foreign judge, prosecutor or other authority in connection with a case?":

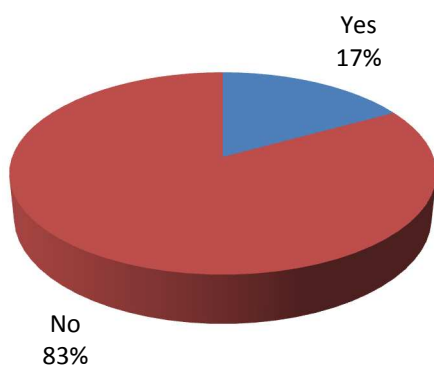


Response to the question "Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters?" from respondents who indicated that they dealt with civil, commercial or family cases:

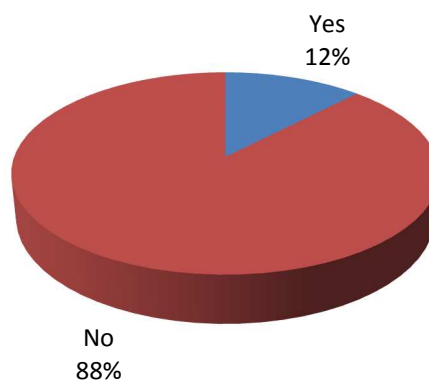


Response to the following questions from respondents who indicated that they dealt with criminal cases:

"Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Criminal Matters?"

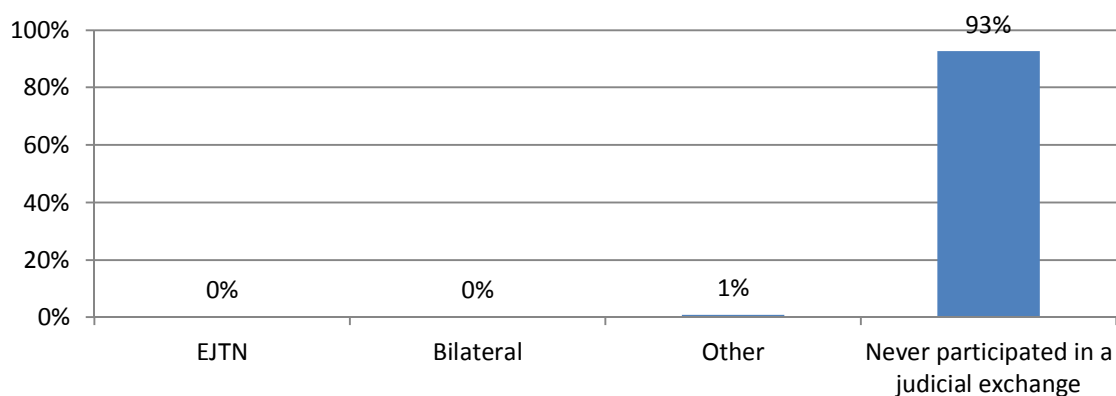


"Are you aware of Eurojust?"



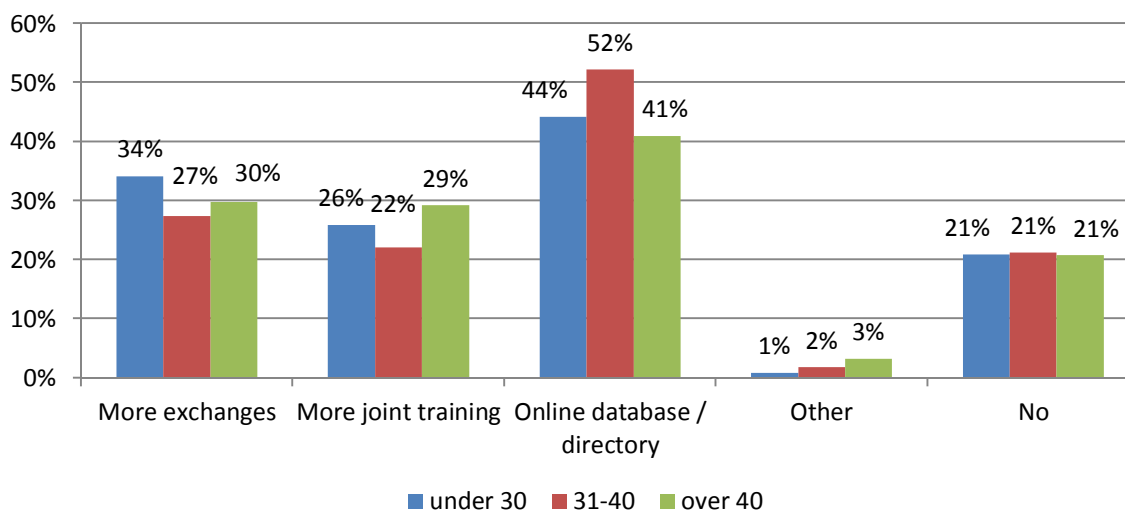
## EXCHANGES

Percentage of respondents who had participated in an exchange with judges, prosecutors and/or court staff from other Member States:



## DEMAND FOR MORE CONTACTS

Response to the question "Would you appreciate measures to make it easier to contact foreign judges and/or prosecutors and, if yes, which?" (according to age group):





### 3.5. LATVIA

In Latvia the survey was distributed in the Latvian language in the form of an online questionnaire by the Latvian Judicial Training Centre and the Latvian Ministry of Justice to court staff falling within the following definition:

*"Persons working in courts who are not judges but who have legal training and who (a) help prepare judgments, (b) make judicial decisions at least at a preliminary phase or (c) play a role in cross-border judicial cooperation."*

It is important to note that all questions to which the responses are presented in this report were posed in the form of multiple-choice questions with a closed list of answers. Respondents had the opportunity to provide answers varying from the closed list in a field marked "Other: ..." but no significant variations compared to the multiple-choice answers were noted. A representative sample of respondents' open comments and suggestions for improvement of judicial training are included in Section 2.

#### Survey characteristics

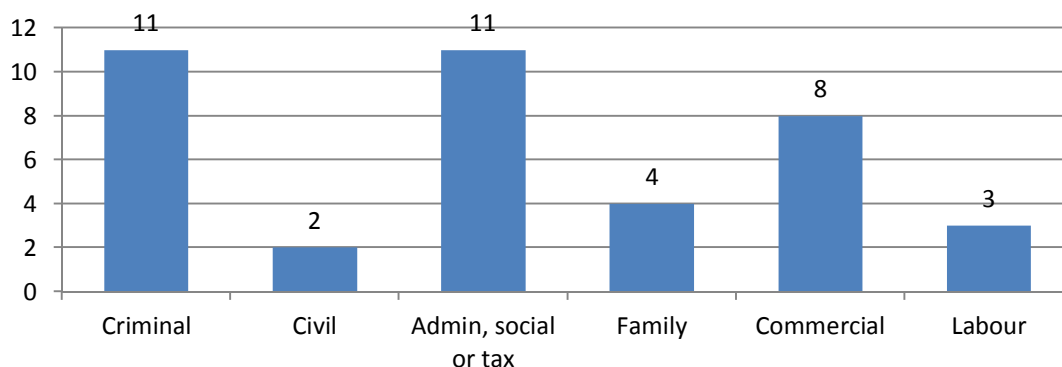
##### RESPONSES

Total number of responses received from court staff:

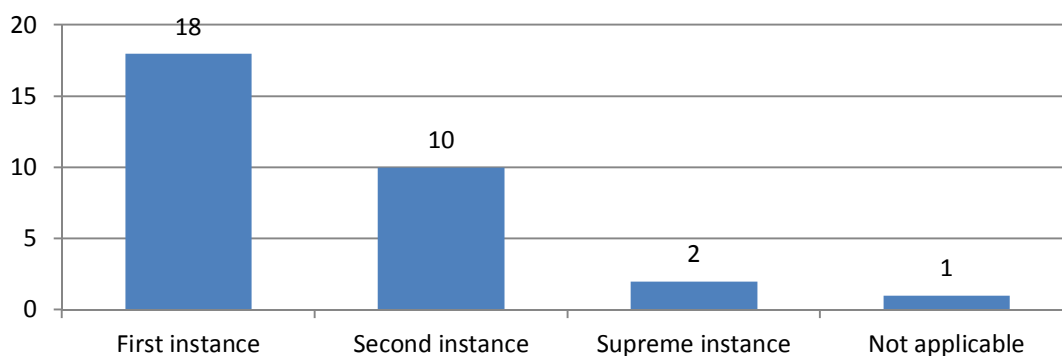
26

##### PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

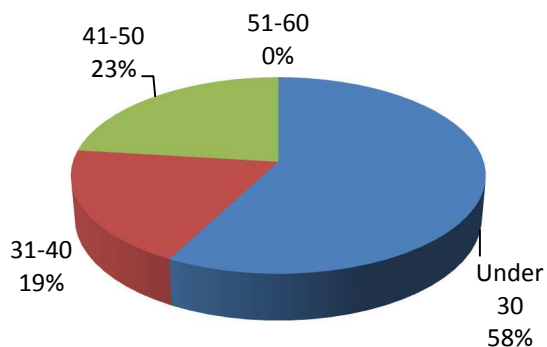
Type of case dealt with by respondents:



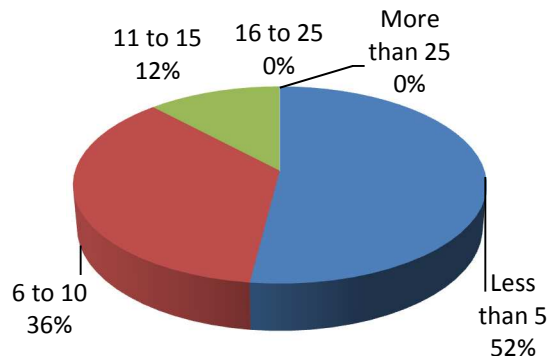
Level of the national judicial system at which respondents work:



Age of respondents:



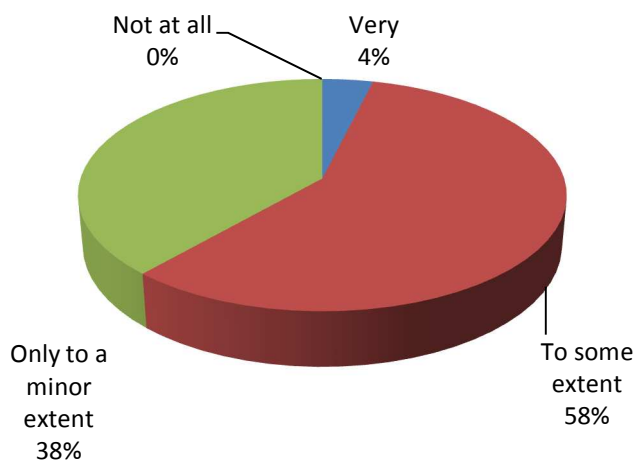
Number of years since first appointment:



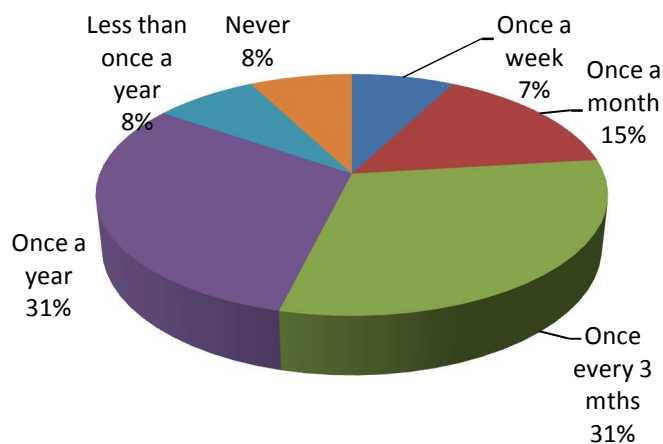
## Knowledge and experience of EU law

Response to the following questions:

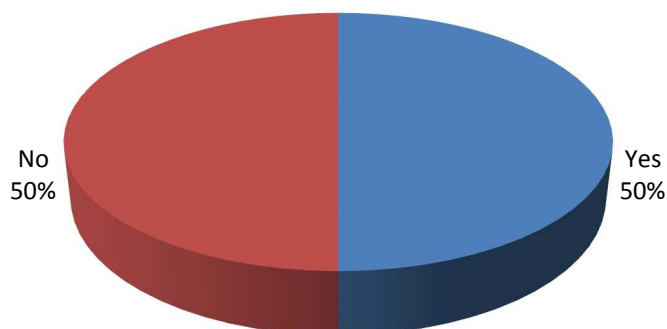
"How relevant do you assess the knowledge of EU law for your functions?"



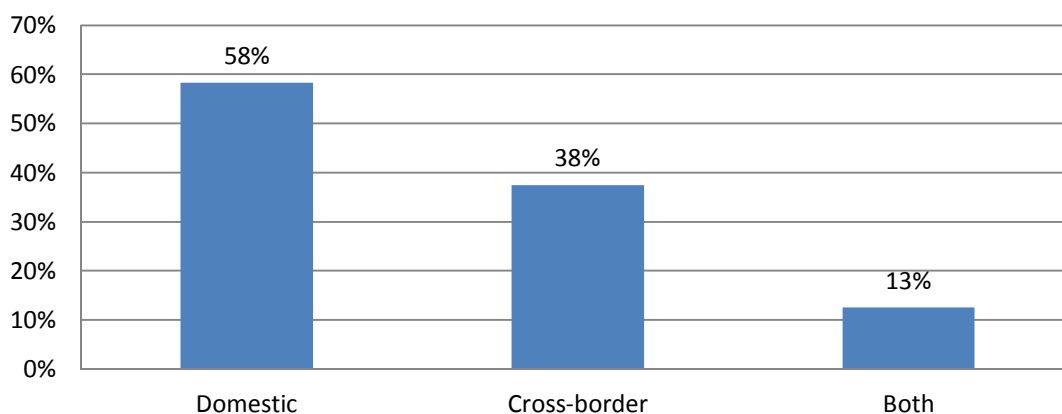
"How often do you deal with issues of EU law?"



"Has the number of cases involving EU law increased over the years?"



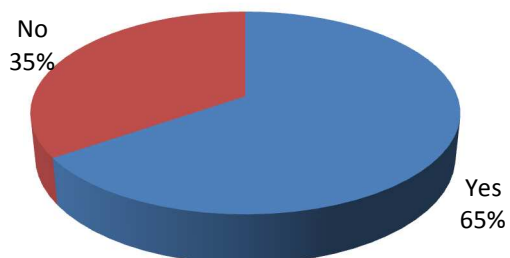
Types of cases with issues of EU law:



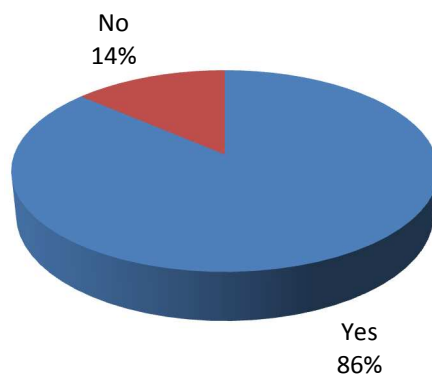
#### SUPPORT IN APPLYING EU LAW

Response to the following questions by respondents who indicated that they dealt with issues of EU law:

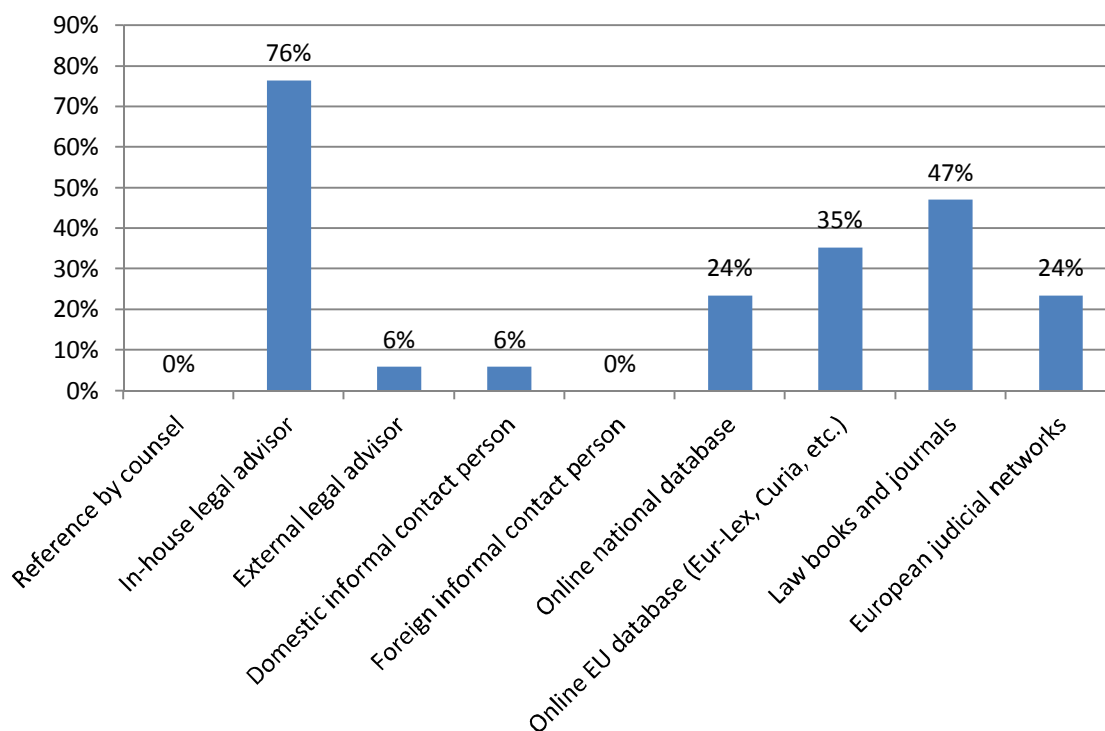
"Did you get any support in finding out or understanding the applicable law?"



"Has any training you have received been helpful in deciding such a case?"

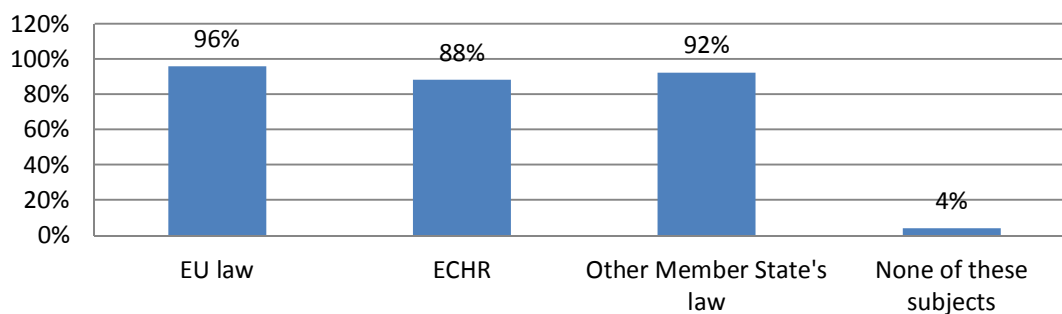


Source of support in finding out or understanding the applicable law (if received):

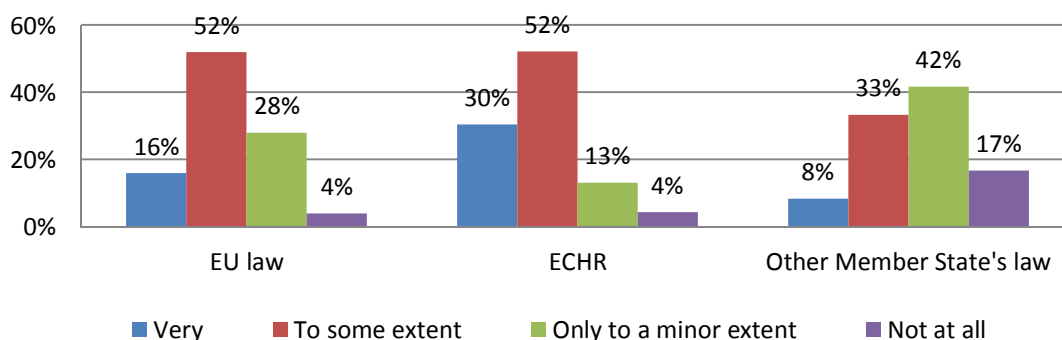


## Academic legal studies

Percentage of respondents who studied EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their law degree:



Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding academic legal studies on the respective subjects:

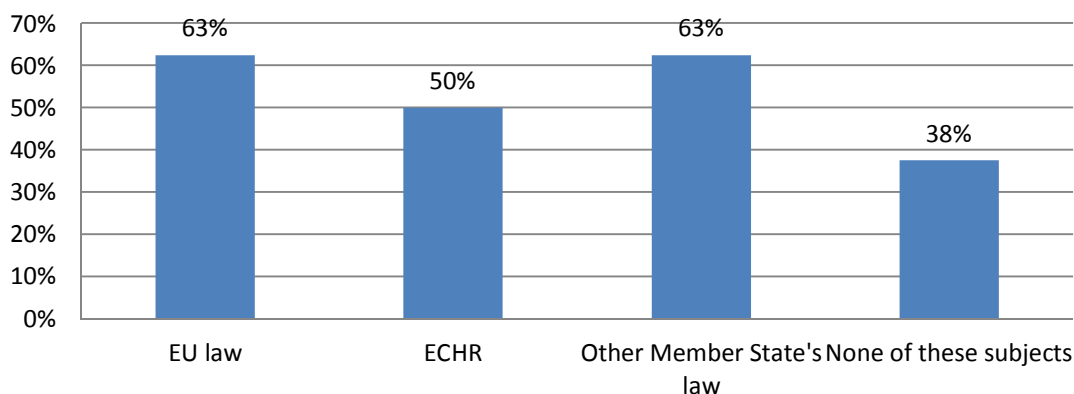




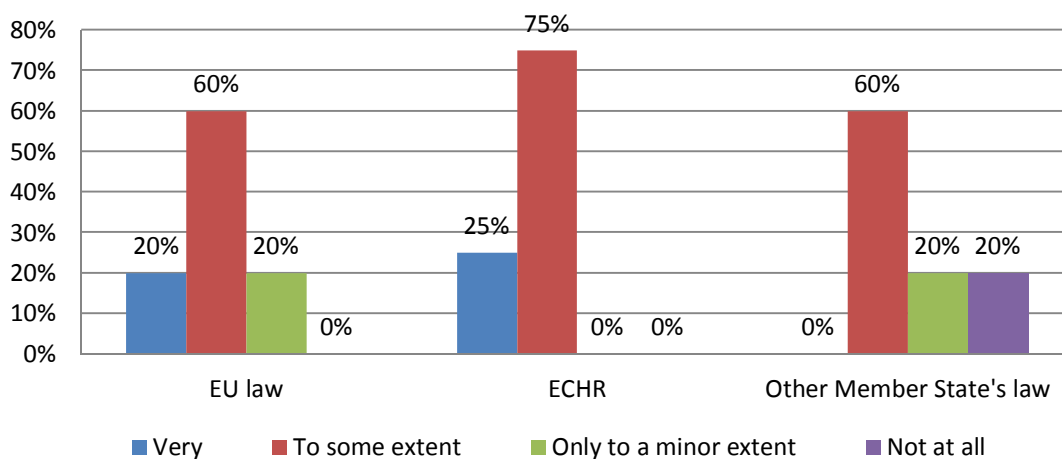
## Initial training

### TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who received training in EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their initial training prior to assuming their functions:

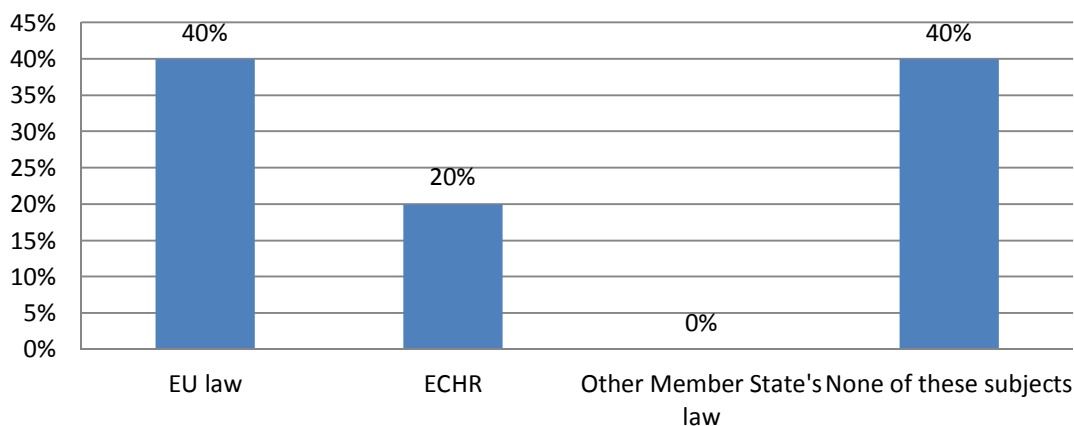


Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding initial training on the respective subjects:



### TESTS

Percentage of respondents who had to pass a test on EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law in order to enter the profession:

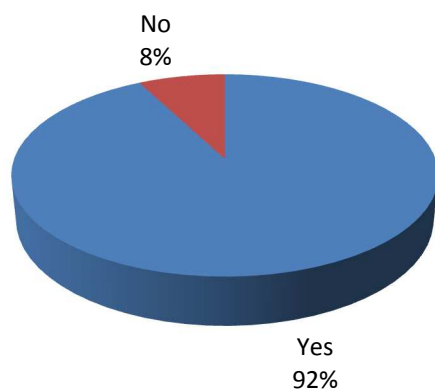


## Continuous training

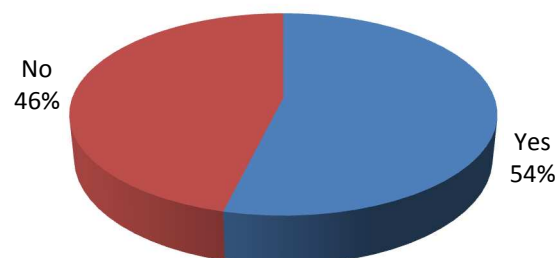
### PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who had participated in training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

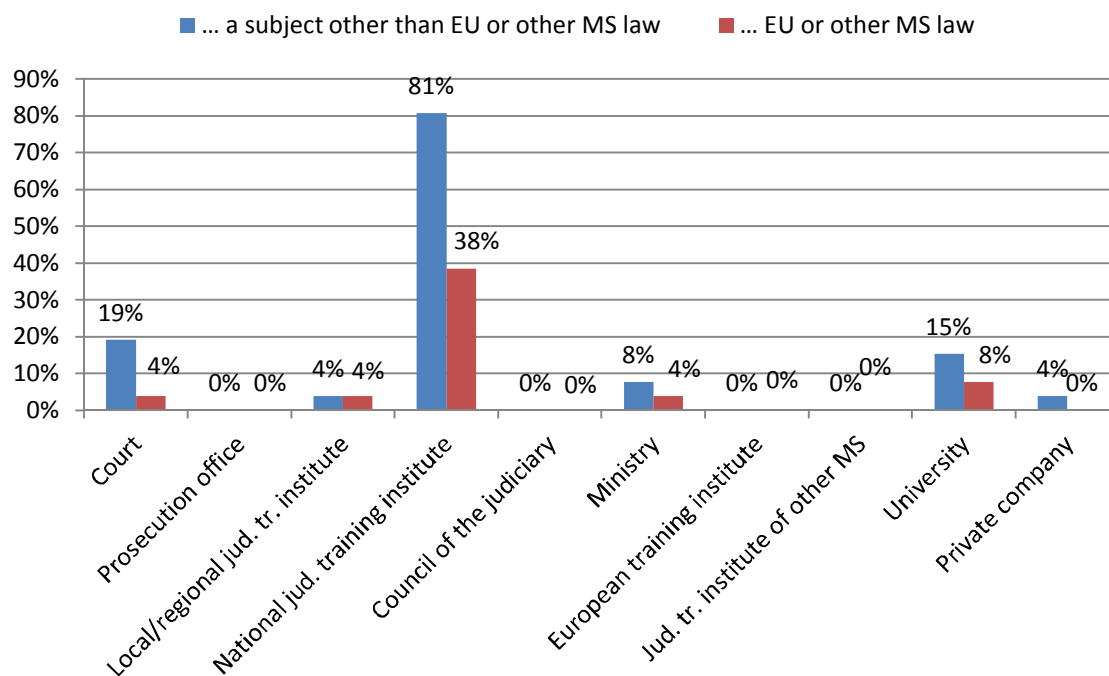


... EU or another Member State's law:



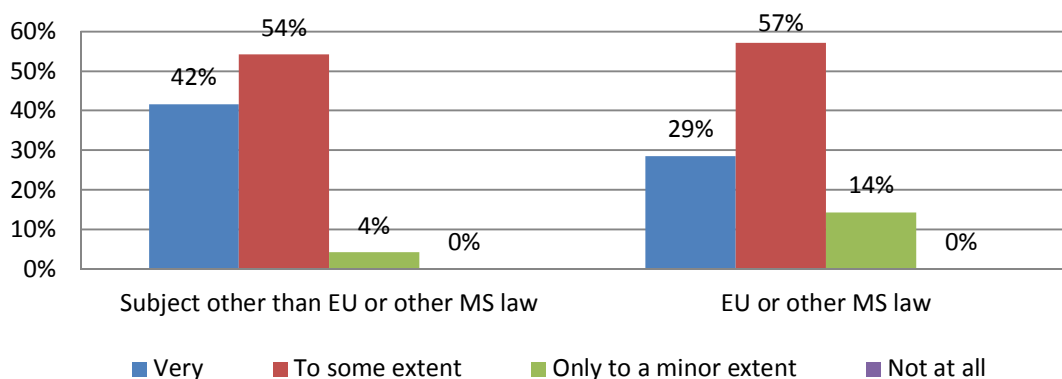
### TRAINING PROVIDERS

Percentage of respondents who attended training organised by the respective organisations on ...



## EVALUATION OF TRAINING

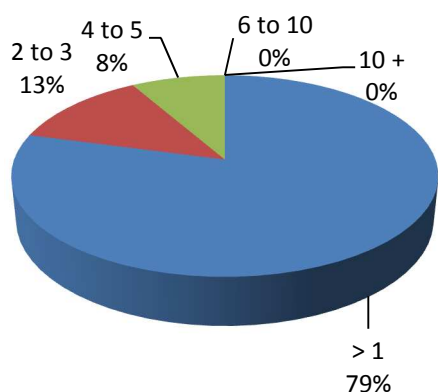
Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding continuous training on the respective subjects:



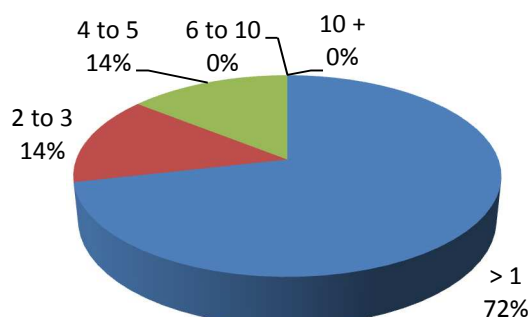
## FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF TRAINING

Number of years since respondents last participated in continuous training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

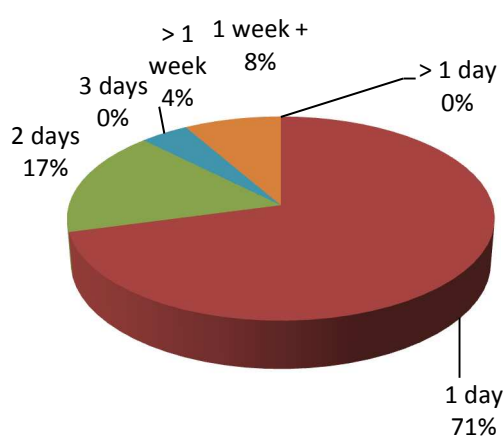


... EU or another Member State's law:

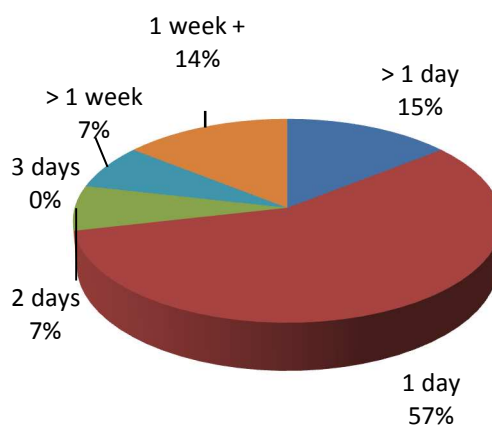


Length of last training session on...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

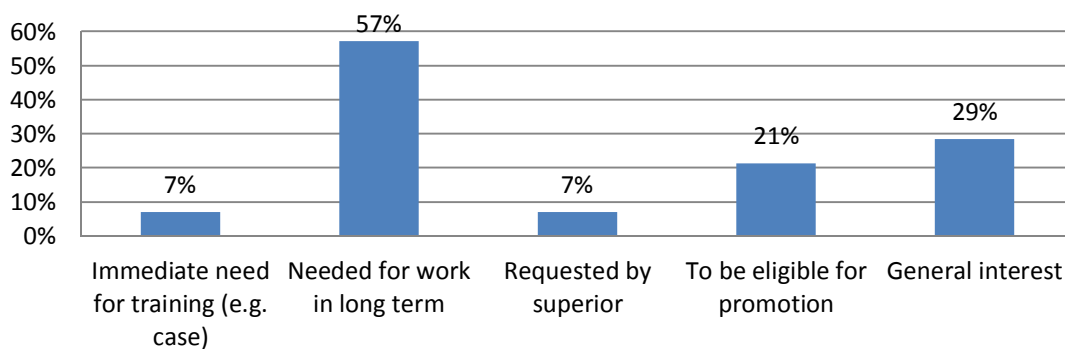


... EU or another Member State's law:



## REASON FOR PARTICIPATING IN EU LAW TRAINING

Motivation of respondents who had participated in continuous training on EU or another Member State's law for doing so:

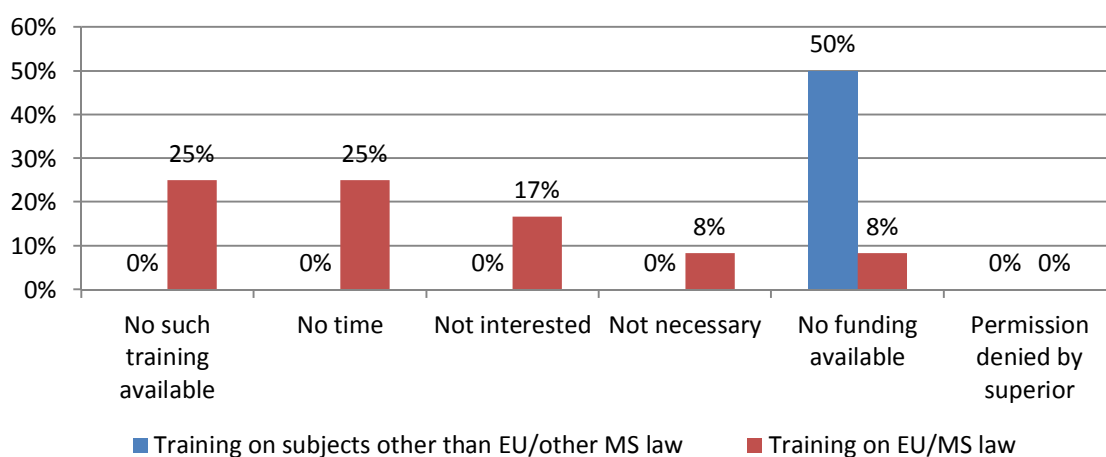


## REASON FOR NOT PARTICIPATING IN TRAINING

Reason of respondents who had never participated in continuous training (on EU law or in general) for not having done so:

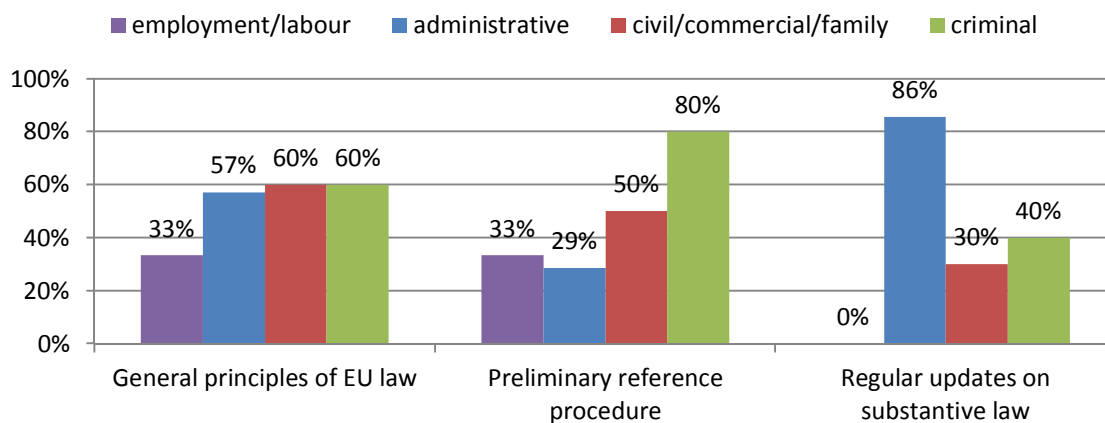
*For 'other than EU/other MS Law', Total= 2 respondents, i.e. 8% of all respondents to the survey.*

*For 'EU law/MS Law', Total= 12 respondents, i.e. 46% of all respondents to the survey.*



## DEMAND FOR EU LAW TRAINING

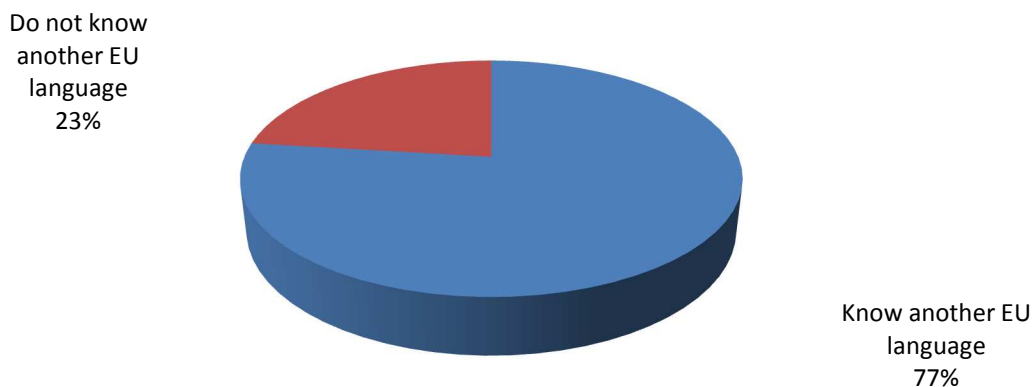
Selected EU law matters on which respondents would like more training (with distinction of types of cases dealt with):



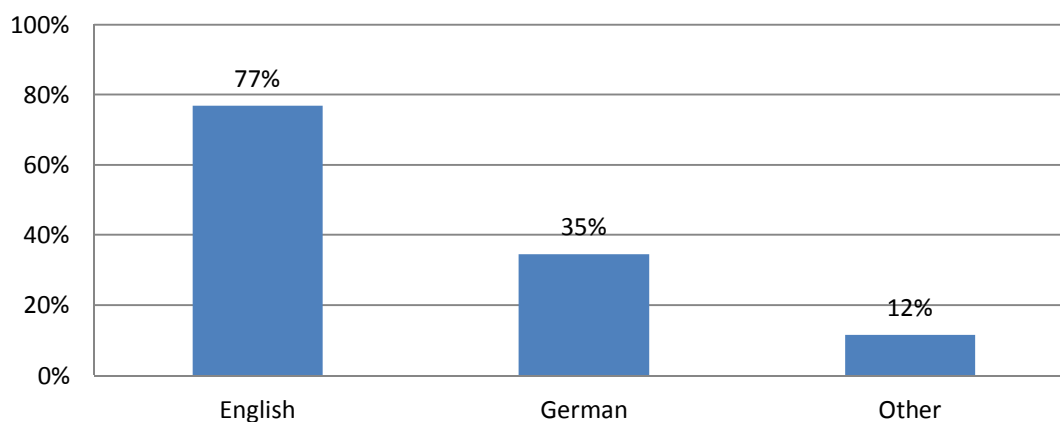
## Language training

### KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Percentage of respondents who know another EU language:

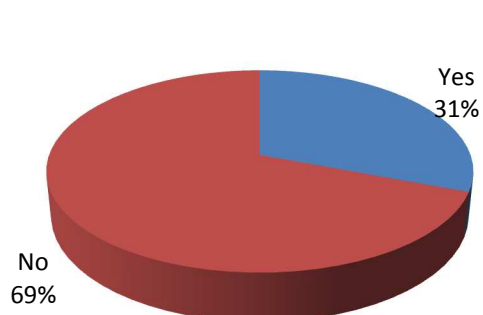


Percentage of respondents who know the indicated languages in addition to their principal working language:

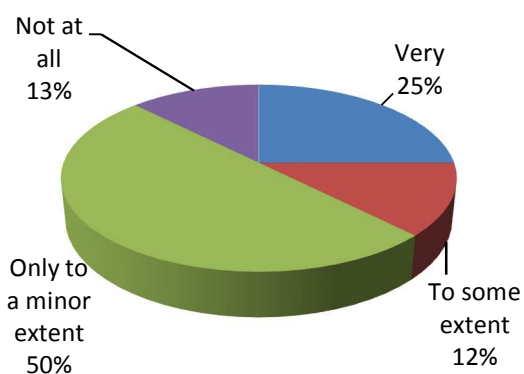


### LANGUAGE TRAINING

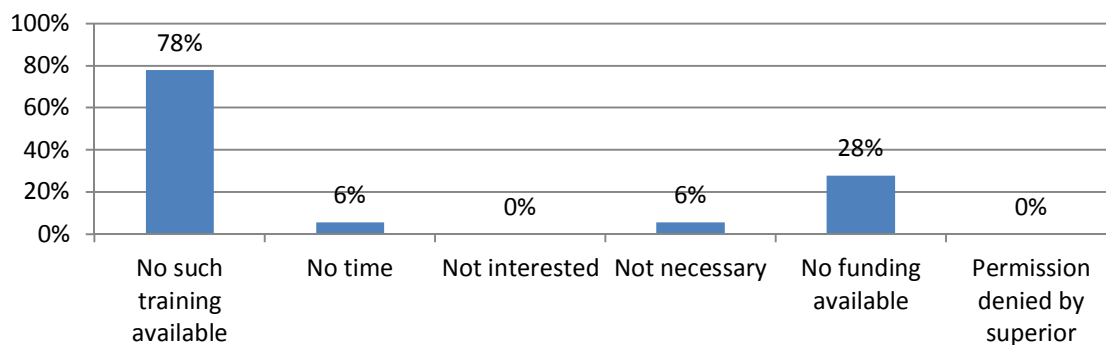
Percentage of respondents who had received language training:



Response to the question "If yes, did you find it useful in your subsequent career?":



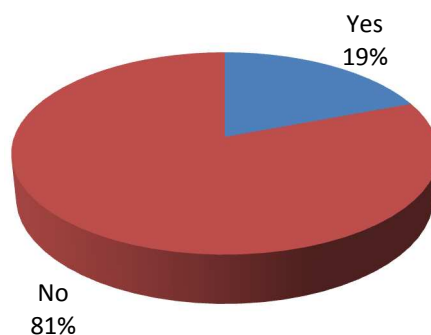
Reason for respondents who had never received language training for not having done so:



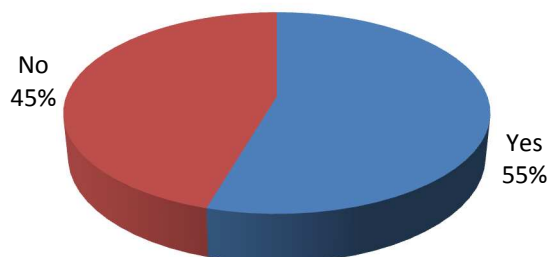
## Contacts with foreign judges & prosecutors

### CONTACTS & NETWORKS

Response to the question "Have you ever contacted a foreign judge, prosecutor or other authority in connection with a case?":

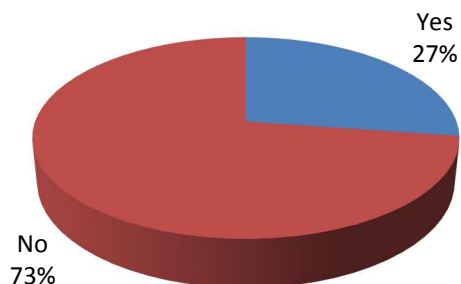


Response to the question "Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters?" from respondents who indicated that they dealt with civil, commercial or family cases:

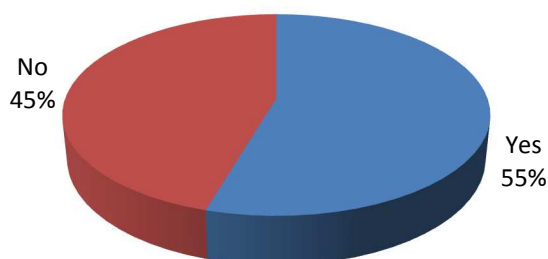


Response to the following questions from respondents who indicated that they dealt with criminal cases:

"Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Criminal Matters?"

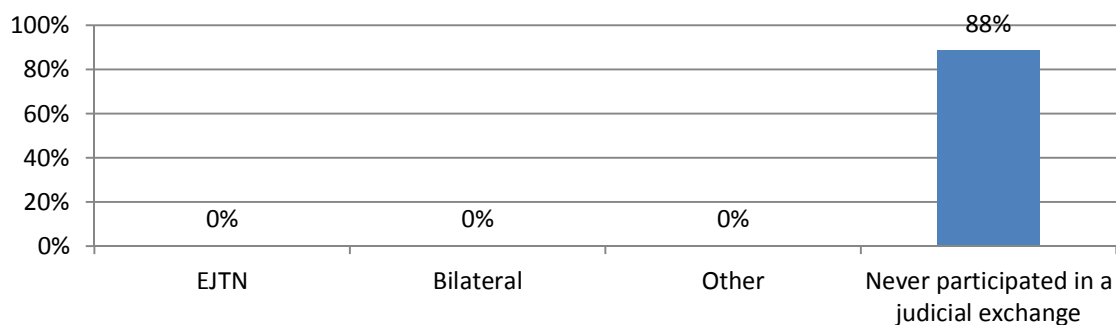


"Are you aware of Eurojust?"



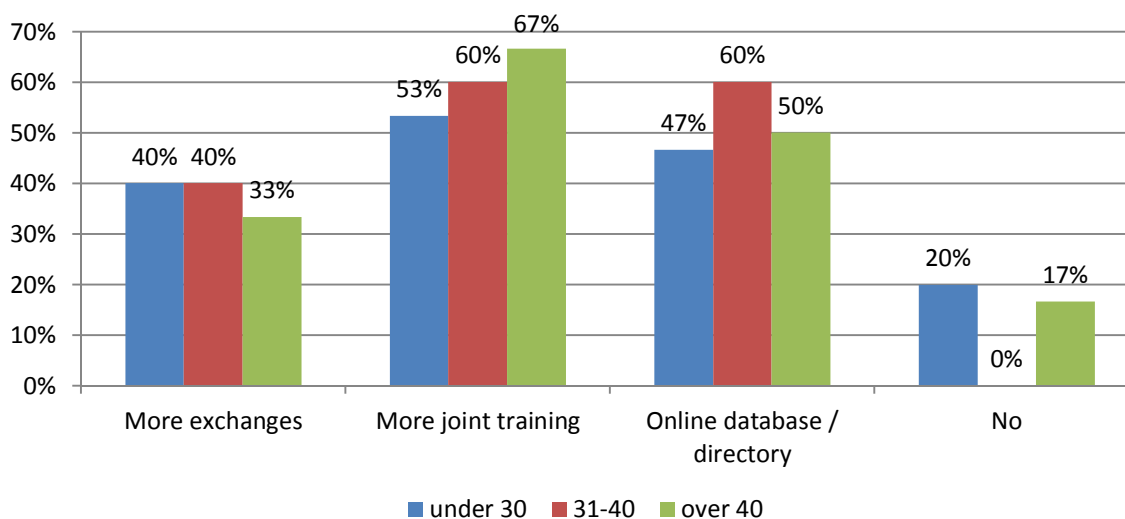
## EXCHANGES

Percentage of respondents who had participated in an exchange with judges, prosecutors and/or court staff from other Member States:



## DEMAND FOR MORE CONTACTS

Response to the question "Would you appreciate measures to make it easier to contact foreign judges and/or prosecutors and, if yes, which?" (according to age groups):







### 3.6. POLAND

In Poland the survey was distributed in the Polish language in the form of an online questionnaire by the National Council of the Judiciary and by the Supreme Administrative Court to court staff falling within the following definition:

*"Persons working in courts who are not judges but who have legal training and who (a) help prepare judgments, (b) make judicial decisions at least at a preliminary phase or (c) play a role in cross-border judicial cooperation."*

It is important to note that all questions to which the responses are presented in this report were posed in the form of multiple-choice questions with a closed list of answers. Respondents had the opportunity to provide answers varying from the closed list in a field marked "Other: ..." but no significant variations compared to the multiple-choice answers were noted. A representative sample of respondents' open comments and suggestions for improvement of judicial training are included in Section 2.

#### Survey characteristics

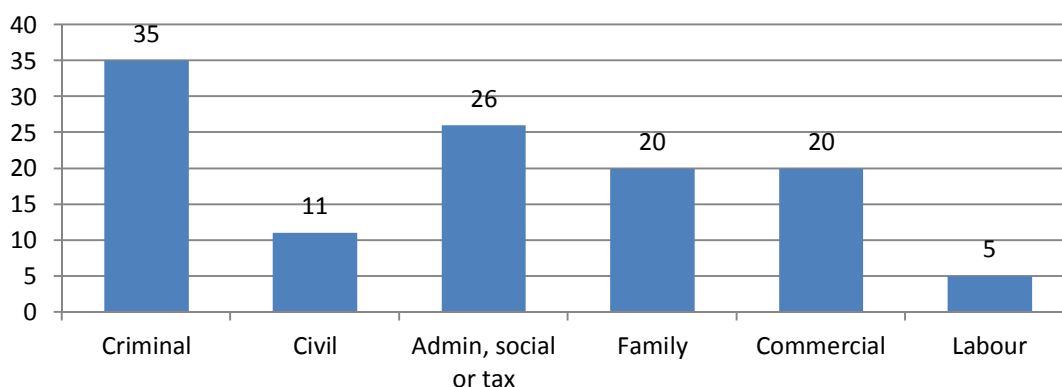
##### RESPONSES

Total number of responses received from court staff:

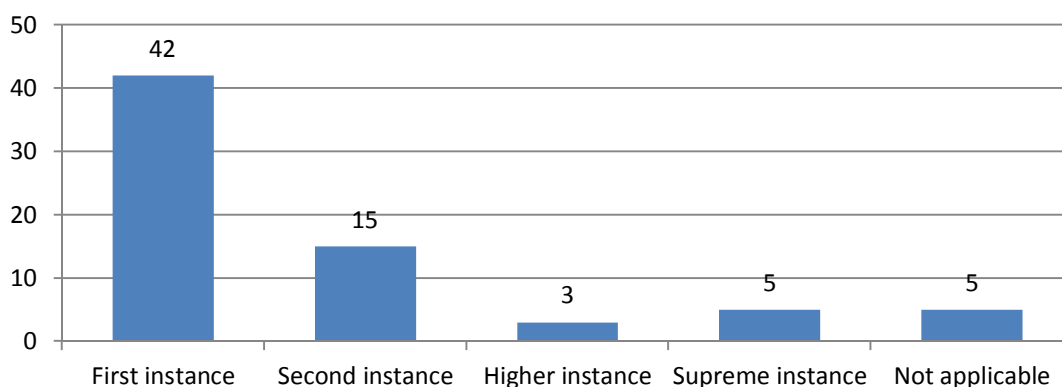
66

##### PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

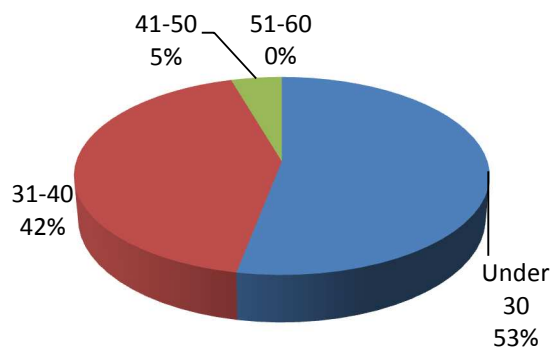
Type of case dealt with by respondents:



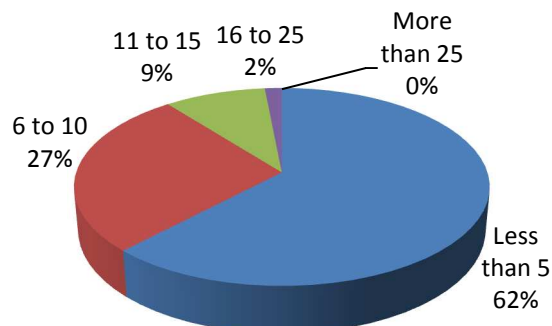
Level of the national judicial system at which respondents work:



Age of respondents:



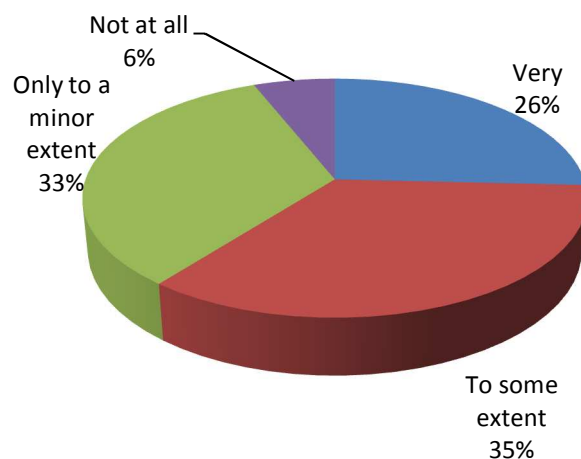
Number of years since first appointment:



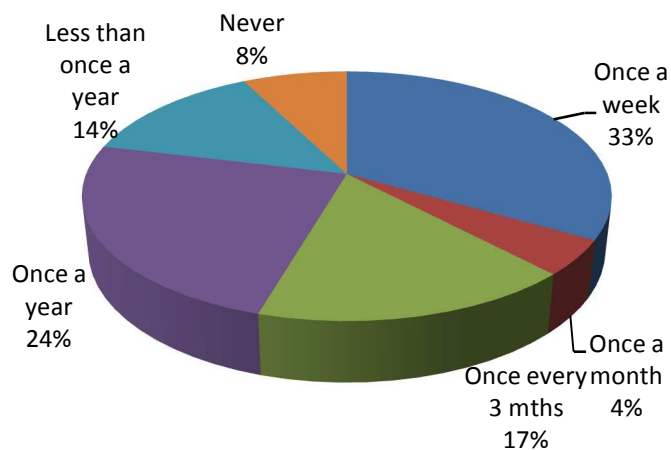
## Knowledge and experience of EU law

Response to the following questions:

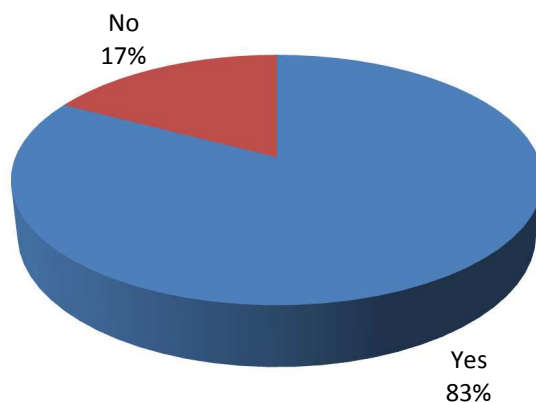
"How relevant do you assess the knowledge of EU law for your functions?"



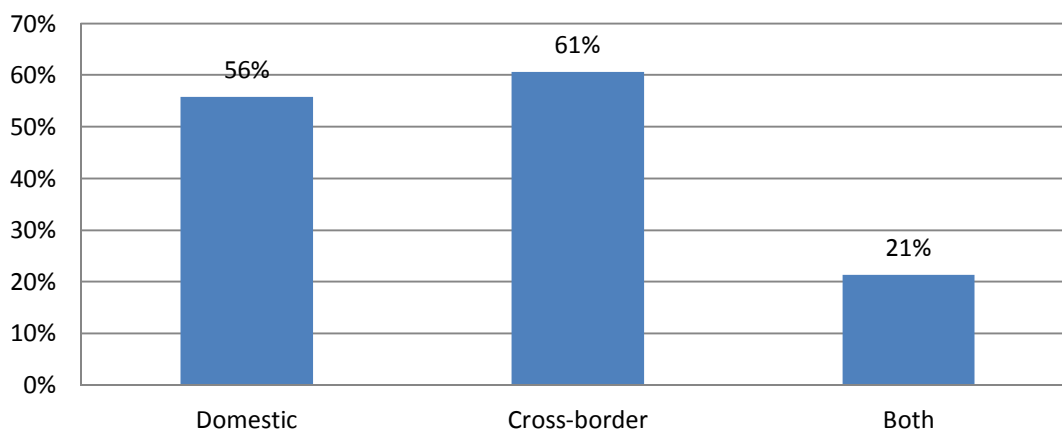
"How often do you deal with issues of EU law?"



"Has the number of cases involving EU law increased over the years?"



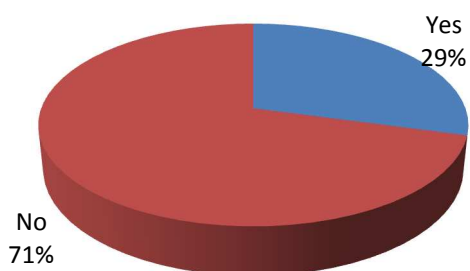
Types of cases with issues of EU law:



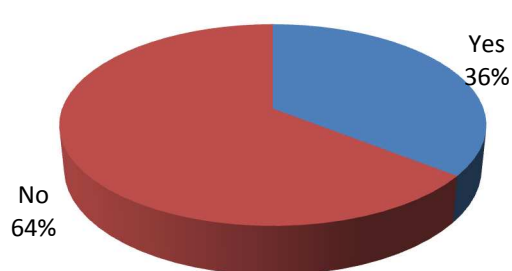
#### SUPPORT IN APPLYING EU LAW

Response to the following questions by respondents who indicated that they dealt with issues of EU law:

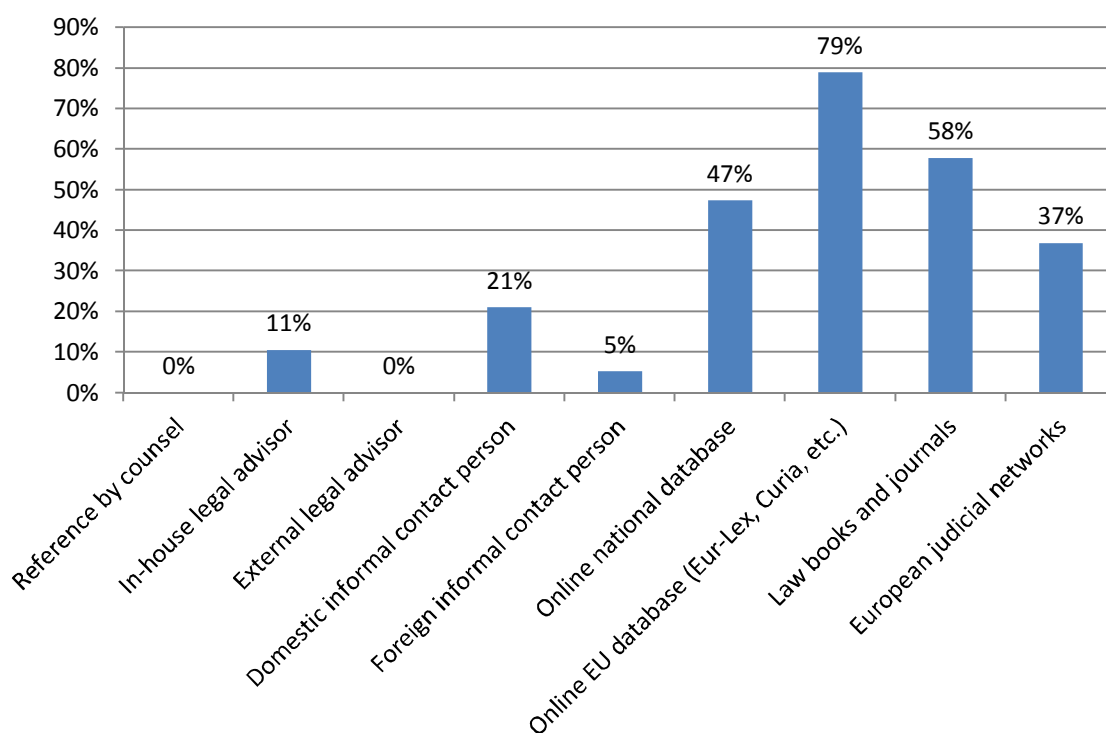
"Did you get any support in finding out or understanding the applicable law?"



"Has any training you have received been helpful in deciding such a case?"

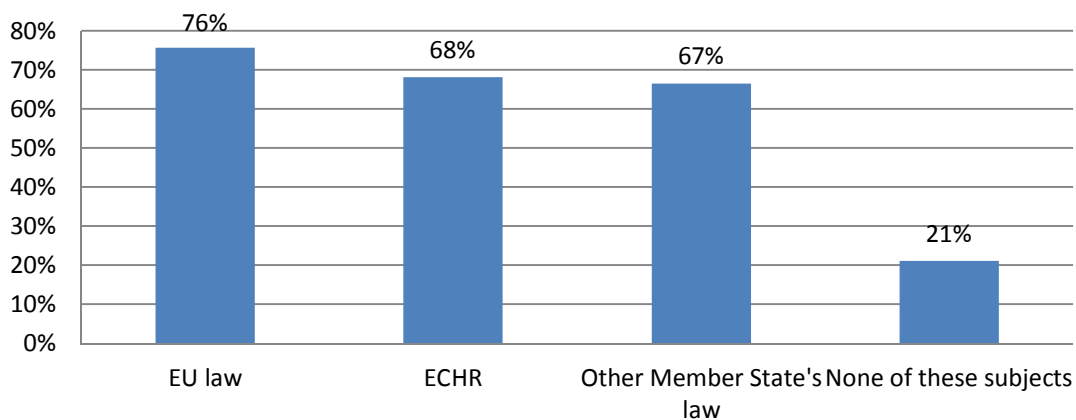


Source of support in finding out or understanding the applicable law (if received):

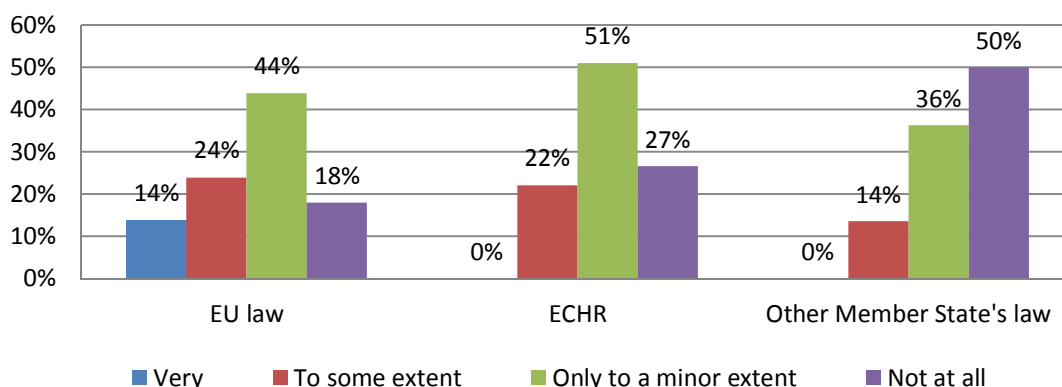


## Academic legal studies

Percentage of respondents who studied EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their law degree:



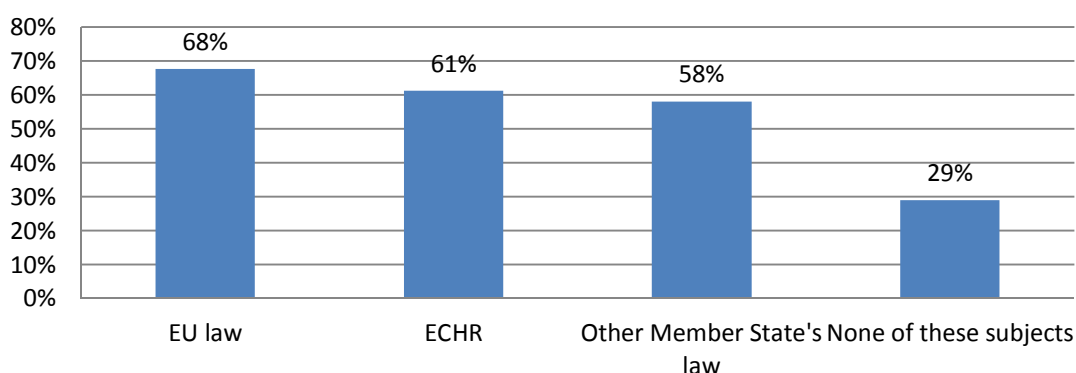
Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding academic legal studies on the respective subjects:



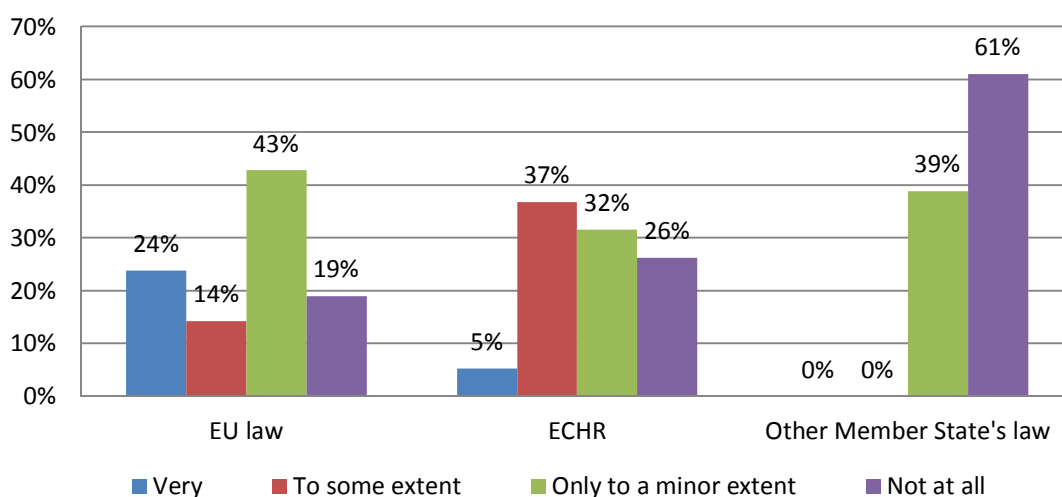
## Initial training

### TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who received training in EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their initial training prior to assuming their functions:

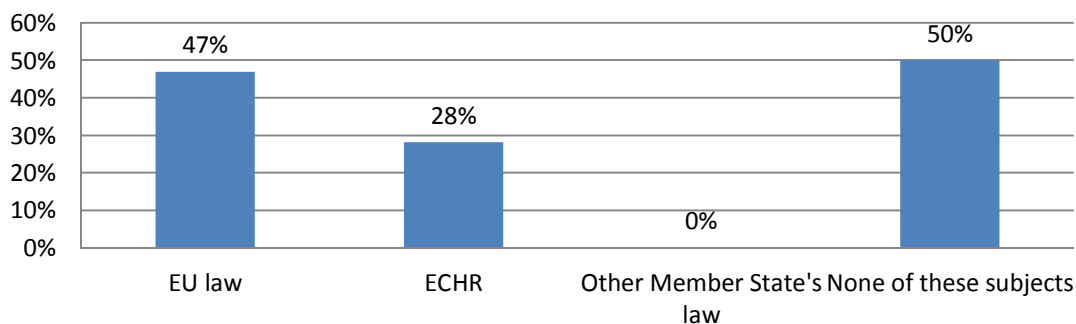


Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding initial training on the respective subjects:



## TESTS

Percentage of respondents who had to pass a test on EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law in order to enter the profession:

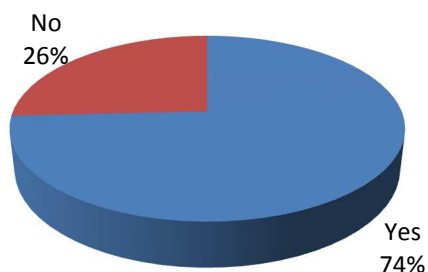


## Continuous training

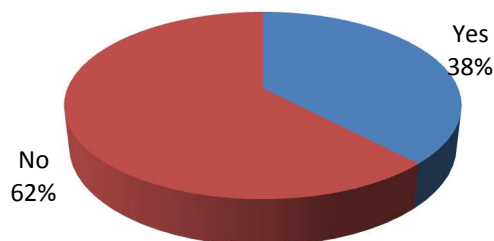
### PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who had participated in training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

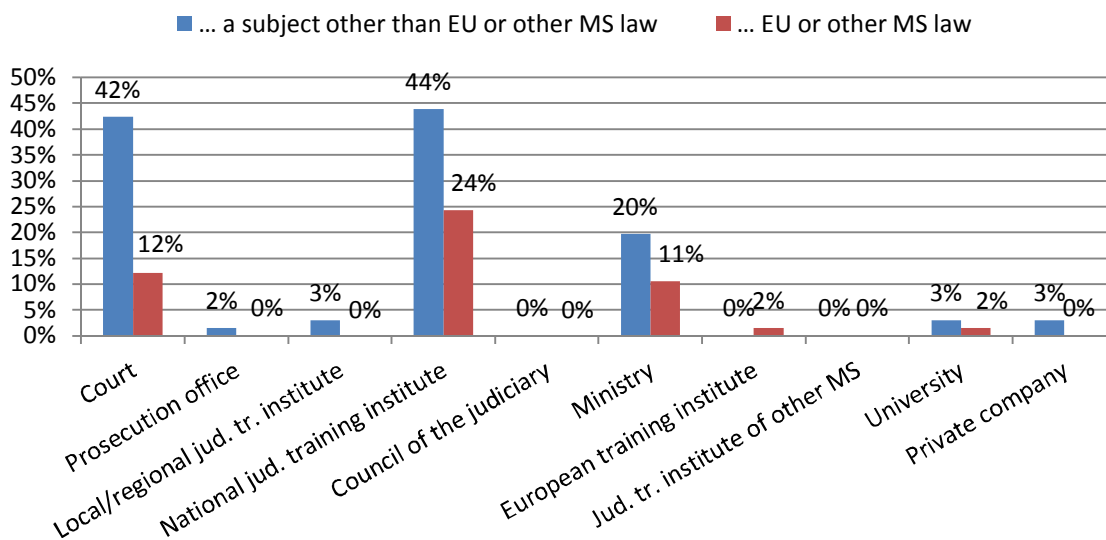


... EU or another Member State's law:



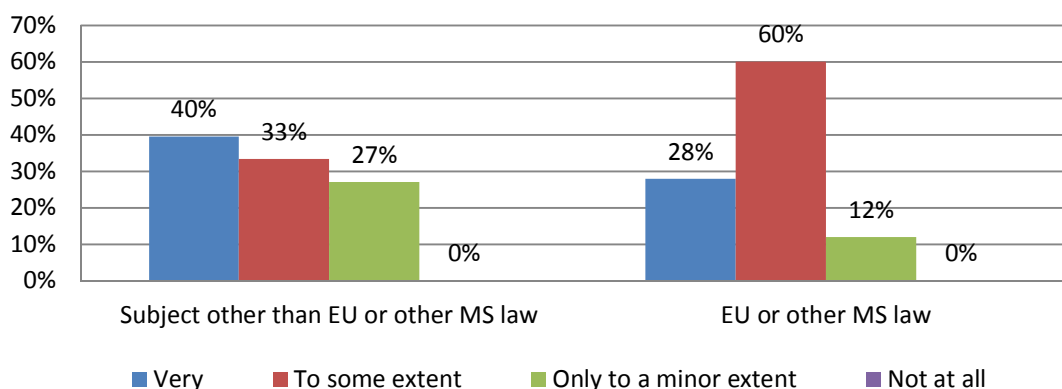
### TRAINING PROVIDERS

Percentage of respondents who attended training organised by the respective organisations on ...



## EVALUATION OF TRAINING

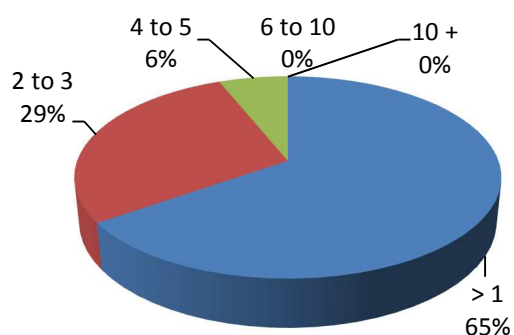
Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding continuous training on the respective subjects:



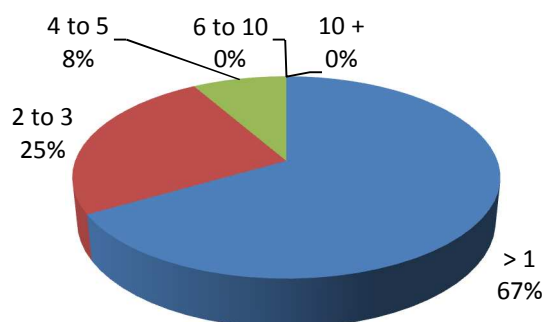
## FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF TRAINING

Number of years since respondents last participated in continuous training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

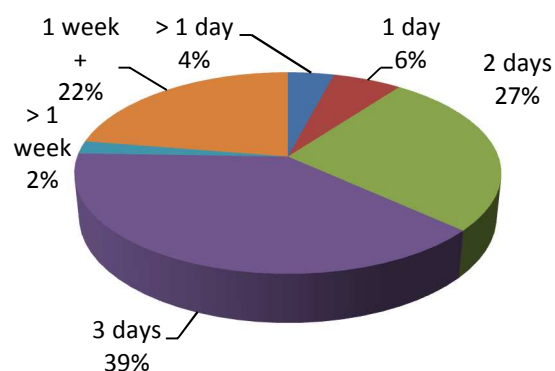


... EU or another Member State's law:

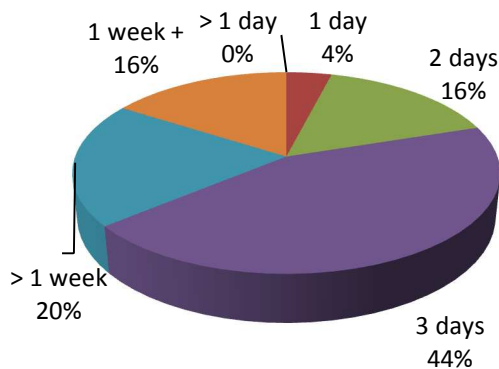


Length of last training session on...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

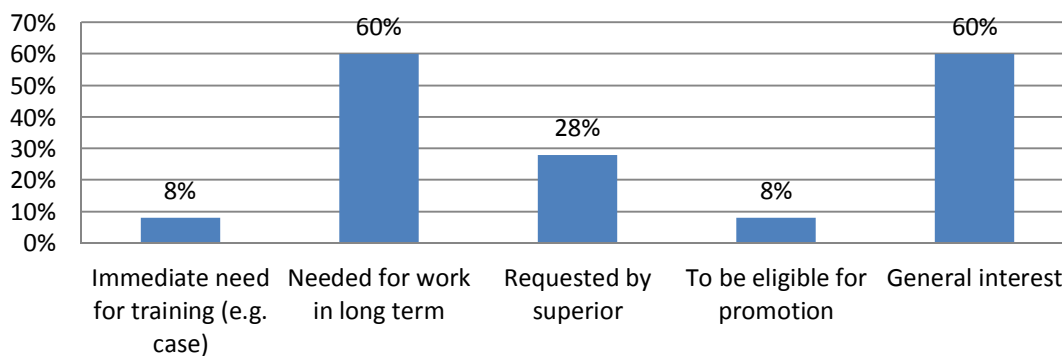


... EU or another Member State's law:



## REASON FOR PARTICIPATING IN EU LAW TRAINING

Motivation of respondents who had participated in continuous training on EU or another Member State's law for doing so:

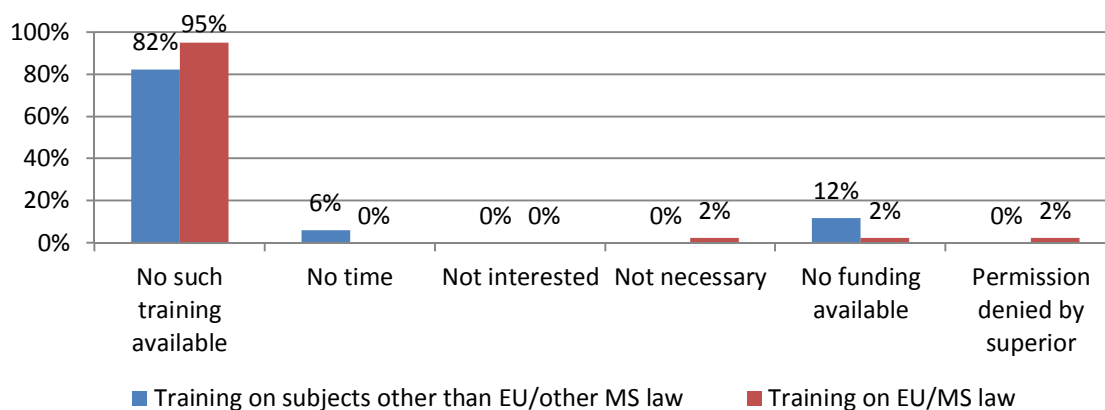


## REASON FOR NOT PARTICIPATING IN TRAINING

Reason of respondents who had never participated in continuous training (on EU law or in general) for not having done so:

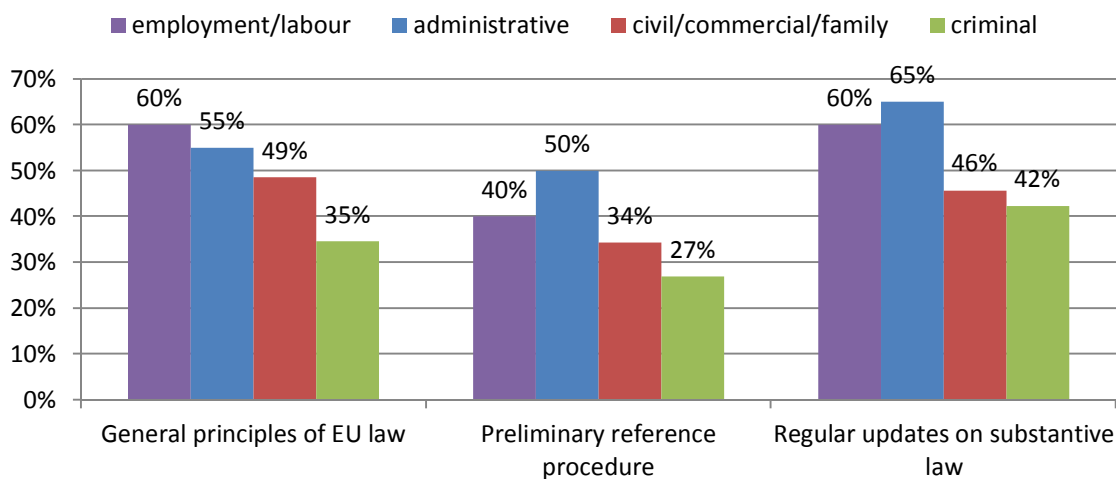
*For 'other than EU/other MS Law', Total= 17 respondents, i.e. 26% of all respondents to the survey.*

*For 'EU law/MS Law', Total= 41 respondents, i.e. 62% of all respondents to the survey.*



## DEMAND FOR EU LAW TRAINING

Selected EU law matters on which respondents would like more training (with distinction of types of cases dealt with):

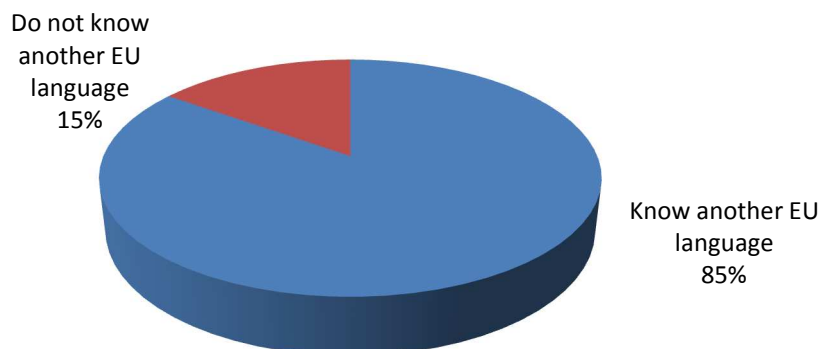




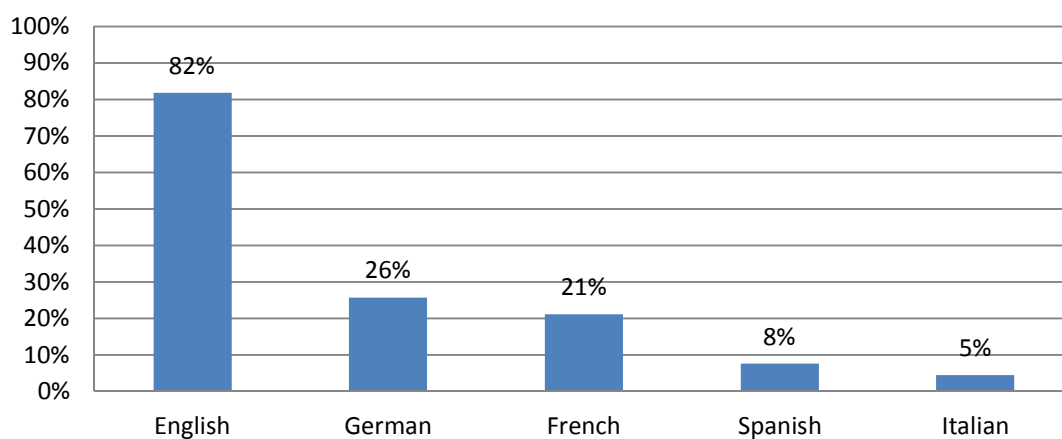
## Language training

### KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Percentage of respondents who know another EU language:

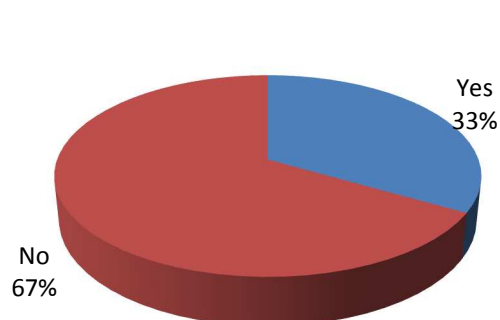


Percentage of respondents who know the indicated languages in addition to their principal working language:

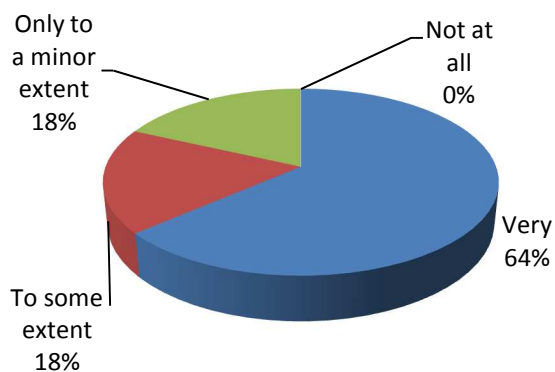


### LANGUAGE TRAINING

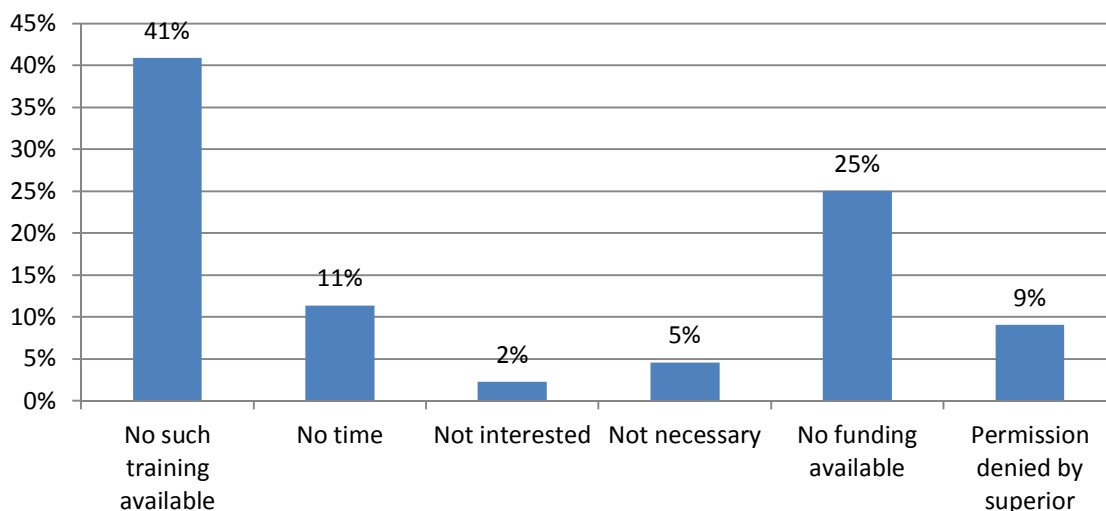
Percentage of respondents who had received language training:



Response to the question "If yes, did you find it useful in your subsequent career?":



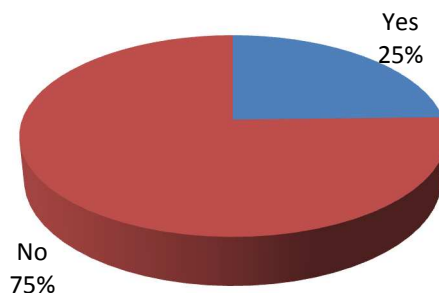
Reason for respondents who had never received language training for not having done so:



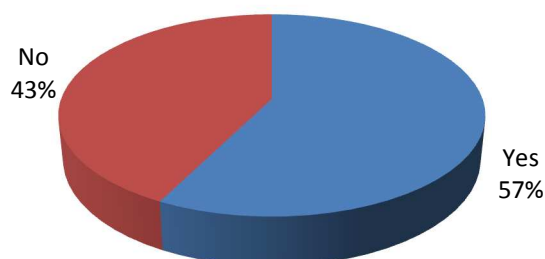
## Contacts with foreign judges & prosecutors

### CONTACTS & NETWORKS

Response to the question "Have you ever contacted a foreign judge, prosecutor or other authority in connection with a case?":

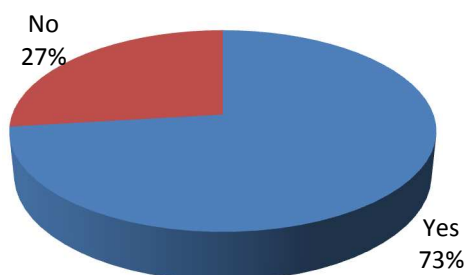


Response to the question "Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters?" from respondents who indicated that they dealt with civil, commercial or family cases:

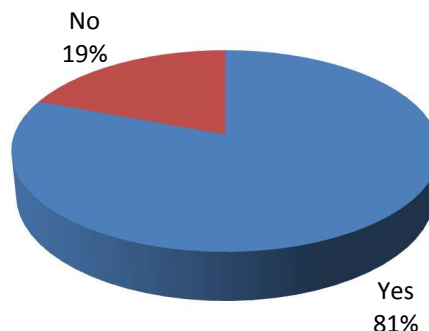


Response to the following questions from respondents who indicated that they dealt with criminal cases:

"Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Criminal Matters?"

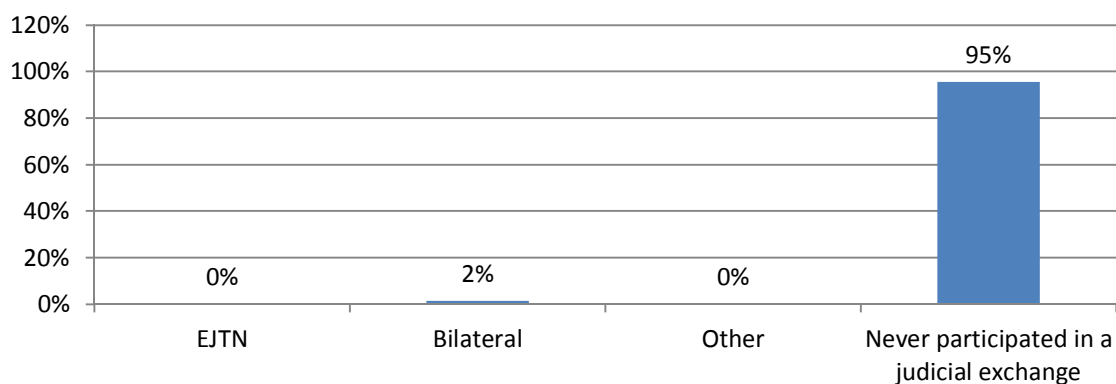


"Are you aware of Eurojust?"



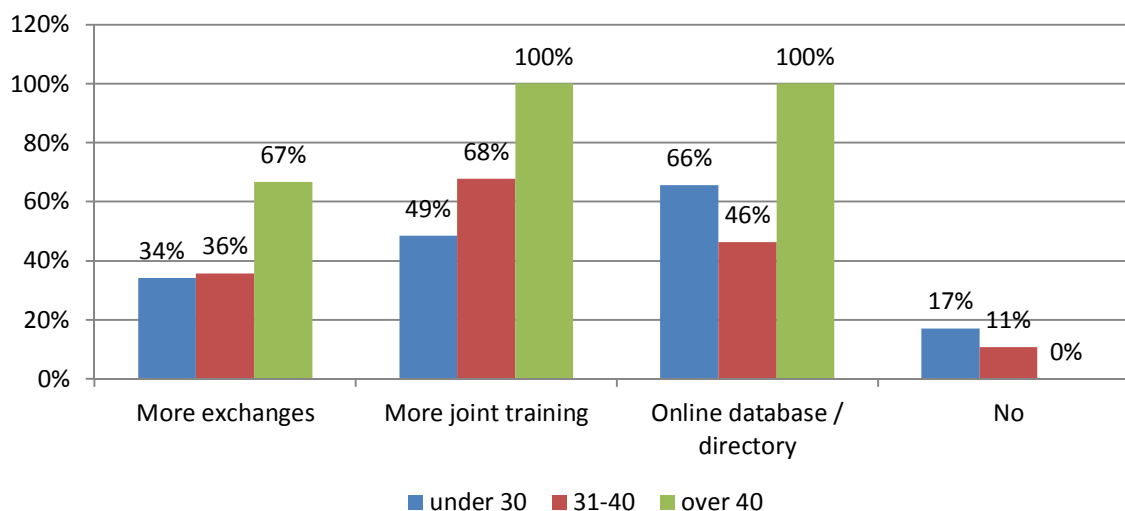
## EXCHANGES

Percentage of respondents who had participated in an exchange with judges, prosecutors and/or court staff from other Member States:



## DEMAND FOR MORE CONTACTS

Response to the question "Would you appreciate measures to make it easier to contact foreign judges and/or prosecutors and, if yes, which?" (according to age groups):





### 3.7. SLOVENIA

In Slovenia the survey was distributed in the Slovenian language in the form of an online questionnaire by the Judicial Training Centre attached to the Ministry of Justice to court staff falling within the following definition:

*"Persons working in courts who are not judges but who have legal training and who (a) help prepare judgments, (b) make judicial decisions at least at a preliminary phase or (c) play a role in cross-border judicial cooperation."*

It is important to note that all questions to which the responses are presented in this report were posed in the form of multiple-choice questions with a closed list of answers. Respondents had the opportunity to provide answers varying from the closed list in a field marked "Other: ..." but no significant variations compared to the multiple-choice answers were noted. A representative sample of respondents' open comments and suggestions for improvement of judicial training are included in Section 2.

#### Survey characteristics

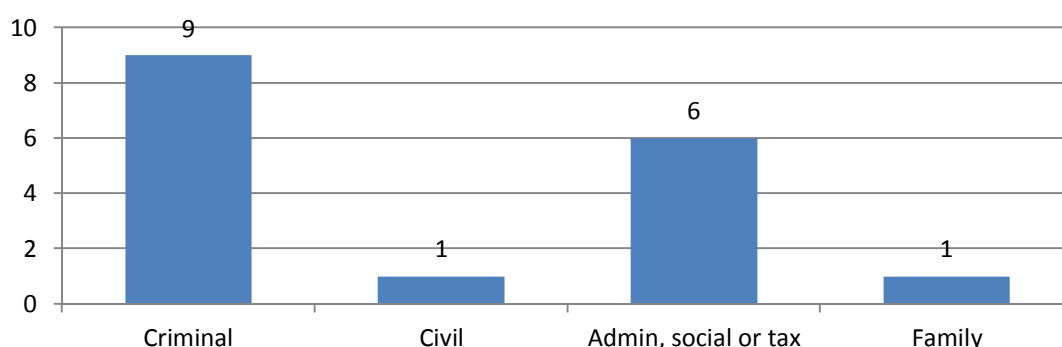
##### RESPONSES

Total number of responses received from court staff:

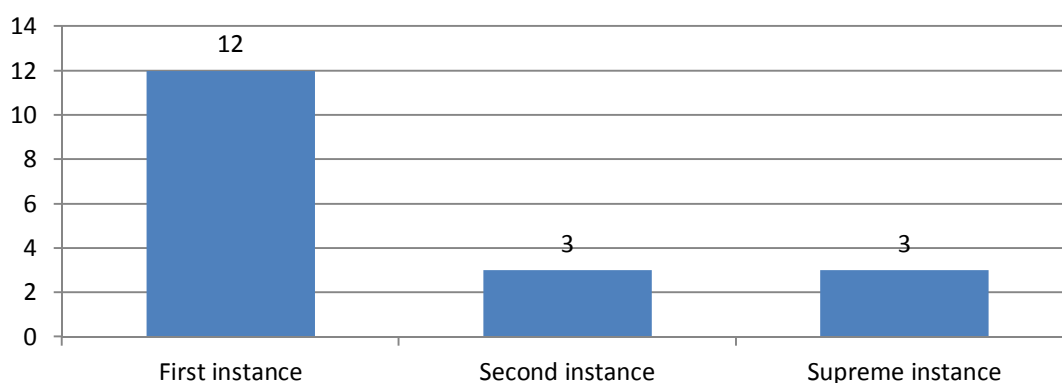
17

##### PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

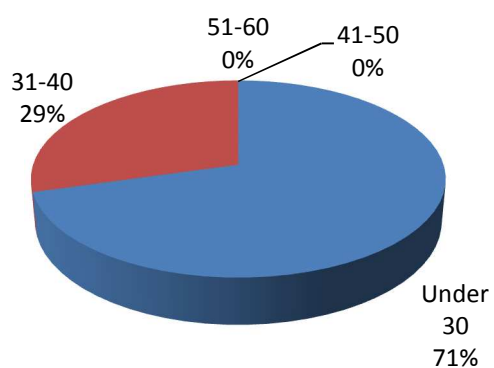
Type of case dealt with by respondents:



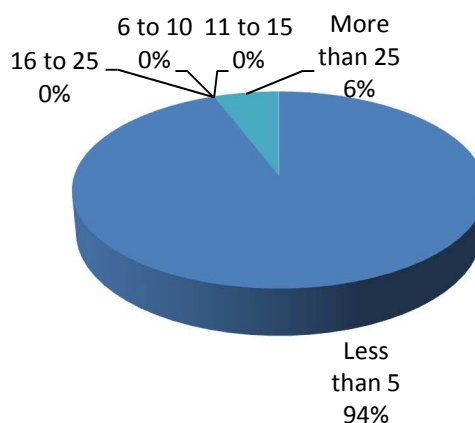
Level of the national judicial system at which respondents work:



Age of respondents:



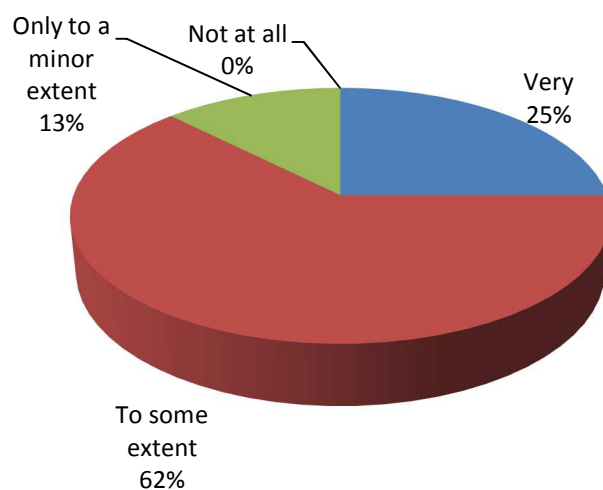
Number of years since first appointment:



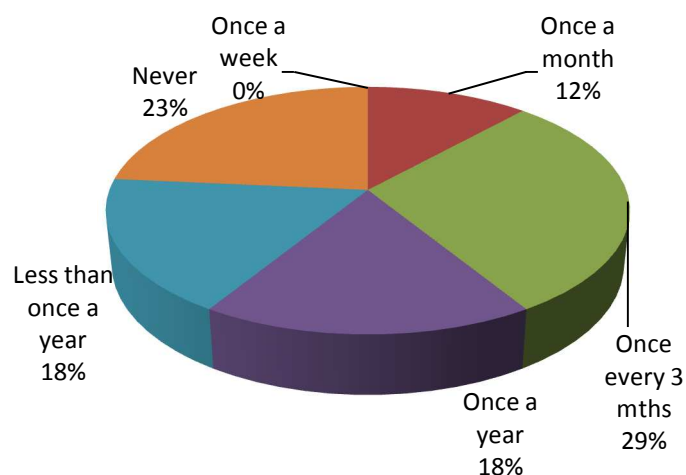
## Knowledge and experience of EU law

Response to the following questions:

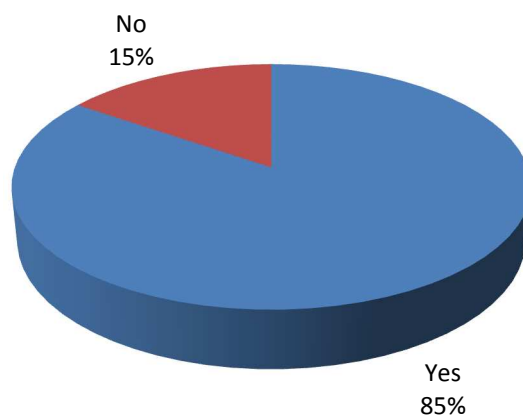
"How relevant do you assess the knowledge of EU law for your functions?"



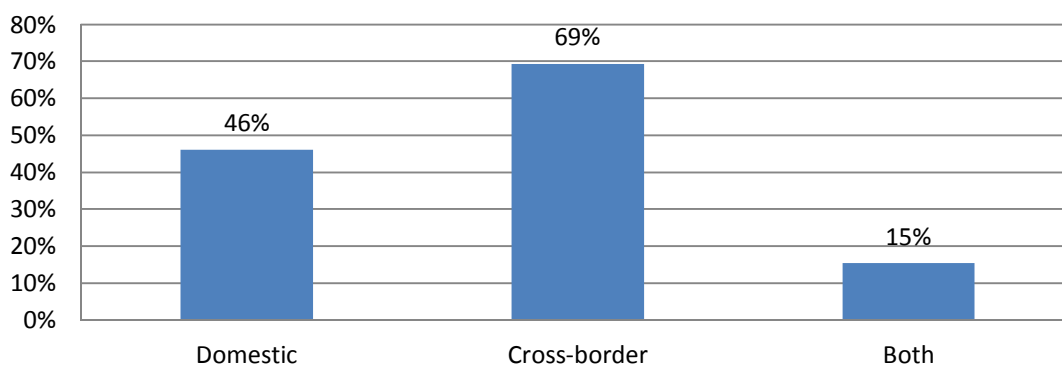
"How often do you deal with issues of EU law?"



"Has the number of cases involving EU law increased over the years?"



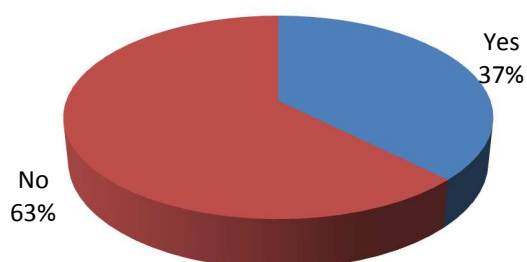
Types of cases with issues of EU law:



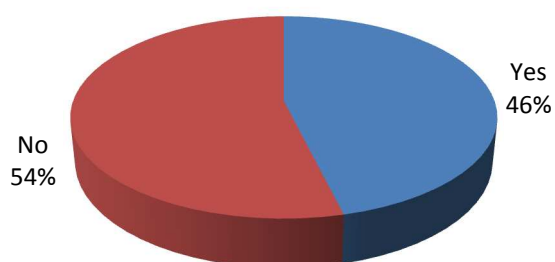
#### SUPPORT IN APPLYING EU LAW

Response to the following questions by respondents who indicated that they dealt with issues of EU law:

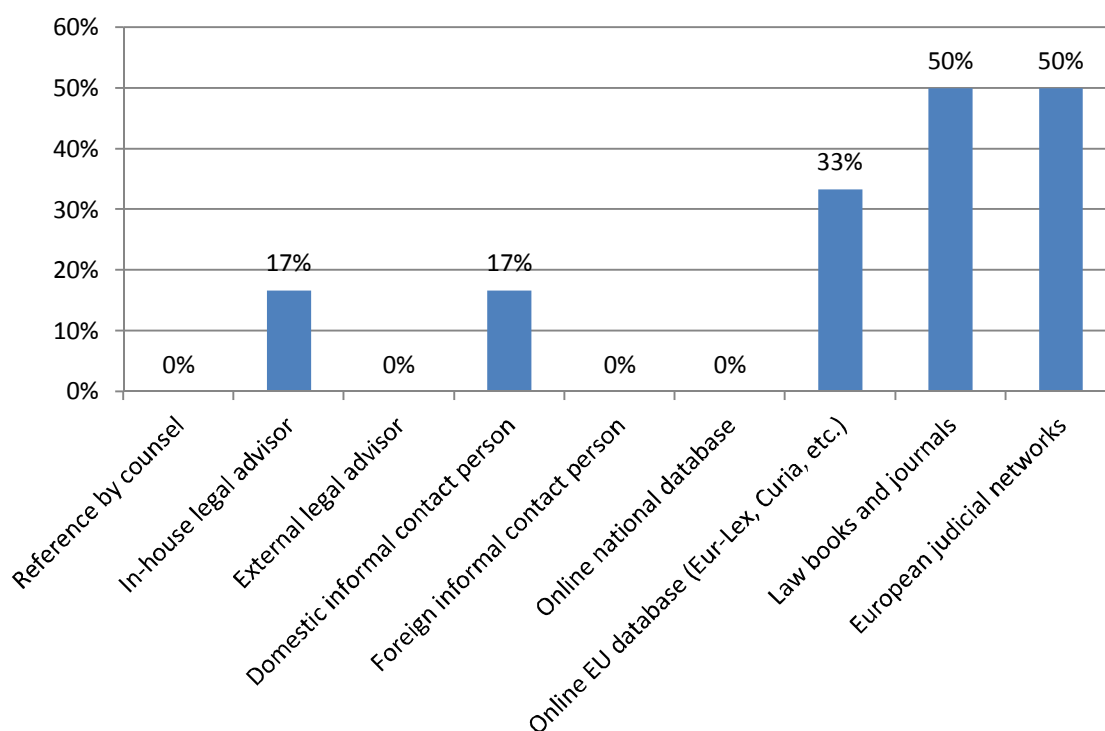
"Did you get any support in finding out or understanding the applicable law?"



"Has any training you have received been helpful in deciding such a case?"

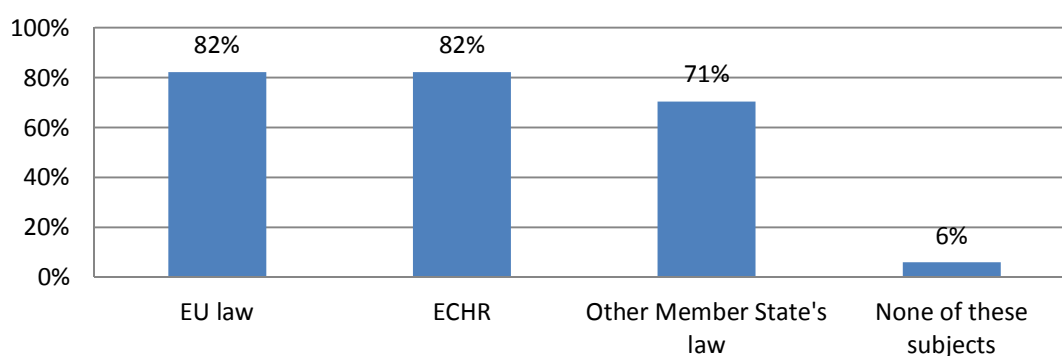


Source of support in finding out or understanding the applicable law (if received):

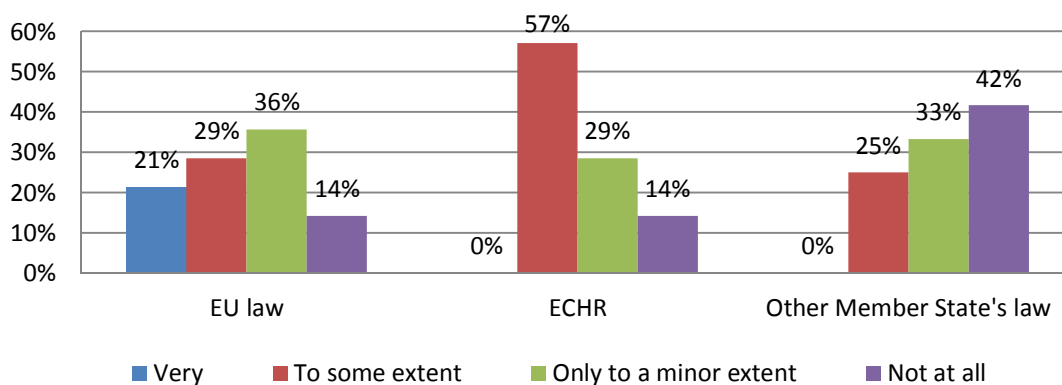


## Academic legal studies

Percentage of respondents who studied EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their law degree:



Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding academic legal studies on the respective subjects:

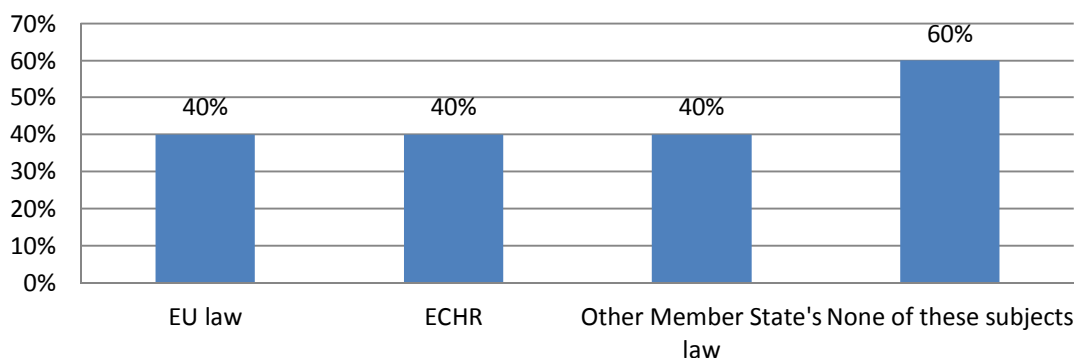




## Initial training

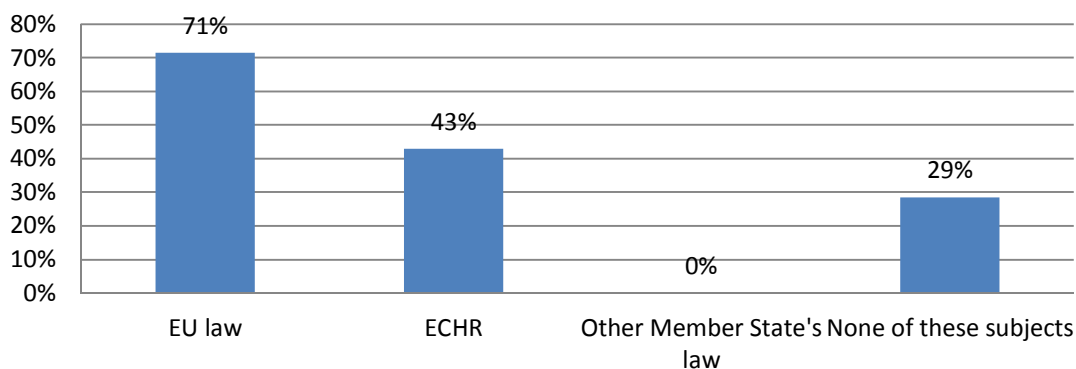
### TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who received training in EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their initial training prior to assuming their functions:



### TESTS

Percentage of respondents who had to pass a test on EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law in order to enter the profession:

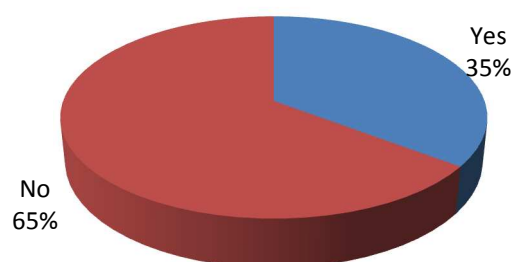


## Continuous training

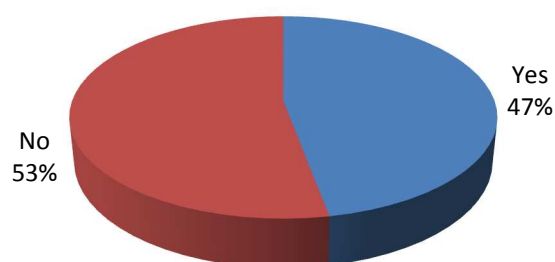
### PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who had participated in training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

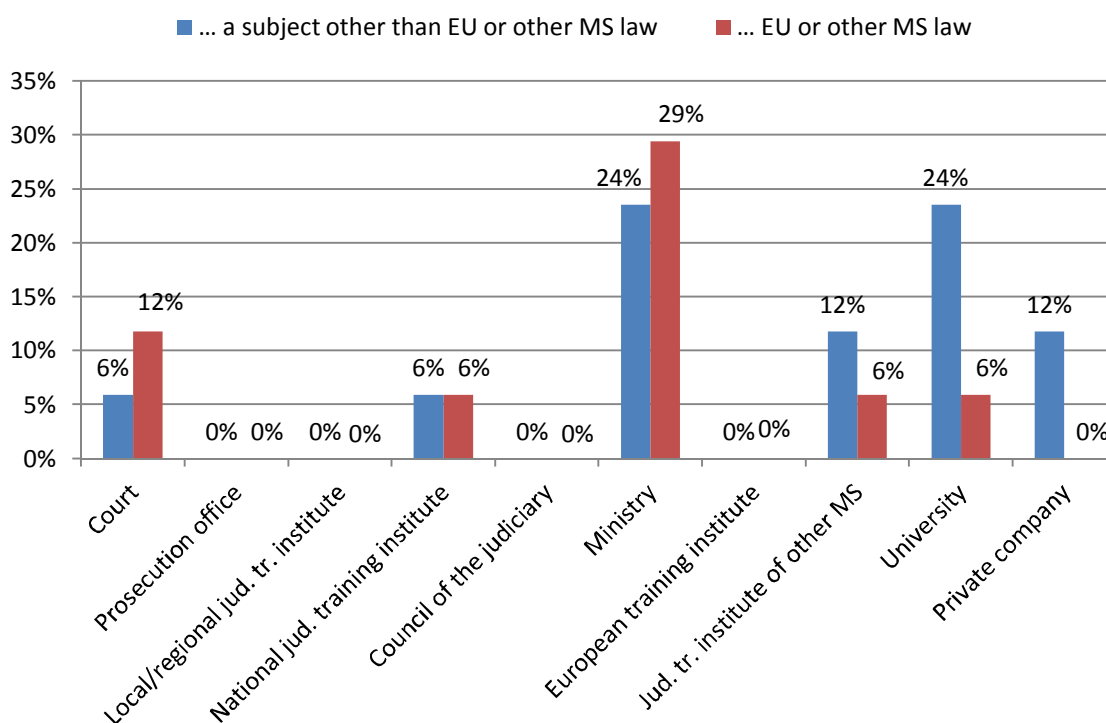


... EU or another Member State's law:



## TRAINING PROVIDERS

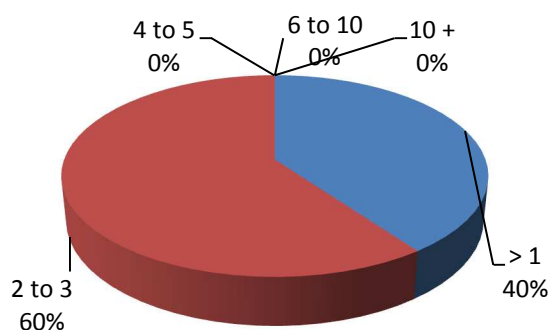
Percentage of respondents who attended training organised by the respective organisations on ...



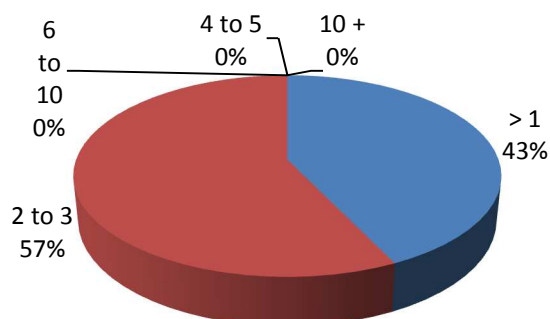
## FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF TRAINING

Number of years since respondents last participated in continuous training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

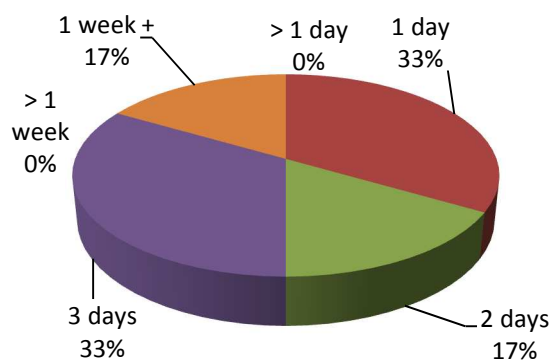


... EU or another Member State's law:

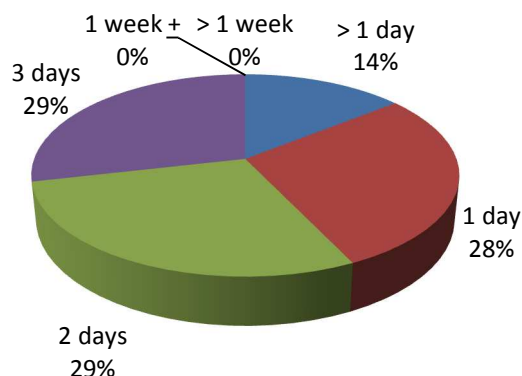


## Length of last training session on...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

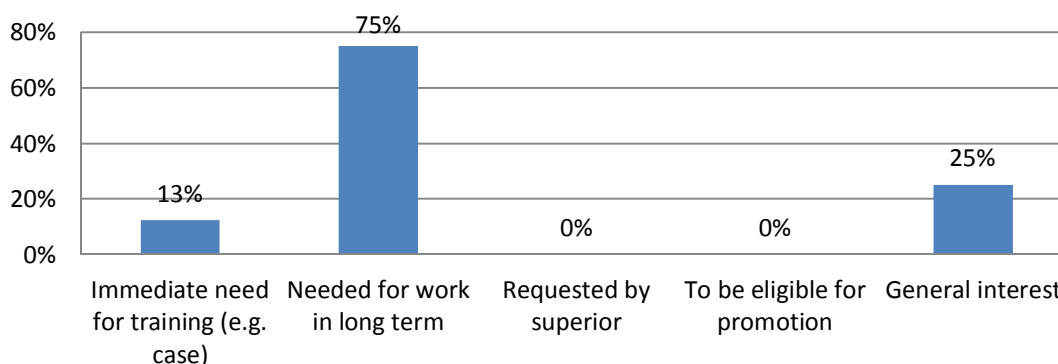


... EU or another Member State's law:



## REASON FOR PARTICIPATING IN EU LAW TRAINING

Motivation of respondents who had participated in continuous training on EU or another Member State's law for doing so:

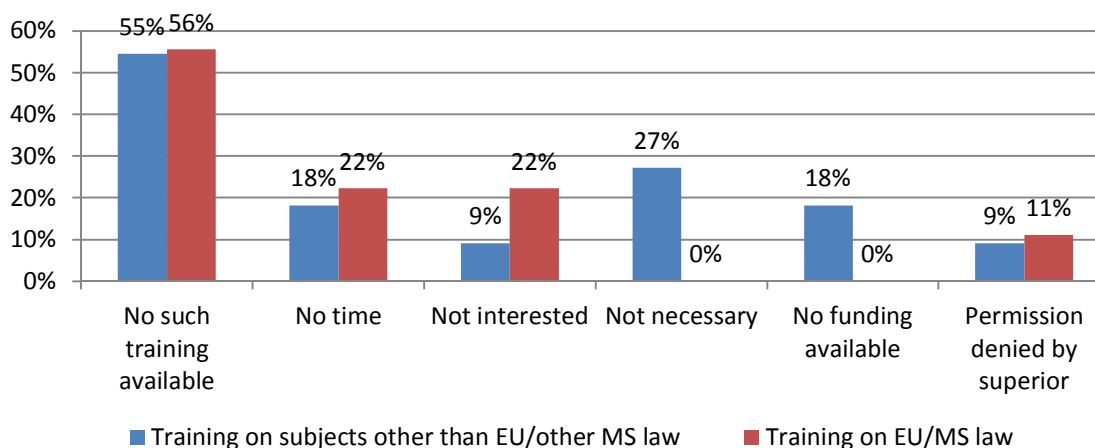


## REASON FOR NOT PARTICIPATING IN TRAINING

Reason of respondents who had never participated in continuous training (on EU law or in general) for not having done so:

*For 'other than EU/other MS Law', Total= 11 respondents, i.e. 65% of all respondents to the survey.*

*For 'EU law/MS Law', Total= 9 respondents, i.e. 53% of all respondents to the survey.*

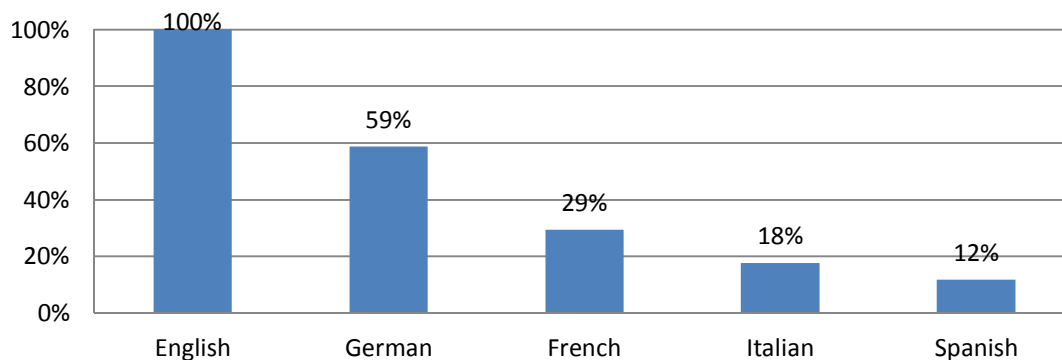


## Language training

100% of respondents indicated they know a foreign language.

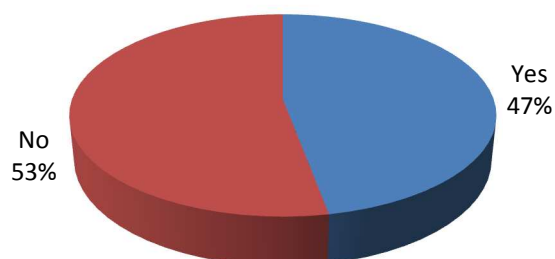
### KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Percentage of respondents who know the indicated languages in addition to their principal working language:

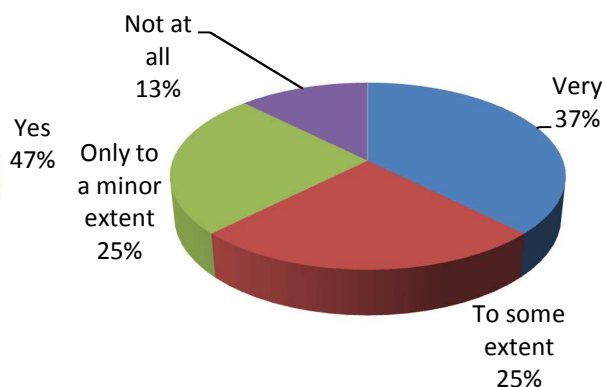


### LANGUAGE TRAINING

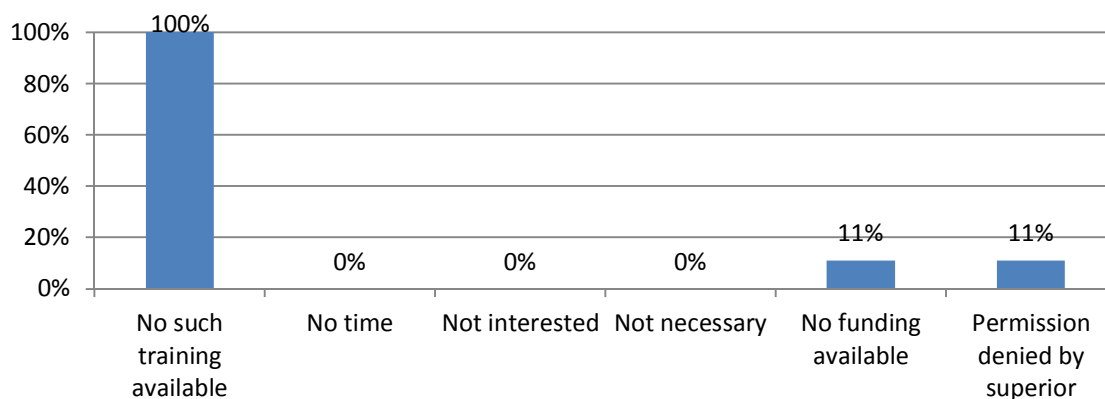
Percentage of respondents who had received language training:



Response to the question "If yes, did you find it useful in your subsequent career?":



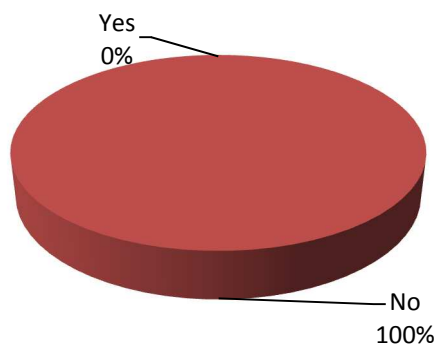
Reason for respondents who had never received language training for not having done so:



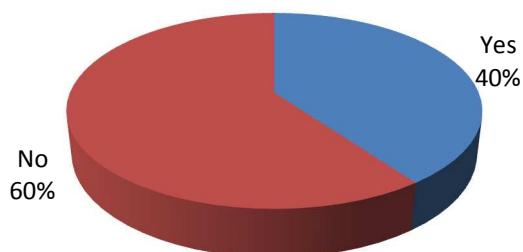
## Contacts with foreign judges & prosecutors

### CONTACTS & NETWORKS

Response to the question "Have you ever contacted a foreign judge, prosecutor or other authority in connection with a case?":

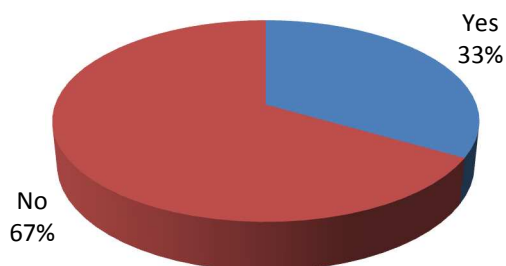


Response to the question "Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters?" from respondents who indicated that they dealt with civil, commercial or family cases:

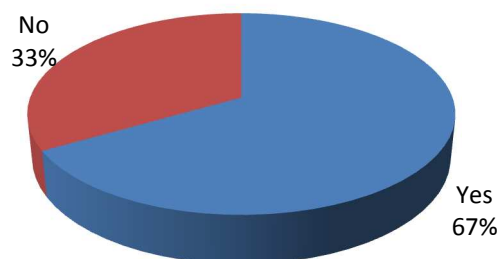


Response to the following questions from respondents who indicated that they dealt with criminal cases:

"Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Criminal Matters?"

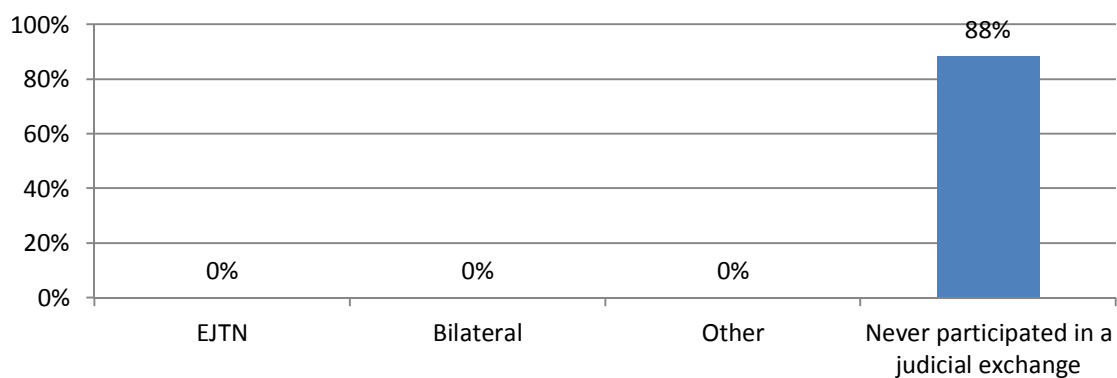


"Are you aware of Eurojust?"



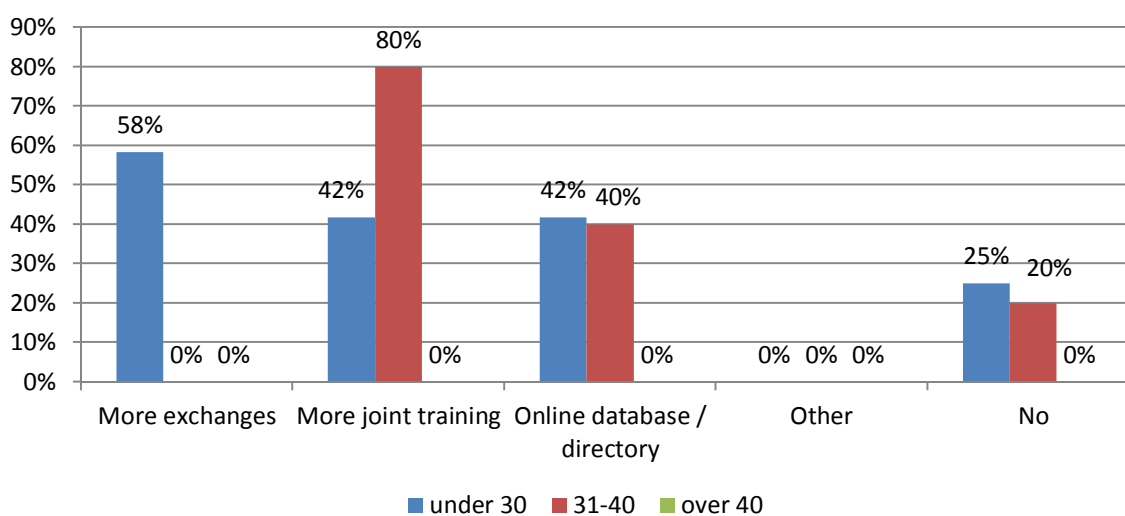
## EXCHANGES

Percentage of respondents who had participated in an exchange with judges, prosecutors and/or court staff from other Member States:



## DEMAND FOR MORE CONTACTS

Response to the question "Would you appreciate measures to make it easier to contact foreign judges and/or prosecutors and, if yes, which?" (according to age groups):



### 3.8. SWEDEN

In Sweden the survey was distributed in the English language in the form of an online questionnaire by the Swedish Courts Administration and the Office of the Prosecutor General to court staff falling within the following definition:

*"Persons working in courts who are not judges but who have legal training and who (a) help prepare judgments, (b) make judicial decisions at least at a preliminary phase or (c) play a role in cross-border judicial cooperation."*

It was the only Member State in which the survey was distributed in the English as opposed to the local language (in agreement with the responsible authorities).

It is important to note that all questions to which the responses are presented in this report were posed in the form of multiple-choice questions with a closed list of answers. Respondents had the opportunity to provide answers varying from the closed list in a field marked "Other: ..." but no significant variations compared to the multiple-choice answers were noted. A representative sample of respondents' open comments and suggestions for improvement of judicial training are included in Section 2.

#### Survey characteristics

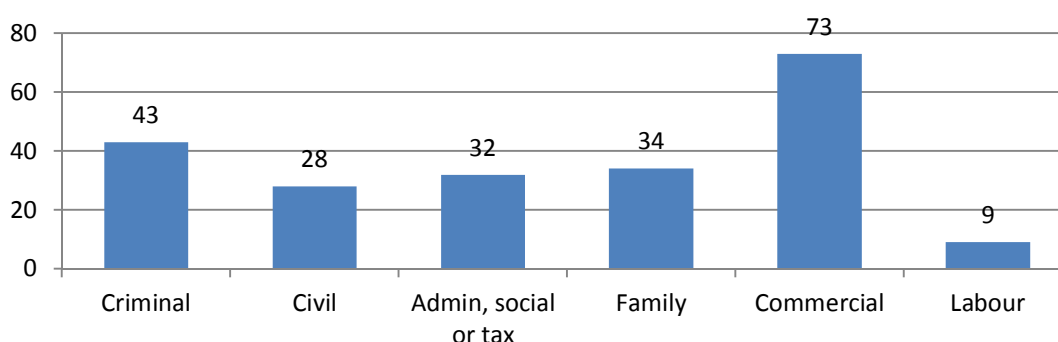
##### RESPONSES

Total number of responses received from court staff:

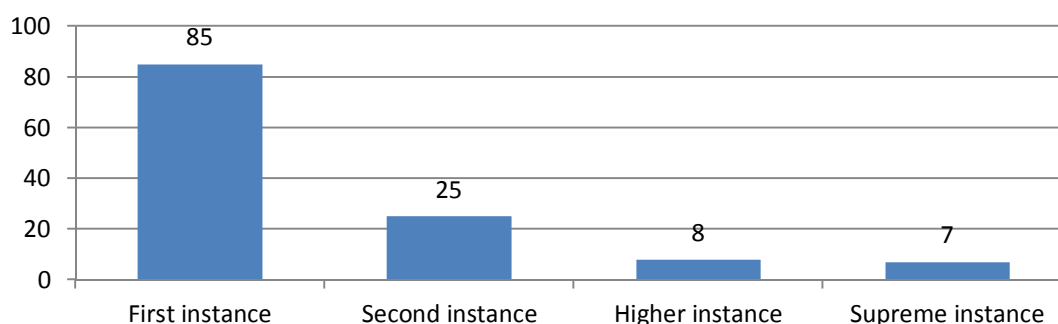
119

##### PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

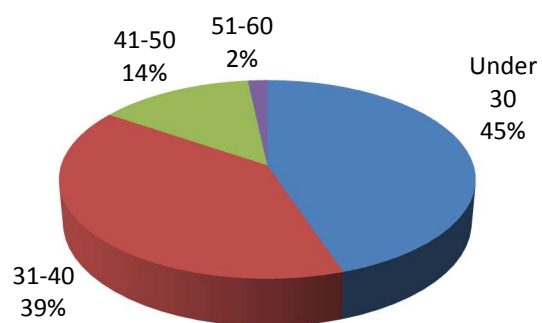
Type of case dealt with by respondents:



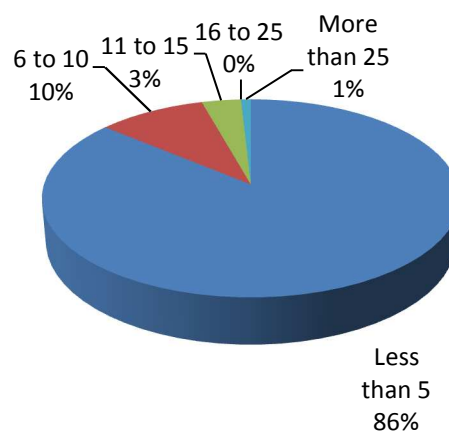
Level of the national judicial system at which respondents work:



Age of respondents:



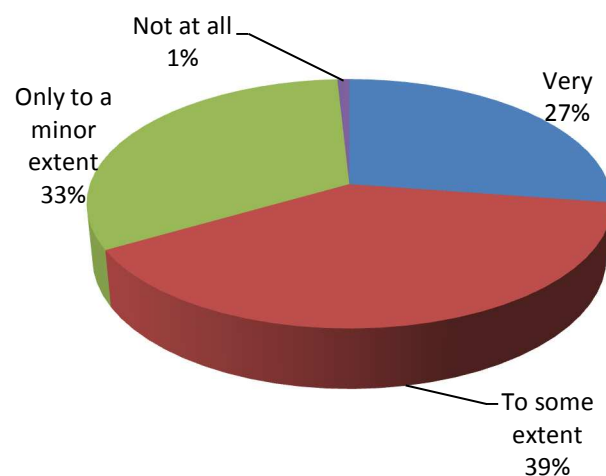
Number of years since first appointment:



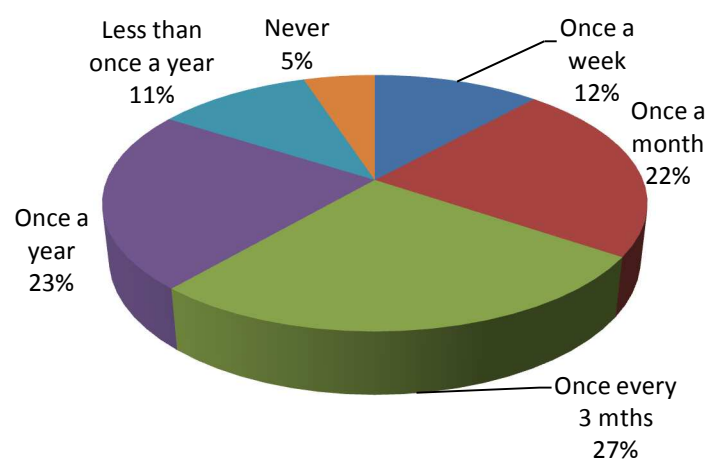
## Knowledge and experience of EU law

Response to the following questions:

"How relevant do you assess the knowledge of EU law for your functions?"

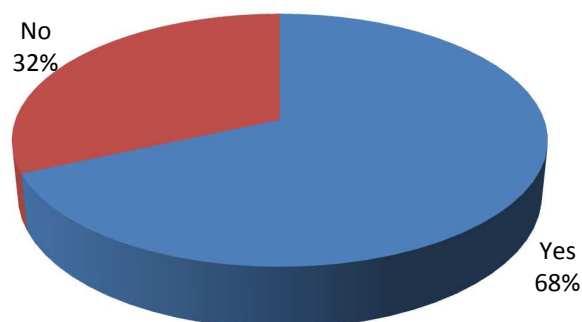


"How often do you deal with issues of EU law?"

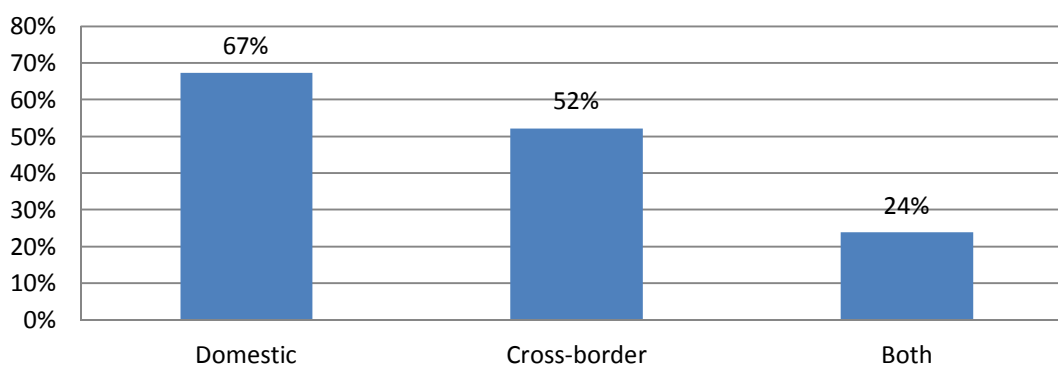




"Has the number of cases involving EU law increased over the years?"



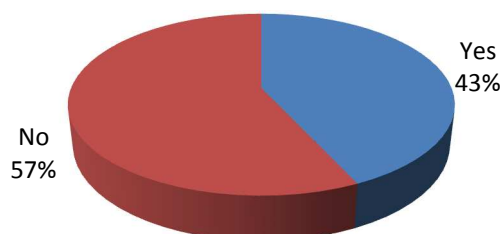
Types of cases with issues of EU law:



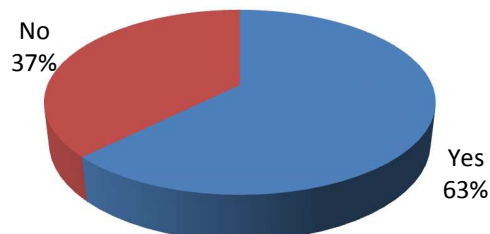
#### SUPPORT IN APPLYING EU LAW

Response to the following questions by respondents who indicated that they dealt with issues of EU law:

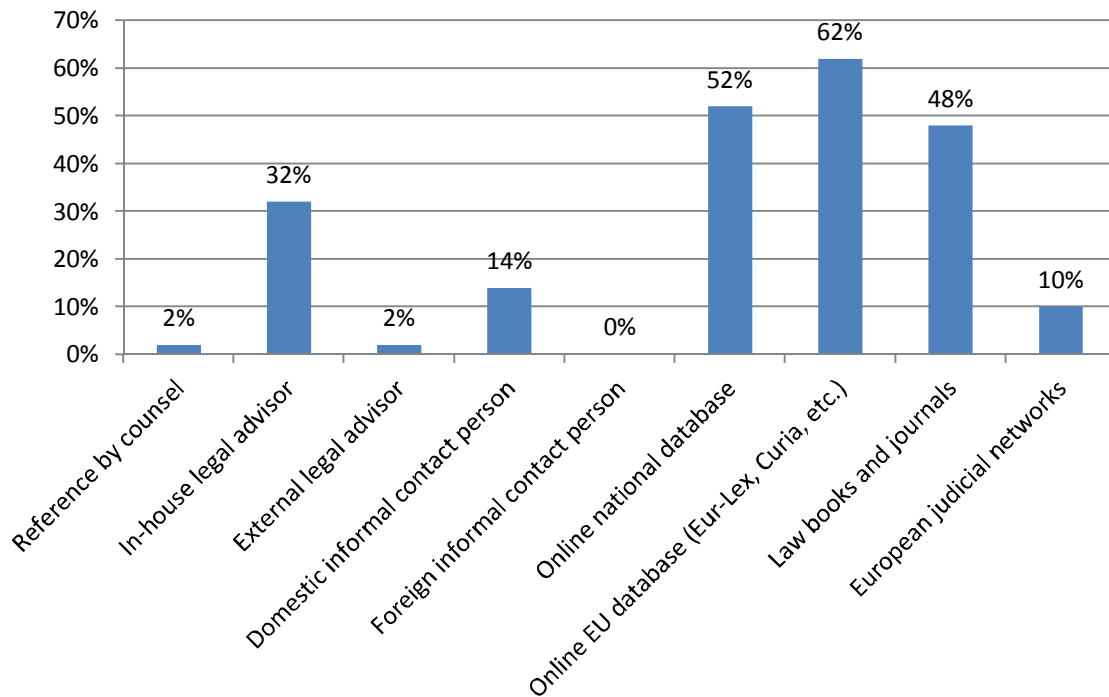
"Did you get any support in finding out or understanding the applicable law?"



"Has any training you have received been helpful in deciding such a case?"

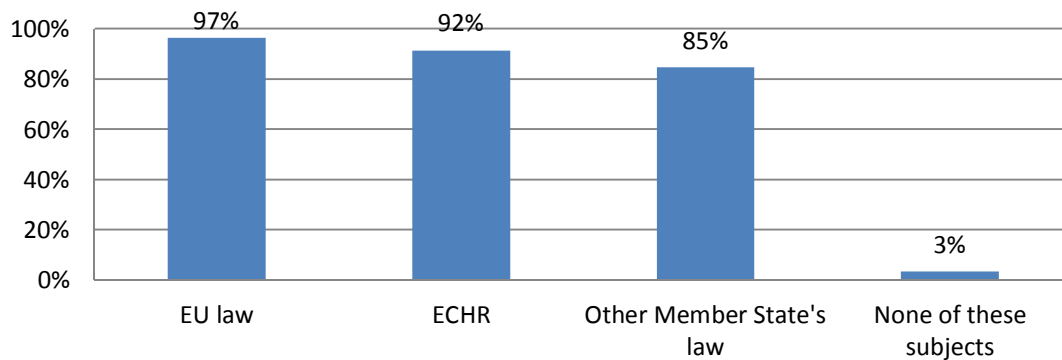


Source of support in finding out or understanding the applicable law (if received):

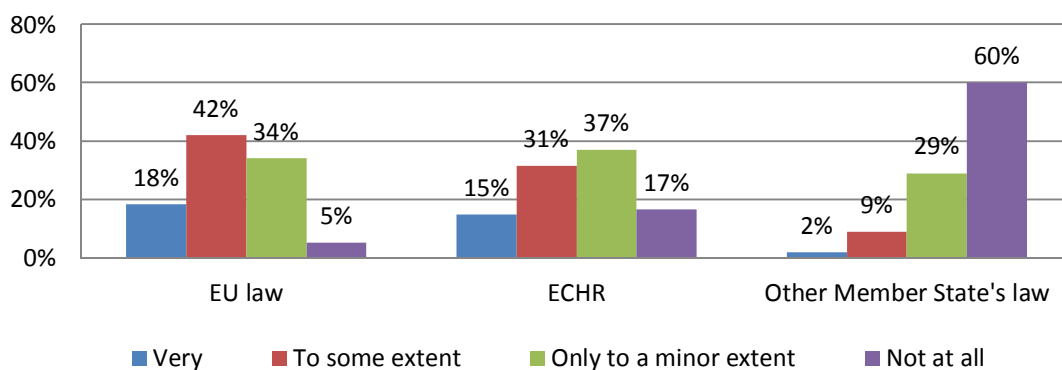


### Academic legal studies

Percentage of respondents who studied EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their law degree:



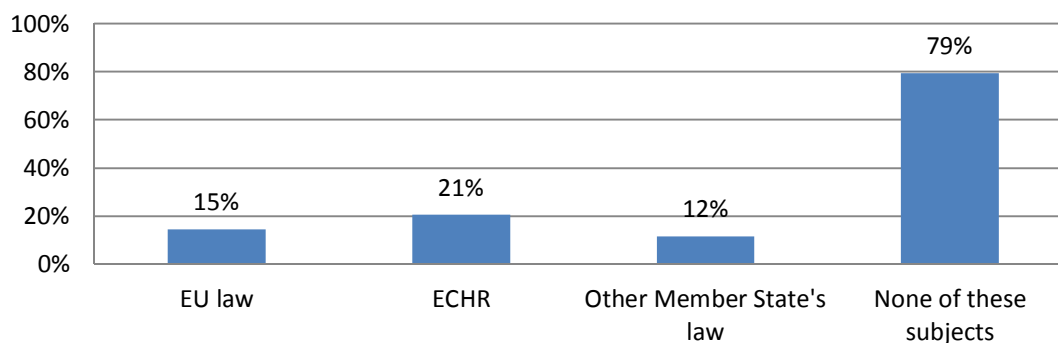
Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding academic legal studies on the respective subjects:



## Initial training

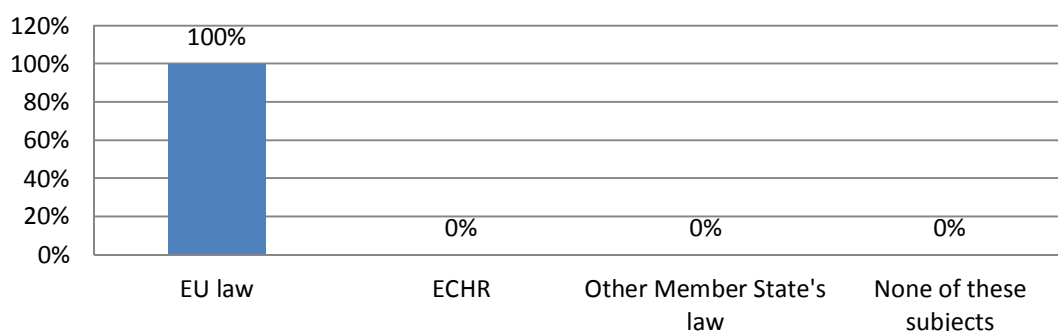
### TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who received training in EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of their initial training prior to assuming their functions:



### TESTS

Percentage of respondents who had to pass a test on EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law in order to enter the profession:

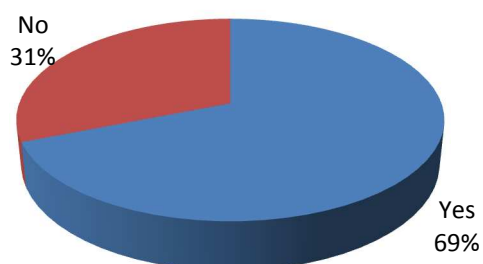


## Continuous training

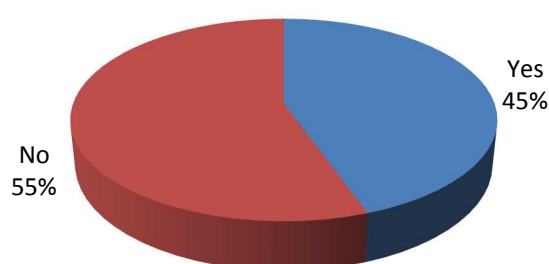
### PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING

Percentage of respondents who had participated in training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

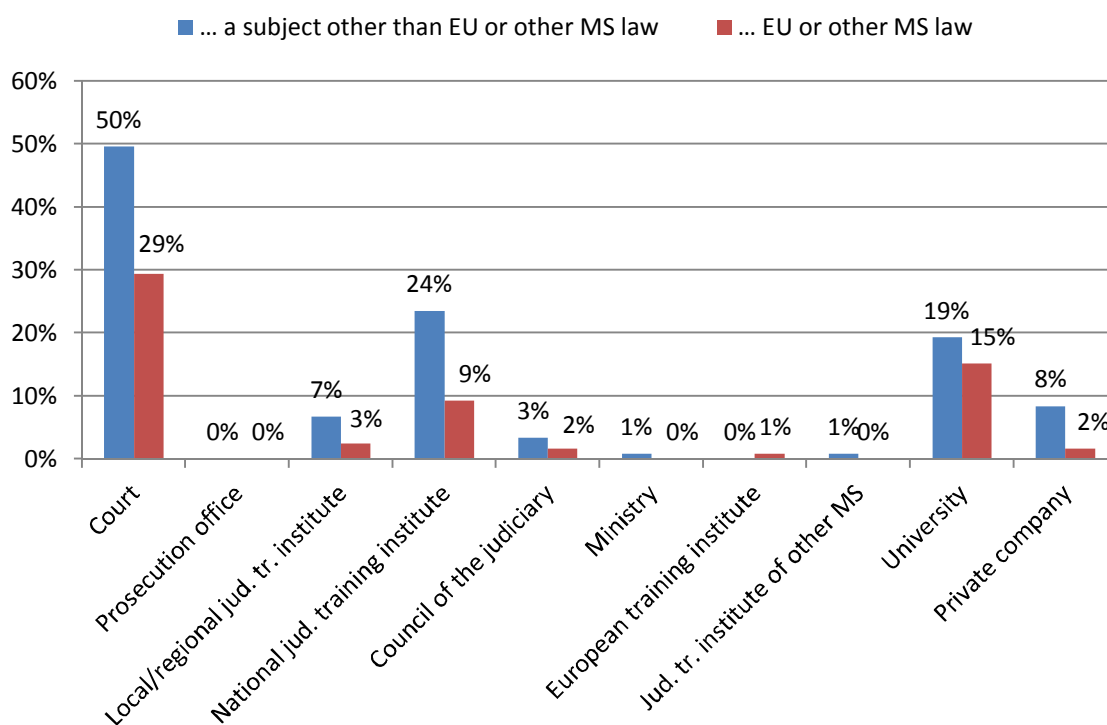


... EU or another Member State's law:



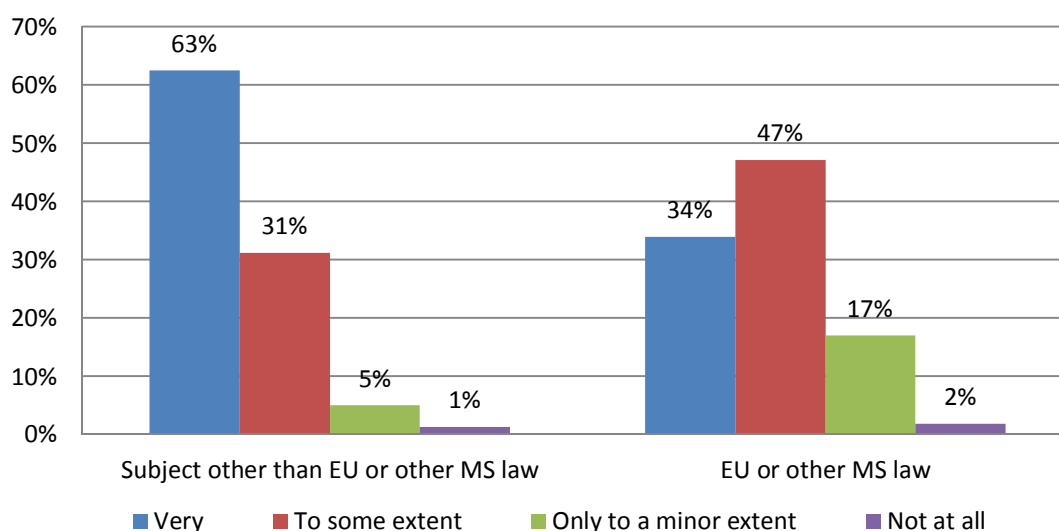
## TRAINING PROVIDERS

Percentage of respondents who attended training organised by the respective organisations on ...



## EVALUATION OF TRAINING

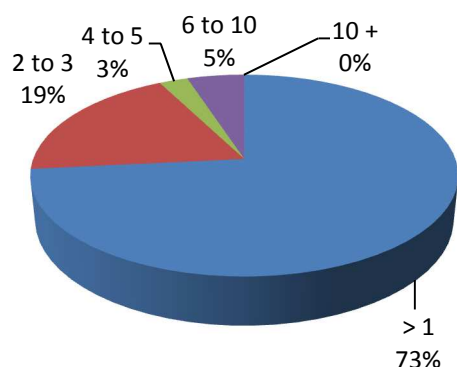
Response to the question "Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?" regarding continuous training on the respective subjects:



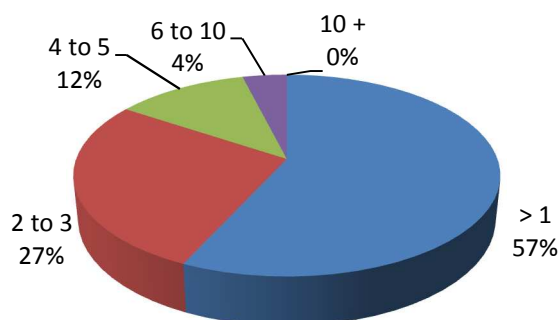
## FREQUENCY AND DURATION OF TRAINING

Number of years since respondents last participated in continuous training on ...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

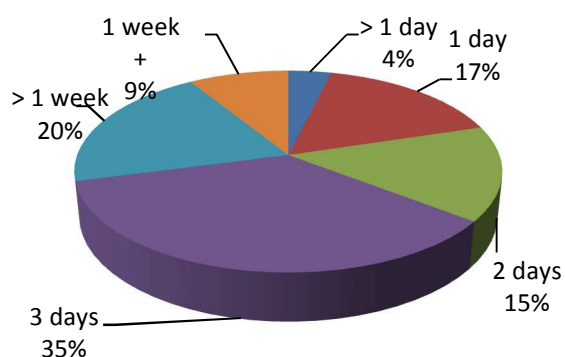


... EU or another Member State's law:

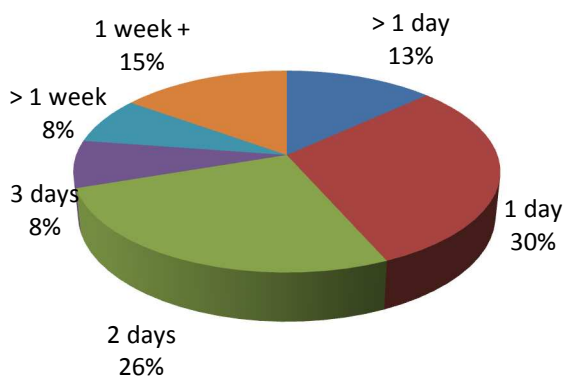


Length of last training session on...

... a subject *other than* EU or another Member State's law:

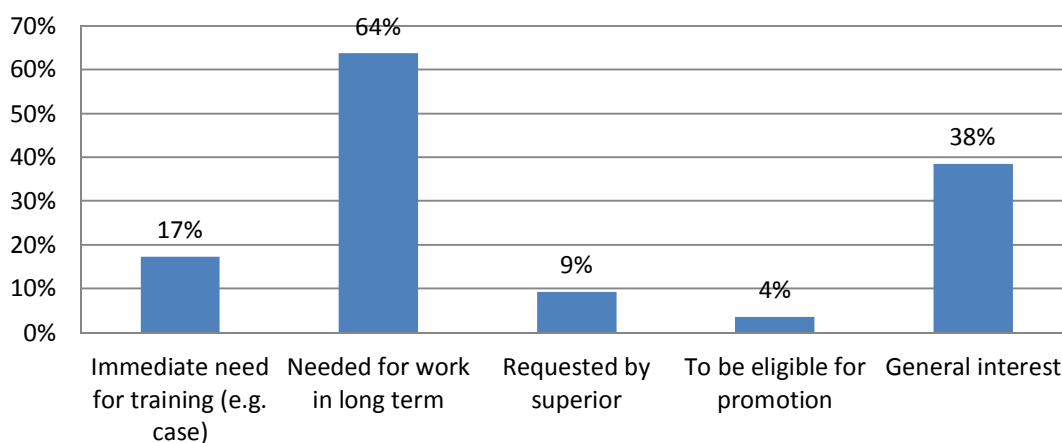


... EU or another Member State's law:



## REASON FOR PARTICIPATING IN EU LAW TRAINING

Motivation of respondents who had participated in continuous training on EU or another Member State's law for doing so:

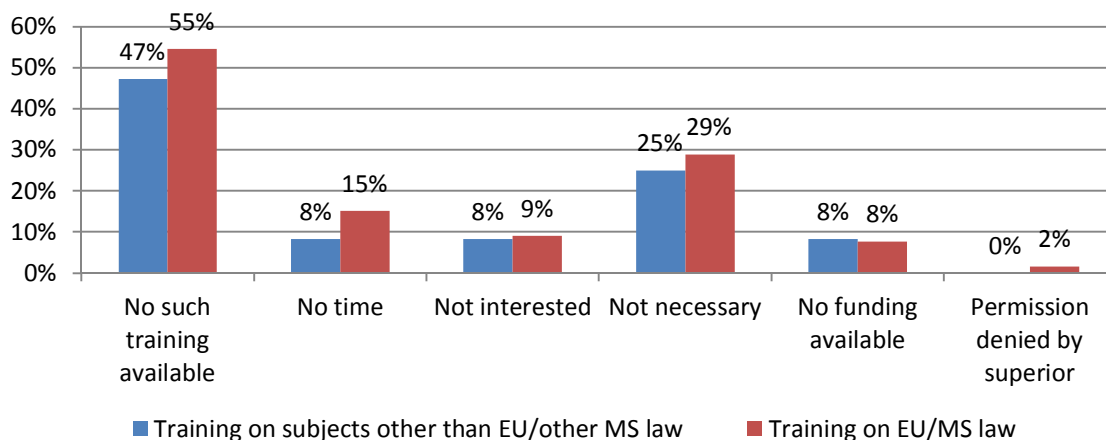


## REASON FOR NOT PARTICIPATING IN TRAINING

Reason of respondents who had never participated in continuous training (on EU law or in general) for not having done so:

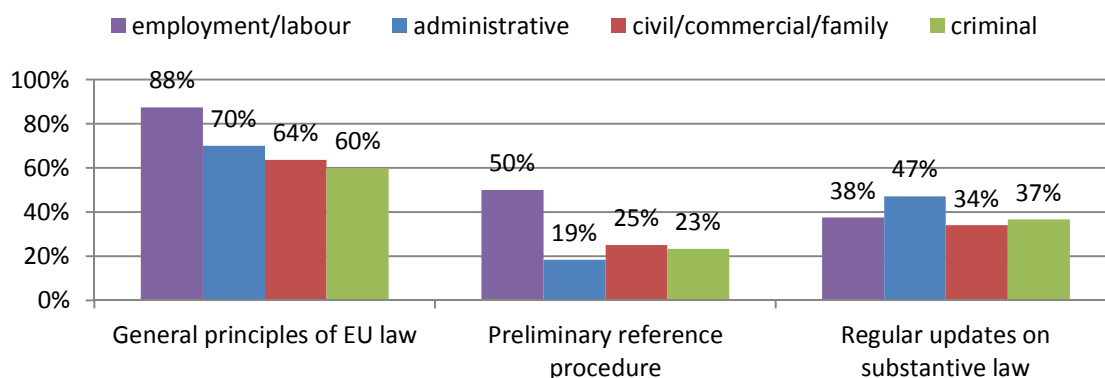
*For 'other than EU/other MS Law', Total= 36 respondents, i.e. 30% of all respondents to the survey.*

*For 'EU law/MS Law', Total= 66 respondents, i.e. 56% of all respondents to the survey.*



## DEMAND FOR EU LAW TRAINING

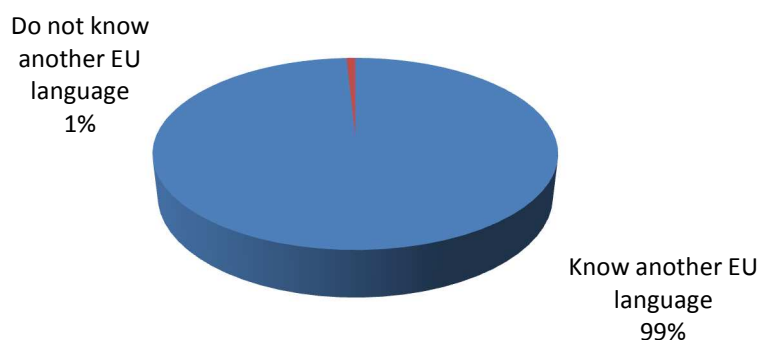
Selected EU law matters on which respondents would like more training (with distinction of types of cases dealt with):



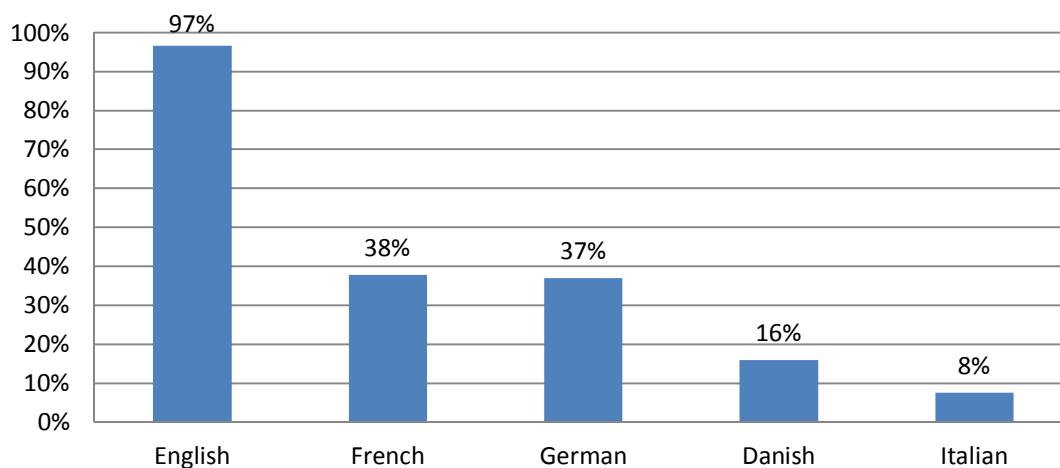
## Language training

### KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Percentage of respondents who know another EU language:

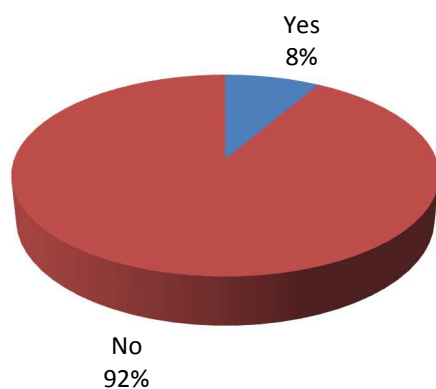


Percentage of respondents who know the indicated languages in addition to their principal working language:

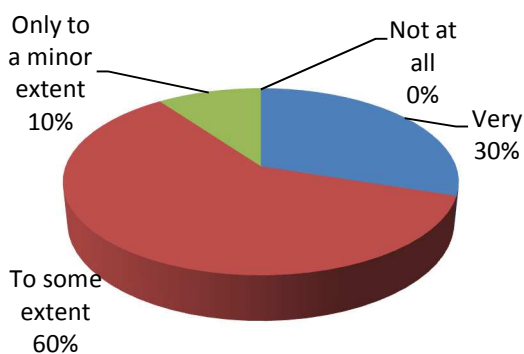


## LANGUAGE TRAINING

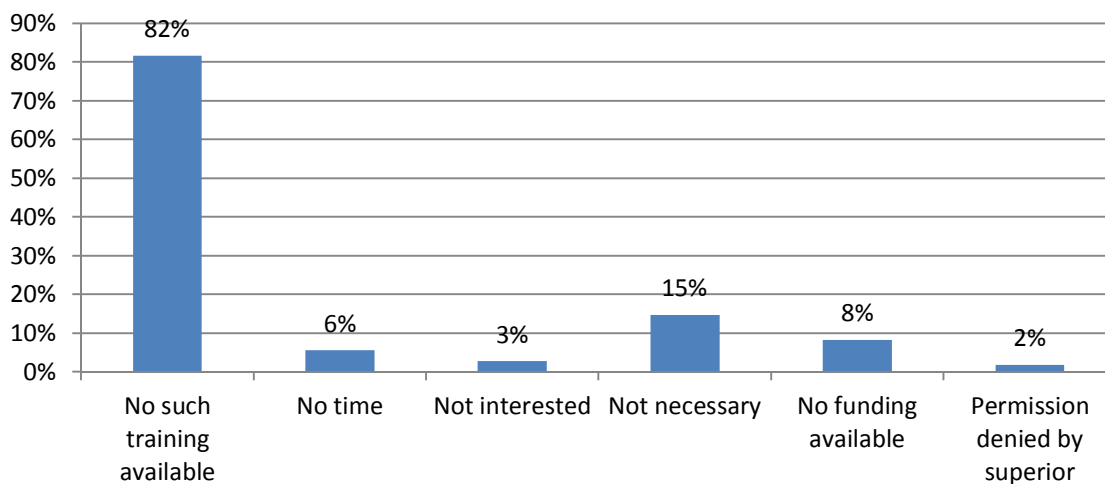
Percentage of respondents who had received language training:



Response to the question "If yes, did you find it useful in your subsequent career?":



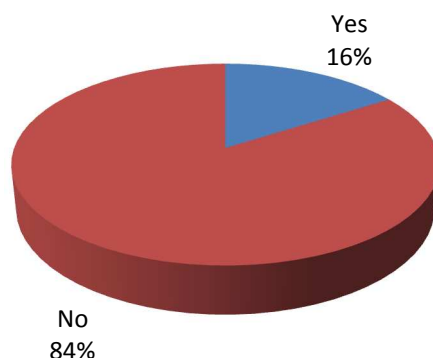
Reason for respondents who had never received language training for not having done so:



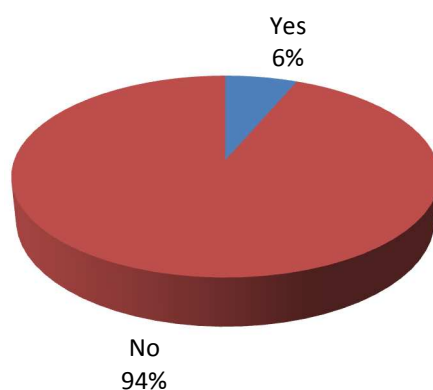
## Contacts with foreign judges & prosecutors

### CONTACTS & NETWORKS

Response to the question "Have you ever contacted a foreign judge, prosecutor or other authority in connection with a case?":

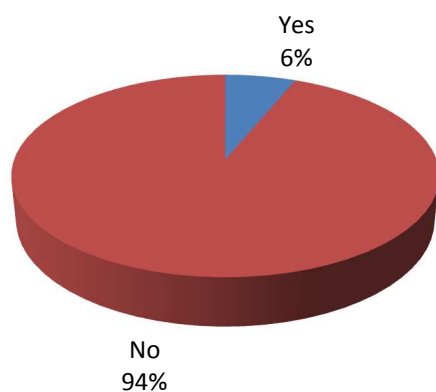


Response to the question "Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters?" from respondents who indicated that they dealt with civil, commercial or family cases:

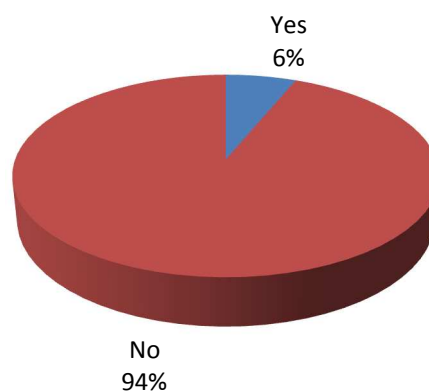


Response to the following questions from respondents who indicated that they dealt with criminal cases:

"Are you aware of the European Judicial Network in Criminal Matters?"



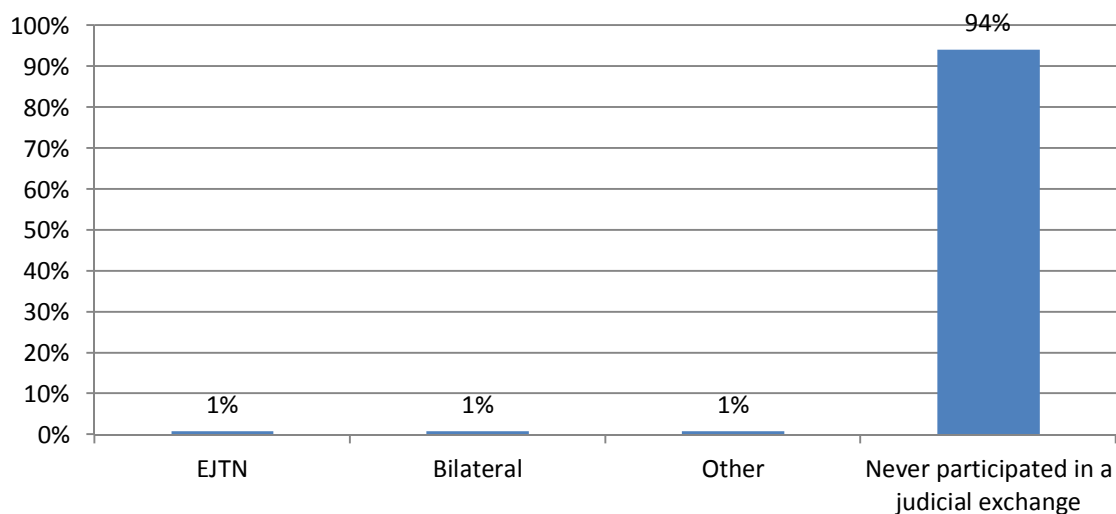
"Are you aware of Eurojust?"





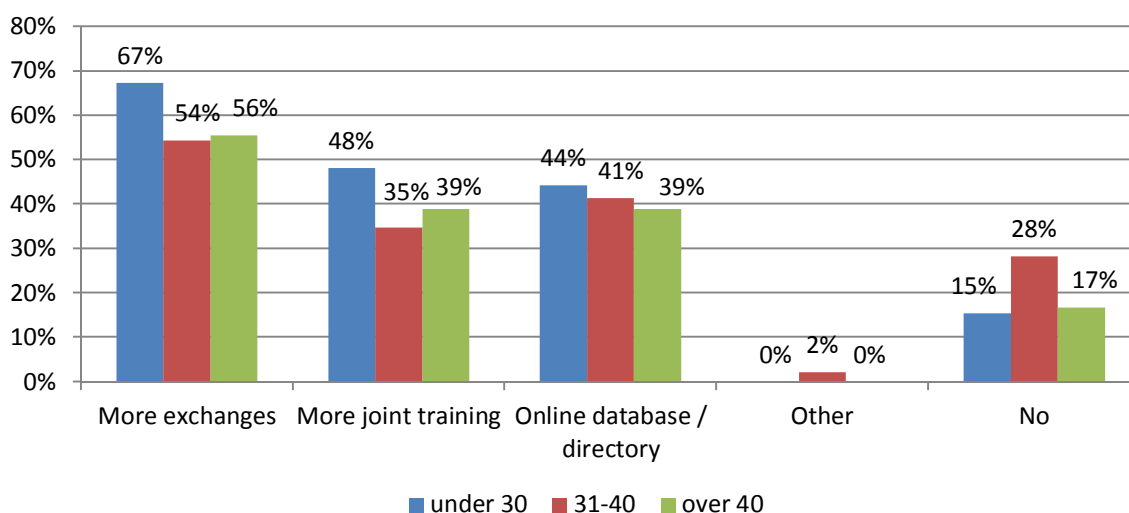
## EXCHANGES

Percentage of respondents who had participated in an exchange with judges, prosecutors and/or court staff from other Member States:



## DEMAND FOR MORE CONTACTS

Response to the question "Would you appreciate measures to make it easier to contact foreign judges and/or prosecutors and, if yes, which?" (according to age groups):





#### 4. NUMBER OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES AND TARGET RESPONSE RATE FOR QUESTIONNAIRE 1

Country	Judges	Prosecutors	Total	Per 100,000 inhabitants	% of total EU	Target no. of responses
Austria	1674	219	1893	22.8	1.65%	76
Belgium	1567	790	2357	22.4	2.06%	94
Bulgaria	1821	1558	3379	44.0	2.95%	135
Cyprus	98	109	207	26.8	0.18%	8
Czech Rep.	2995	1201	4196	40.8	3.67%	168
Denmark	359	560	919	16.9	0.80%	37
Estonia	239	191	430	32.0	0.38%	17
Finland	901	314	1215	23.1	1.06%	49
France	7532	1834	9366	14.8	8.18%	375
Germany	20138	5084	25222	30.7	22.04%	1009
Greece	3163	527	3690	33.1	3.22%	148
Hungary	2838	1743	4581	45.5	4.00%	183
Ireland	132	100	232	5.5	0.20%	9
Italy	6450	2231	8681	14.8	7.59%	347
Latvia	510	549	1059	46.1	0.93%	42
Lithuania	732	854	1586	46.6	1.39%	63
Luxembourg	174	43	217	45.9	0.19%	9
Malta	34	6	40	9.8	0.03%	2
Netherlands	2072	675	2747	16.8	2.40%	110
Poland	9853	5951	15804	41.3	13.81%	632
Portugal	1840	1321	3161	29.9	2.76%	126
Romania*	4482	2743	7225	33.4	6.31%	289
Slovakia	1337	745	2082	38.6	1.82%	83
Slovenia	1002	180	1182	59.0	1.03%	47
Spain	4437	1974	6411	14.6	5.60%	256
Sweden	1270	905	2175	23.8	1.90%	87
UK	4372		4372		3.82%	175
Total	82022	32407	114429			4577

Source: EJTN 2009

\* data not updated



## 5. QUESTIONNAIRE 1: JUDGES', PROSECUTORS' AND COURT STAFF'S EXPERIENCE OF JUDICIAL TRAINING

### JUDICIAL TRAINING IN THE EU STUDY FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR JUDGES & PROSECUTORS

##### 1. ABOUT YOU

- 1.1. Country of work:
- 1.2. Your position:
- ☐ Judge
  - ☐ Prosecutor
  - ☐ Court staff<sup>†</sup>
  - ☐ Trainee judge
  - ☐ Trainee prosecutor
- 1.3. With what type of cases do you deal? (more than one answer possible)
- ☐ Civil
  - ☐ Commercial
  - ☐ Criminal
  - ☐ Family
  - ☐ Administrative, social or tax
  - ☐ Employment or labour
  - ☐ Other
- 1.4. At which level of the national judicial system do you work? (more than one answer possible)
- ☐ First instance
  - ☐ Second instance
  - ☐ Higher instance
  - ☐ Supreme instance
  - ☐ Not applicable
- 1.5. Your age:
- 1.6. Number of years since you were first appointed (as judge/prosecutor/court staff):

##### 2. ACADEMIC LEGAL STUDIES

2. (a) Did you study EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law as part of your law degree?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No (please go to Q 3.)

(b) If yes, which and how useful this has been in the course of your judicial career?

	Very	To some extent	Only to a minor extent	Not at all
EU law				
ECHR				
Another Member State's				

<sup>†</sup> "Court staff" is defined as persons working in courts who are not judges but who have legal training and who (a) help prepare judgments, (b) make judicial decisions at least at a preliminary phase or (c) play a role in cross-border judicial cooperation.

law				
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### 3. INITIAL TRAINING

- 3.1. Did you complete any additional initial training prior to assuming judicial or prosecutorial functions? Yes / No
- 3.2. (a) If yes, was EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law part of it? Yes / No
- (b) If yes, which and how useful this has been in the course of your judicial career?

	Very	To some extent	Only to a minor extent	Not at all
EU law				
ECHR				
Another Member State's law				

- 3.3. Did you have to pass any test(s) in order to enter the judicial or prosecutorial profession? Yes / No (please go to Q 4.)
- 3.4. (a) If yes, did this include an examination of your knowledge of EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or another Member State's law? Yes / No (please go to Q 4.)
- (b) If yes, which? (more than one answer possible)
- EU law
  - ECHR
  - Another Member State's law

### 4. CONTINUOUS TRAINING IN AREAS OTHER THAN EU LAW

- 4.1. Have you ever participated in judicial training on a subject *other than* EU law or another Member State's law (training in EU law and other Member States' law will be addressed in the next question)? Yes / No (please go to Q 4.3.)
- 4.2. (a) If yes, who organised it? (more than one answer possible)
- Court
  - Prosecution office
  - Local or regional judicial training institute
  - Your national judicial training institute
  - Council of the judiciary
  - Ministry
  - European training institute
  - Judicial training institute of another Member State
  - University
  - Private company
  - Other
- (b) What was the subject? (more than one answer possible)
- Administrative law
  - Civil law
  - Commercial law (including company law, intellectual property, insolvency law etc.)
  - Constitutional law (including national human rights law)
  - Criminal law
  - ECHR
  - Environmental law
  - Family law

- Labour law
- Procedural skills
- Soft skills
- Other
- (c) Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?
  - Very
  - To some extent
  - Only to a minor extent
  - Not at all
- (d) When was the last time you participated in judicial training in areas other than EU law or other Member States' law?
  - In the last year
  - In the last three years
  - In the last five years
  - In the last ten years
  - More than ten years ago
- (e) How long was the training?
  - Less than one day
  - One day
  - Two days
  - Three days
  - Up to one week
  - More than one week
- 4.3. If not, why? (more than one answer possible)
  - No such training available
  - No time
  - Not interested
  - Not necessary
  - No funding available
  - Permission denied by superior
  - Other

5. CONTINUOUS TRAINING IN EU LAW OR OTHER MEMBER STATES' LAW
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- 5.1. Have you ever participated in judicial training in the field of EU law or another Member State's law? Yes / No (please go to Q 5.3.)
- 5.2. (a) If yes, which? (more than one answer possible)
  - EU law
  - Another Member State's law
- (b) Who organised it? (more than one answer possible)
  - Court
  - Prosecution office
  - Local or regional judicial training institute
  - Your national judicial training institute
  - Council of the judiciary
  - Ministry
  - European training institute
  - Judicial training institute of another Member State
  - University
  - Private company
  - Other
- (c) What was the subject? (more than one answer possible)
  - Administrative law

- Civil law
  - Commercial law (including company law, intellectual property, insolvency law etc.)
  - Constitutional law (including human rights law)
  - Criminal law
  - ECHR
  - Environmental law
  - EU institutional law
  - Family law
  - Labour law
  - Procedural skills
  - Other
- (d) Did you find it useful in your subsequent career?
- Very
  - To some extent
  - Only to a minor extent
  - Not at all
- (e) What was your motivation to participate? (more than one answer possible)
- I had an immediate need for training (e.g. related to case)
  - I need it for my work in the long term
  - My superior asked me to take part
  - I had to do it in order to be eligible for promotion
  - I am generally interested in EU and/or other Member States' law
  - Other
- (f) When was the last time you participated in judicial training on EU law or other Member States' law?
- In the last year
  - In the last three years
  - In the last five years
  - In the last ten years
  - More than ten years ago
- (g) How long was the training?
- Less than one day
  - One day
  - Two days
  - Three days
  - Up to one week
  - More than one week
- 5.3. If not, why? (more than one answer possible)
- No such training available
  - No time
  - Not interested
  - Not necessary
  - No funding available
  - Permission denied by superior
  - Other



## 6. LANGUAGE TRAINING

- 6.1. What is your principal working language?
- 6.2. Do you know another EU language? Yes / No (please go to Q 6.4.)
- 6.3. If yes, which language(s) and to what level?

	Reading	Writing	Speaking
	<input type="radio"/> Basic <input type="radio"/> Independent <input type="radio"/> Proficient	<input type="radio"/> Basic <input type="radio"/> Independent <input type="radio"/> Proficient	<input type="radio"/> Basic <input type="radio"/> Independent <input type="radio"/> Proficient

- 6.4. Have you ever received language training in the course of your career? Yes / No (please go to Q 6.6.)
- 6.5. If yes, did you find it useful in your subsequent career?
- ☐ Very
  - ☐ To some extent
  - ☐ Only to a minor extent
  - ☐ Not at all
- 6.6. (a) If not, why? (more than one answer possible)
- ☐ No such training available
  - ☐ No time
  - ☐ Not interested
  - ☐ Not necessary
  - ☐ No funding available
  - ☐ Permission denied by superior
  - ☐ Other
- (b) Would you consider participating in language training? Yes / No (please go to Q 6.6.(d))
- (c) If yes, why? (more than one answer possible)
- ☐ In the course of my work I am regularly in contact with parties speaking that language
  - ☐ I need it for my work in the long term
  - ☐ My superior wants me to improve my languages
  - ☐ I need to speak another language in order to be eligible for promotion
  - ☐ I am generally interested in languages
  - ☐ Other
- (d) If not, why? (more than one answer possible)
- ☐ No such training available
  - ☐ No time
  - ☐ Not interested
  - ☐ Not necessary
  - ☐ No funding available
  - ☐ Permission denied by superior
  - ☐ Other

## 7. DEALING WITH ISSUES OF EU LAW

- 7.1. What is your knowledge of the European law system?

	Very	To some extent	Only to a minor extent	Not at all
(a) I have a good knowledge of when to apply EU law directly				

(b) I have a good knowledge of <i>when</i> to refer a preliminary question to the European Court of Justice				
(c) I have a good knowledge of <i>how</i> to refer a preliminary question to the European Court of Justice				

- 7.2. How relevant do you assess the knowledge of EU law for your judicial or prosecutorial functions?
- Very
  - To some extent
  - Only to a minor extent
  - Not at all
- 7.3. How often do you deal with issues of EU law?
- At least once a week
  - At least once a month
  - At least once every three months
  - At least once a year
  - Less than once a year
  - Never (please go to Q 8.)
- 7.4. (a) In what type of cases? (more than one answer possible)
- Purely domestic cases
  - Cross-border cases
  - Other
- (b) In which area of law? (more than one answer possible)
- Administrative law
  - Civil law
  - Commercial law (including company law, intellectual property, insolvency law etc.)
  - Constitutional law (including human rights law)
  - Criminal law
  - Environmental law
  - Family law
  - Labour law
  - Other
- 7.5. Has the number of cases involving EU law increased over the years? Yes / No
- 7.6. (a) Did you get any support in finding out or understanding the applicable law? Yes / No (please go to Q 7.7.)
- (b) If yes, from which source? (more than one answer possible)
- Reference by counsel
  - Legal advisor within the court or prosecution service
  - External legal advisor
  - Domestic informal contact person
  - Foreign informal contact person
  - Online national database
  - Online EU database (Eur-Lex, Curia, etc.)
  - Law books and journals
  - European judicial networks
  - Other
- 7.7. Has any training you have received been helpful in deciding such a case? Yes / No
- 7.8. (a) On which EU law matters would you like more training? (more than one answer possible)
- General principles of EU law

- Judicial cooperation in civil matters I: Jurisdiction and recognition & enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters ("Brussels I"), service of documents, evidence, European payment order, small claims procedure and other civil justice instruments
  - Judicial cooperation in civil matters II: Jurisdiction and the recognition & enforcement in matrimonial and parental responsibility matters ("Brussels II bis") and other family law matters
  - Judicial cooperation in civil matters III: Regulations on the law applicable in contractual ("Rome I") and non-contractual ("Rome II") obligations
  - Judicial cooperation in criminal matters: European arrest warrant and other criminal justice instruments
  - Substantive areas of EU criminal law (organised crime; money laundering; corruption; trafficking in human beings; cybercrime; etc.)
  - Preliminary reference procedure
  - Regular updates on selected areas of substantive EU law
  - Other
- (b) If you selected "regular updates", on which areas of law? (more than one answer possible)
- Administrative law
  - Civil law
  - Commercial law (including company law, intellectual property, insolvency law etc.)
  - Constitutional law (including human rights law)
  - Criminal law
  - Environmental law
  - Family law
  - Labour law

## 8. CONTACTS WITH FOREIGN JUDGES & PROSECUTORS

- 8.1. Have you ever contacted a foreign judge, prosecutor or other authority in connection with a case? Yes / No
- 8.2. Are you aware of the following existing fora for contacts with foreign judges and prosecutors? (more than one answer possible)
- European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters
  - European Judicial Network in Criminal Matters
  - Eurojust
- 8.3. (a) Have you ever taken part in an exchange with judges and/or prosecutors from other Member States? Yes / No (go to Q 8.4.)
- (b) If yes, in which framework?
- EJTN
  - Bilateral
  - Other
- (c) How useful was it?
- Very
  - To some extent
  - Only to a minor extent
  - Not at all
- 8.4. (a) Would you appreciate measures to make it easier to have contacts with foreign judges and/or prosecutors? Yes / No
- (b) If yes, which? (more than one answer possible)
- More exchanges
  - More joint training

- Online database/directory
- Other

## 9. BEST PRACTICE IN JUDICIAL TRAINING

If possible, please provide your answers to this section in English; if not, your comments will be translated into English.

- 9.1. Based on your professional experience to date, please give an example of what you regard as best practice in judicial training.

Methodology, e.g.: Case studies; Moot/mock courts; Role-play	
Format, e.g.: Conferences; Round-table discussions; Interactive workshops; E-learning; Blended learning (combination of e- and face-to-face learning)	
Funding, e.g.: EU co-funding; EU tender; Contribution by participants	
Composition of participants, e.g.: Judges and prosecutors from different countries; Judges and prosecutors at the same or at different stages of their careers; Judges and/or prosecutors together with lawyers in private practice	

- 9.2. If you have taken part in European judicial training organised by the different training bodies/networks, including academic institutions and professional organisations, how useful was it for your judicial practice?

Name of organisation	Year of training	Very	To some extent	Only to a minor extent	Not at all

- 9.3. Would you have any suggestions for improving and increasing participation in judicial training in EU law?

## 6. QUESTIONNAIRE 2: PROFILES OF JUDICIAL TRAINING ACTORS AT EU LEVEL

### JUDICIAL TRAINING IN THE EU STUDY FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### PROFILES OF THE EU JUDICIAL TRAINING ACTORS

#### RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

The Academy of European Law (ERA) and the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN) have been contracted by the European Parliament to prepare a study on judicial training in the EU with a view to compiling an inventory of training methods, schools and institutions and identifying best practices and possible shortcomings. The aim of this questionnaire is to gather information about judicial training on the EU level, in particular training on EU law.

#### 1. ABOUT YOUR ORGANISATION

- 1.1. Name of your organisation:
- 1.2. What is your total annual training budget, including staff costs, in EUR?
- 1.3. Does this include scholarships? Yes/No
- 1.4. How many staff members do you have in total?
- 1.5. How many of your staff members are involved in designing and/or delivering your judicial training programmes?
- 1.6. How many of your staff members are involved in providing support for judicial training (administration, IT etc.)?
- 1.7. How many non-staff members were involved in delivering your judicial training programmes as experts or speakers in 2009 (*in days per year*)?
- 1.8. What percentage of your total training budget came from the following sources in 2009?

	%		%		%
Regional grant		EU project grant(s)		Membership fees	
Member State grant		Contracts		Registration fees	
EU operational grant		Donations		Other ...	

- 1.9. a) If you received EU funding, how would you evaluate the following aspects of the funding procedure?

	Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Adequate	Poor	Comment
Preliminary information about the funding opportunity						
Procedure for submitting funding application						
Amount of funding available for stated training objective						
Extent to which right target group for training has been identified						

Extent to which right subject matter for training has been identified						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

b) In what way could the support be improved?

1.10. If you do not receive EU funding, why?

- No need
- Was not aware that funding opportunities might exist
- Not eligible to receive EU funding
- Not equipped to conduct projects
- EU funding procedures are too cumbersome
- Minimum budget threshold for EU funding is too high
- Unable to make funding commitments beyond current accounting year
- Other: [text field]

## 2. TRAINING METHODS

2.1. What formats do you use for training?

- Courses (held over an extended period of time)
- Conferences
- Seminars and specialist symposia
- Workshops
- Exchanges
- Moot courts
- Role play
- Case studies
- E-learning
- Other distance learning
- Blended learning (combination of e- and face-to-face learning)
- Other

2.2. What other means are used in terms of access to and exchange of information to complement your training?

- Databases
- Publications
- Online discussion forums
- Specialised websites
- Videoconferencing
- Specially commissioned DVDs
- Other

## 3. TRAINING SUBJECTS

3.1. What is the content of your training (areas of law)?

- Administrative Law
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Civil Law and Procedure incl. Judicial Cooperation
- Commercial and Competition Law (incl. company law, intellectual property, insolvency etc.)
- Criminal Law and Procedure incl. Judicial Cooperation
- Environmental Law
- General EU Law
- Family Law
- Human Rights Law
- Labour Law
- Tax Law
- Update in EU Law (general and/or specific areas)
- Other

3.2. Is the training planned on a more long-term basis or rather responsive to events, such as adoption of a piece of legislation or an important decision by the ECJ?

- On long term basis
- Responsive
- Both
- Other

#### 4. TARGET GROUPS

4.1. What are the target groups for your training?

- Judges
- Prosecutors
- Trainees
- Clerks
- Lawyers in private practice
- Civil servants
- Other

4.2. How is training adapted to the competences/needs of the participants?

4.3. May lawyers in private practice take part in your judicial training programmes?  
Yes/No

#### 5. APPROVAL OF TRAINING

5. How is the form and content of judicial training defined and decided/approved?

#### 6. COORDINATION

6.1. a) Does your organisation have any formal or informal coordination, or links, with other actors in the field of judicial training? Yes/No (go to Q 6.1.d)

b) If yes, please describe them:

c) How would you evaluate these links?

- Very useful
- Useful
- Partly useful
- Not useful

d) Would you have any suggestions for improvement? Please specify:

6.2. a) Does your organisation have any formal or informal coordination, or links, with actors in the training of other legal practitioners? Yes/No (go to Q 6.2.d)

b) If yes, please describe them:

c) How would you evaluate these links?

- Very useful
- Useful
- Partly useful
- Not useful

d) Would you have any suggestions for improvement? Please specify:

#### 7. EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING

7.1. How do you evaluate the impact of the training you organise?

7.2.a) Is your institution satisfied with the amount and quality of training that it offers? Yes (go to Q 7.3.)/No

b) If no, what types of problems could you identify?

- Human resources
- Budgetary constraints
- Priority problems
- Time constraints of participants
- Other

7.3. Could you identify specific areas where greater efforts are needed?

7.4. How many judges, prosecutors and court staff from EU Member States participated in your training activities each year between 2005 and 2010 in total and, if possible, per Member State?

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Austria						
Belgium						
Bulgaria						
Cyprus						
Czech Republic						
Denmark						
Estonia						
Finland						
France						
Germany						
Greece						
Hungary						
Ireland						
Italy						
Latvia						
Lithuania						
Luxembourg						
Malta						
Netherlands						
Poland						
Portugal						
Romania						
Slovakia						
Slovenia						
Spain						
Sweden						
UK						
OTHER (EFTA and CANDIDATE COUNTRIES)						
Croatia						
FYROM						
Iceland						
Liechtenstein						
Norway						
Switzerland						
Turkey						

7.5. How many training activities did you organise each year between 2005 and 2010?

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010



7.6. How many days of training did you organise each year between 2005 and 2010?

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010

8. FUTURE EU ACTION

8.1. What action by the European Union would most help to improve and increase participation in judicial training on EU law?

8.2. Should the EU coordinate the activities of the different actors in judicial training and, if so, under which conditions?

8.3. Are the existing bodies/structures for judicial training at EU level sufficient? How could they be used better?



## 7. QUESTIONNAIRE 3: PROFILES OF JUDICIAL TRAINING ACTORS IN THE MEMBER STATES

### JUDICIAL TRAINING IN THE EU STUDY FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### PROFILES OF JUDICIAL TRAINING ACTORS IN THE MEMBER STATES

#### RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

The Academy of European Law (ERA) and the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN) have been contracted by the European Parliament to prepare a study on judicial training in the EU with a view to compiling an inventory of training methods, schools and institutions and identifying best practices and possible shortcomings.

The aim of this questionnaire is to gather information about judicial training in the EU Member States, in particular training on EU law. The questionnaire will be available to complete online at the following address from Monday 14 March 2011:

[www.judicialtraining.eu/nationalactors](http://www.judicialtraining.eu/nationalactors)

The deadline for submitting responses is Friday 8 April 2011.

#### 1. ABOUT YOUR ORGANISATION

- 1.1. Name of your organisation:
- 1.2. What is your total annual training budget, including staff costs, in EUR?
- 1.3. a) What is your annual budget for initial judicial training, in EUR?  
b) Does this include scholarships? Yes / No  
c) If yes: What is the budget for scholarships, in EUR?
- 1.4. What is your annual budget for continuing judicial training, in EUR?
- 1.5. What is your annual budget for judicial training in the field of European and other Member States' law, in EUR?
- 1.6. How many staff members do you have in total?
- 1.7. How many of your staff members are involved in designing and/or delivering your judicial training programmes?
- 1.8. How many of your staff members are involved in providing support for judicial training (administration, IT etc.)?
- 1.9. How many of your staff members are involved in judicial training in the field of European and other Member States' law?
- 1.10. How many non-staff members were involved in delivering your judicial training programmes as experts or speakers in 2009 (*in days per year*)?
- 1.11. What percentage of your total budget came from the following sources in 2009?

	%		%		%
Regional grant		EU project grant(s)		Membership fees	
Member State grant		Contracts		Registration fees	
EU operational grant		Donations		Other ...	

- 1.12. What percentage of your funding for judicial training in the field of EU and other Member States' law came from the following sources in 2009?

	%		%		%
Regional grant		EU project grant(s)		Membership fees	

Member State grant		Contracts		Registration fees	
EU operational grant		Donations		Other ...	

1.13. a) If you received EU funding, how would you evaluate the following aspects of the funding procedure?

	Very Good	Good	Satisfactory	Adequate	Poor	Comment
Preliminary information about the funding opportunity						
Procedure for submitting funding application						
Amount of funding available for stated training objective						
Extent to which right target group for training has been identified						
Extent to which right subject matter for training has been identified						

b) In what way could the support be improved?

1.14. If you do not receive EU funding, why?

- No need
- Was not aware that funding opportunities might exist
- Not eligible to receive EU funding
- Not equipped to conduct projects
- EU funding procedures are too cumbersome
- Minimum budget threshold for EU funding is too high
- Unable to make funding commitments beyond current accounting year
- Do not have partners in other Member States so cannot present a cross-border project
- Language barriers
- Other: ...

## 2. IMPLEMENTATION OF EU LAW AND EU LAW TRAINING

- 2.1. To what extent does EU law form part of your judicial training programmes (as a percentage)?
- 2.2. To what extent does other Member States' law form part of your judicial training programmes (as a percentage)?
- 2.3. a) Do judges and prosecutors have to pass entry or graduation tests in your jurisdiction? Yes / No (go to Q 2.4.)  
b) If yes, does EU institutional law account for any part of the examined competences? Yes / No (go to Q 2.4.)  
c) If yes, what percentage of the overall marks is accounted for by these subjects?
- 2.4. a) Is there any compulsory continuing judicial training? Yes / Only in specific circumstances (e.g. change of function) / No (go to Q 3.)  
b) Is judicial training in EU law, the European Convention on Human Rights or other Member States' law compulsory?

	Yes	Only in specific circumstances (please explain)	No
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EU law			
ECHR			
Other Member States' law			

### 3. LANGUAGE TRAINING

3. a) Is language training offered as part of your judicial training? Yes / No (go to Q 4.)  
 b) If yes, in which languages?

General language training	Legal language training

### 4. TRAINING METHODS

- 4.1. What formats do you use for training?
- Courses (held over an extended period of time)
  - Conferences
  - Seminars and specialist symposia
  - Workshops
  - Exchanges
  - Moot courts
  - Role play
  - Case studies
  - E-learning
  - Other distance learning
  - Blended learning (combination of e- and face-to-face learning)
  - Other: ....
- 4.2. What other means are used in terms of access to and exchange of information to complement your training?
- Databases
  - Publications
  - Online discussion forums
  - Specialised web sites
  - Videoconferencing
  - Theatre
  - Specially commissioned DVDs
  - Other: ...

### 5. TRAINING SUBJECTS

- 5.1. What is the content of your training (areas of law)?
- Administrative Law
  - Alternative Dispute Resolution
  - Civil Law and Procedure
  - Commercial and Competition Law (incl. Company Law, Intellectual Property Law, Insolvency Law)
  - Criminal Law and Procedure
  - General EU Law
  - Environmental Law
  - Family Law
  - Human Rights Law
  - Labour Law
  - Tax Law
  - Update in EU Law (general and/or specific areas)
  - Other: ...

- 5.2. Is domestic case law included in the content of training? Yes / No
- 5.3. Is European case law included in the content of training? Yes / No
- 5.4. Is the training planned on a more long-term basis or rather responsive to events, such as adoption of a piece of legislation or an important decision by the ECJ?
- On long term basis
  - Responsive
  - Both
  - Other: ...

## 6. TARGET GROUPS

- 6.1. What are the target groups for your training?
- Judges
  - Prosecutors
  - Trainees
  - Clerks
  - Lawyers in private practice
  - Civil servants
  - Other: ...
- 6.2. How is training adapted to the competences/needs of the participants?
- 6.3. May lawyers in private practice take part in your judicial training programmes? Yes / No

## 7. PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING

- 7.1. What incentives (if any) are there in order to encourage participation in training, including any career impacts?
- 7.2. Do judges and prosecutors need to provide proof of their participation in training? Yes / No
- 7.3. a) Is it possible for their hierarchy and/or your organisation to refuse the training request of a judge or a prosecutor? Yes / No (go to Q 7.4.)
- b) If yes, on what grounds?
- Costs
  - Working time
  - Relevance
  - Other: ...
- 7.4. a) Is there a selection procedure for judges and prosecutors to participate in training? Yes / No (go to Q 8.)
- b) If yes, what criteria are applied?

## 8. TRAINING APPROVAL

8. How is the form and content of judicial training defined and decided/approved?

## 9. AMOUNT AND QUALITY OF TRAINING

- 9.1. How do you evaluate the impact of the training you organise?
- 9.2. a) Is your institution satisfied with the amount and quality of training that it offers?
- Yes (go to Q 9.3.) / No
- b) If no, what types of problems could you identify?
- Human resources

- Budgetary constraints
- Priority problems
- Time constraints of participants

9.3. Other: ...Could you identify specific areas where a greater effort is needed?

9.4. How many judges, prosecutors and court staff participated in your *initial* training activities each year between 2005 and 2010?

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010

9.5. How many judges, prosecutors and court staff participated in your *continuing* training activities each year between 2005 and 2010 in total?

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010

9.6. How many *continuing* training activities did you organise each year between 2005 and 2010?

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010

9.7. How many days of *continuing* training did you organise each year between 2005 and 2010?

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010

## 10. INTERACTION WITH EU ACTORS

10.1. Is there any interaction with EU actors, including participation of your organisation in EU-wide or inter-State cooperation in the field of judicial training? Yes / No (go to Q 11.)

10.2. If yes, please explain:

## 11. FUTURE EU ACTION

11.1. What action by the European Union would most help to improve and increase participation in judicial training on EU law?

11.2. Should the EU coordinate the activities of the different actors in judicial training and, if so, under which conditions?

11.3. Are the existing bodies/structures for judicial training at EU level sufficient? How could they be used better?





## 8. QUESTIONNAIRE 4: STAKEHOLDERS' EVALUATION OF JUDICIAL TRAINING PROVISION AT EU LEVEL

### JUDICIAL TRAINING IN THE EU MEMBER STATES

#### QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EUROPEAN STAKEHOLDERS IN JUDICIAL TRAINING

Name of your organisation:

#### 1. ANALYSIS OF JUDICIAL TRAINING NEEDS

a. Do you evaluate the judicial training needs of your staff or members?

Yes/No (go to 2)

b. If yes, how do you do it?

- Questionnaires
- Informal discussions
- Formal interviews
- Studies
- Other

c. What priority needs have you identified in terms of...

	In general	In regard to EU law
c.a. Initial training at national level:		
c.b. Continuing training at national level:		
c.c. Continuing training at European level:		

d. Do you pass your needs analysis on to judicial training providers? Yes/No (go to 2.)

e. If yes, to which training provider(s)?

f. How effectively have these needs been covered by the programmes offered by these training providers?

#### 2. EVALUATION OF TRAINING ORGANISATIONS

2. If you were to evaluate the organisations providing judicial training in EU or other Member States' law (please mention to which organisation you are referring)...

- a. ... which aspects of their training provision would you identify as very useful?
- b. ...which aspects of their current training provision could be improved?
- c. ... are there gaps in their current training provision and, if so, what are they?
- d. ... what will be the principal challenges that they will have to face in future in order to meet the training needs of judges, prosecutors and court staff in the EU?

#### 3. EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICE

3. Please describe examples of what you regard as best practice in judicial training ...

a. ... at national level:

b. ... at EU level:



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