

JUDICIAL GOVERNANCE MODELS

- Judicial council model
- Courts service model
- Ministry of justice model



- ITALY**
Key challenge: members of the Judicial Council were selected based on party affiliations, concerns about the influence of professional associations of magistrates on decision-making in the Council.
 - SLOVAKIA**
Key challenge: lack of legal regulation of the dismissal of non-judge members of the Judicial Council creates the risk that they might be removed from office prematurely and arbitrarily.
 - POLAND**
Key challenge: members of the Judicial Council are deemed to be representating and defending the political interests of the previously ruling coalition.
 - BULGARIA**
Key challenge: new constitutional amendments changing the composition of the Judicial Council are disputed by other branches of power.
 - NORTH MACEDONIA**
Key challenge: controversial dismissal of the current President of the Judicial Council which lead to questioned independence and integrity of the entire Council.
-
- BELGIUM**
Key challenge: the linguistic divide in the country has caused blockages in judicial appointments by the High Council of Justice.
 - NETHERLANDS**
Key challenge: large influence of the executive branch, and of the Minister of Justice and Security in particular, in the appointment of the judge members of the Council for the Judiciary.
-
- GERMANY**
Key challenge: the influence of the government on the judiciary leads to the appointment of judges on top positions due to their connection to the big political parties.
 - CZECH REPUBLIC**
Key challenge: lack of impartiality and judicial independence, the selection of judges is not transparent, there is favouritism and subjective decision making in the judiciary.