



European Network of Councils  
for the Judiciary (ENCJ)

Réseau européen des Conseils  
de la Justice (RECJ)

# Independence and Accountability of the Judiciary

## ENCJ Survey on the independence of Judges 2019



Co-funded by the Justice Programme of the European Union

## Table of content

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<b>Summary of the survey</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2. Methodology and questions</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3. Response rate per country and representativeness</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4. Overall perception of independence</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>5. Implementation of judicial decisions</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>6. Aspects of independence: case related</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>7. Aspects of independence: appointment and promotion of judges</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>8. Aspects of independence: working conditions</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>9. Accountability</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>10. Respect for independence of judges</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>11. Results of survey per question in tables</b>	<b>48</b>

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## Summary of the survey<sup>1</sup>

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The survey among the judges of Europe took place for the third time this year. In total 11,355 judges from 27 judiciaries of 25 countries participated. The target for participation was set at 15%, which most judiciaries (easily) achieved. The analysis of personal and professional characteristics in relation to perception of independence shows that per judiciary judges hold similar views.

The main findings are:

1. Judges generally evaluate their independence positively. On a 10-point scale judges rate the independence of the judges in their country on average between 6.5 and 9.8.
2. Two countries show a large increase of their independence score since the first survey in 2015: Spain and Slovakia. Two countries show a large decrease: Portugal and Romania.
3. Examining the answers to all questions, Hungary and Romania, in particular, face issues across a range of aspects of independence. As the response rate of Romania was low, the outcomes for that country must be used with caution.
4. In many judiciaries judges are critical about human resource decisions concerning judges and, in particular, about appointment and promotion. In the survey a distinction is made for the first time between appointment to the courts and to the Supreme Court/Court of Cassation. Appointment to the Supreme Court/Court of Cassation is seen as most problematic in many countries.
5. Many judges are very critical about their working conditions, and believe that these affect their independence. Caseload and court resources are a great concern in many countries, and this concern has increased since the previous survey. Also, issues about salary, pensions and retirement age have become more serious.
6. A new question was added with regard to the implementation by government of judgments that go against the interest of the government. This proves to be an issue in many countries across Europe.
7. Many judges experience - and increasingly so - a lack of respect for their independence by the other state powers and the media. In a variety of judiciaries more than 40% of the respondents feel their independence not respected by government: Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Portugal, Romania and England and Wales. Generally, only few judges feel their independence is negatively affected by the judicial governance institutions and the leading courts.
8. Three questions were added about accountability. While judges generally believe that their colleagues adhere to ethical standards, they are more critical about the mechanisms to combat judicial misconduct and judicial corruption in several countries.

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<sup>1</sup> This report was composed, by the Netherlands Council for the Judiciary; Mr. Frans van Dijk, Mr. B. Diephuis and Mrs S. Koolen. Technical support for the judges survey was provided by the High Council of Justice of Belgium; Mr. Kevin Verhoeyen and by the Netherlands Council for the Judiciary Mr. Bart Diephuis. Coordination and administrative support was provided by the ENCJ Office. The survey has benefitted from the suggestions received in the two validation seminars that were organised in 2018. We are in particular grateful to Stefan Voigt and his colleagues of Hamburg University who made practical suggestions during the preparation of the survey and to Marco Fabri and Kamil Jonski who made valuable comments on the outcomes of the survey.

## 1. Introduction

Central to the mission of the ENCJ is the reinforcement of independent, yet accountable judiciaries in the European Union to guarantee access to fair, independent and impartial courts. To this end the ENCJ is working systematically to develop standards and guidelines for the governance of the judiciary and the conduct of essential functions such as the appointment of judges. To assess the extent to which standards and guidelines are realised a set of indicators on independence and accountability has been developed and implemented. These indicators focus, on the one hand, on the formal safeguards and mechanisms that protect judicial independence and provide for accountability and, on the other hand, on the perceptions of independence by stakeholders. The judges are one of the groups of stakeholders.

For the third time, a survey was conducted among the judges of Europe about their independence. The survey asked them to give a general assessment of their independence, but also to assess a range of aspects that affect independence. A new question was added with regard to the Implementation by government of judgments that go against the interest of the government. In addition to the actual functioning of the mechanisms of independence and more subjectively, it asked whether they felt the independence of the judge was respected by the diverse stakeholders of the judiciary, ranging from the governing bodies of the judiciary, the parties in procedures and the other two state powers as well as the (social) media. The survey makes a cautious start with regard to the accountability of the judiciary.

Judges from 25 countries participated in the survey, in total 11,335 judges from 27 judiciaries. In several countries prosecutors also took part. In this report, only the outcomes for judges are presented. It should be noted that several countries, including Poland and France, did not participate in the survey. Poland, because the National Council for the Judiciary (KRS) has been suspended as member of the ENCJ and France because the start of the survey coincided with the start of the new mandate of the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature. The judiciaires of Greece, Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina participated for the first time.

The results of the survey are reported here in figures<sup>2</sup> and in tables. Also, the choice of methodology is explained, and the validity of the outcomes is discussed. In parallel, a survey took place among the lawyers of Europe in co-operation with the Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (CCBE). The outcomes of that survey are included in the overall report of this year's activities (footnote 2) and fully in a separate report.

The full set of raw data can be obtained from the ENCJ Office<sup>3</sup>.

In the next sections, first the methodology and content of the survey are described and response rate and representativeness are discussed. The results are presented in sections 4 – 10.

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<sup>2</sup> The survey is part of a broader range of activities that are presented in the Report on independence, Accountability and Quality of the Judiciary, 2018-2019. The figures presented here as well as the explanatory texts are also included in that report.

<sup>3</sup> Contact the ENCJ Office through [office@encj.eu](mailto:office@encj.eu)

## 2. Methodology and content of the survey

First the methodology of the survey is addressed, and then the questions posed in the survey are presented.

### 2.1 Methodology

As in the previous waves of the survey, all judges were invited to take part in the survey. The alternative would have been a stratified survey based on, for instance, characteristics of the judges (gender, experience as a judge), type of court (first instance court, appeal court, etc.), type of case (criminal, civil, etc.) and/or geographical location of the courts. Advantages of the broad survey are that (1) judicial systems differ leading to country specific variety of courts and types of judges (e.g. specialists vs generalists) as a result of which stratification introduces bias, (2) the governance bodies that invited judges to participate (see below) did not have to choose which judges to approach and thus had less opportunity to be selective, (3) there are less possibilities for and less impact of co-ordination of answers within courts and (4) from a different (educational) perspective more awareness is created among judges of the issues regarding independence by involvement of more judges. Disadvantages are (1) selective response due to variety of propensities to participate among judges and due to (potentially) selective promotion to participate by governance bodies, (2) weak moral obligation for judges to participate and (3) inefficient over-sampling if many judges are willing to participate. It has been argued about the previous waves of the survey that disadvantages (1) and (2) may lead to critical judges to be over-represented: if judges do not feel obliged to participate, only critical judges may have sufficient incentive to take part. While this may also occur when stratification is used, in the previous surveys the tendency seemed to be for critical judges to be underrepresented.

Weighing the advantages and disadvantages and given the relatively small total number of judges in countries, the broad survey was maintained. To check for selection effects, the respondents were not only asked about personal characteristics (gender, experience as a judge) as in the previous waves, but also about type of court at which they are (primarily) working and type of cases they primarily adjudicate. In the next section, response rate and differences among judges with different characteristic are presented, and, in particular, what these data learn about the homogeneity/heterogeneity of judges is discussed.

As to the implementation of the survey, all members and observers of the ENCJ (i.e. councils for the judiciary and, where these do not exist, other governing bodies of the judiciary such as ministries of Justice) were asked to take part in the survey. The HJPC of Bosnia and Herzegovina, not being a member or observer of the ENCJ, asked to participate, and this was agreed. The participating governing bodies distributed a letter of introduction and a recommendation of the president of the ENCJ to all judges within their jurisdictions. The letter contained a link to the internet site of the ENCJ that hosted the survey. The governing bodies translated the survey in their languages, and for each language a Google form was created that was made available on the ENCJ internet site. The respondents could fill in the survey online anonymously. They were asked to specify the country in which they were working as a judge. Judges could fill in the survey in any language into which the survey had been translated.

Most councils were able to distribute the letter of introduction directly to the judges, other councils had to send the letter to the court president who in his/her turn distributed the letter among the judges of his/her court. Some councils secured the endorsement of the judges association of their country. The survey was addressed only to professional judges, and not to lay judges. A survey among lay judges was conducted separately in 2018.

The survey is dependent on the willingness and ability of Councils for the judiciary and other governance bodies to co-operate. In total 27 judiciaries from 25 countries participated in the survey (in the UK the judiciaries of England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland are distinguished). In this survey France did not participate due to the change of membership of the Council right before the start of the survey. Also, Poland did not participate, as its council did not qualify anymore for membership of the ENCJ and it was suspended. Compared to the previous survey, Albania, Estonia and Serbia did not participate either. New participants are Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Hungary and Montenegro.

In a few countries in which councils are also responsible for the prosecution, these councils preferred prosecutors to participate as well.<sup>4</sup> In this report, only the results of the participation by the judges are presented.

## **2.2 Survey questions**

The survey was designed in such a way that it asked judges to give a general assessment of their independence as they perceive it, to provide the data for the relevant Independence indicator (I13)<sup>5</sup>, but also explored different aspects of independence in depth. In addition, they were asked about some personal characteristics (gender and experience) and their work (type of court and area of law). The substantive questions are essentially the same as in the previous surveys, but some questions were added and a question was deleted. New questions concern the change of independence as experienced by the judges since they took office and the extent to which judicial decisions that go against a government are implemented by that government. Independence cannot be separated from authority: a judiciary may be fully independent, but if its decisions are not taken seriously independence has no meaning. The latter question addresses part of this issue. Three questions regarding accountability were added to fill in the new accountability indicators A10 and A11. The question about possibilities for improvement of independence was dropped, as it proved complicated and did not have added value to other questions.

Most questions were posed in the form of propositions. Unless indicated otherwise, answer categories were: Strongly disagree, Disagree, Not sure, Agree and Strongly agree. The questions were the following in logical order:

### ***Independence***

#### **Overall perception of independence**

1. Rate the independence of the professional judges in your country on a scale of 0 - 10 (where 0 means "not independent at all" and 10 means "highest possible degree of independence").
2. Rate your own independence as a judge on a scale of 0 - 10 (where 0 means "not independent at all" and 10 means "highest possible degree of independence").
3. Since I started to serve as a judge my independence has Improved much, Improved a little, Stayed the same, Deteriorated a little or Deteriorated much.

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<sup>4</sup> The total number of respondents is 12,034, of which 11,335 judges, 682 prosecutors and 17 invalid responses (no answer to question judge or prosecutor, or invalid answer to the question about country).

<sup>5</sup> See the full report of the project (footnote 2).

#### **Aspects of independence: implementation of judgments**

4. In the last two years, I believe judgements that went against the interests of the government were usually implemented/enforced in my country.

#### **Aspects of independence: case-related external pressure**

5. During the last two years I have been under inappropriate pressure to take a decision in a case or part of a case in a specific way. If you agree or strongly agree, did this occur very rarely, occasionally or regularly and by whom: Constitutional Court, Council for the Judiciary, Court Management, Government, Media, Other judges (including an association of judges), Parliament, Parties and their lawyers, Prosecution, Social Media or Supreme Court/Court of Cassation.

6. I believe that in my country during the last two years individual judges have accepted bribes (receiving money) or have engaged in other forms of corruption (accepted non-monetary gifts or favours) as an inducement to decide case(s) in a specific way. If you agree or strongly agree, did this occur very rarely, occasionally or regularly.

7. During the last two years my decisions or actions have been directly affected by a claim, or a threat of a claim, for personal liability.

8. I believe that in my country decisions or actions of individual judges have, during the last two years, been inappropriately influenced by the actual, or anticipated, actions of the media (i. e. press, television or radio).

9. I believe that in my country decisions or actions of individual judges have, during the last two years, been inappropriately influenced by actual, or anticipated, social media postings (for example, Facebook, Twitter or LinkedIn).

#### **Aspects of independence: case-related internal pressure**

10. During the last two years I have been affected by a threat of, or actual, disciplinary or other official action because of how I have decided a case.

11. I believe during the last two years cases have been allocated to judges other than in accordance with established rules or procedures in order to influence the outcome of the particular case.

12. During the last two years the management of my court has exerted pressure on me to decide individual cases in a particular way.

13. During the last two years the management of my court has exerted inappropriate pressure on me to decide individual cases within a particular time.

14. During the last two years I have had to take decisions in accordance with guidelines developed by judges contrary to my professional opinion (guidelines do not include the obligation to follow precedent).

#### **Aspects of independence: appointment and promotion of judges**

15. I believe judges in my country have entered the judiciary on first appointment other than solely on the basis of ability and experience during the last two years.

16. I believe judges in my country have been appointed to the Supreme Court/Cassation other than solely on the basis of ability and experience during the last two years.



17. I believe judges in my country in first instance and appeal courts have been promoted /appointed to another position other than on the basis of ability and experience during the last two years. (Note experience may include seniority).

**Aspects of independence: working conditions**

18. During the last two years changes occurred in my working conditions that negatively influenced my independence. Please indicate per category: pay, pension, retirement age, case load and court resources.

19. During the last two years I was moved to another function, section or court against my wishes.

**Accountability**

20. In my country, I believe that judges sufficiently adhere to ethical standards.

21. In my country, I believe that judicial misconduct is appropriately addressed by the judicial authorities.

23. In my country judicial corruption is effectively addressed by the judicial authorities.

**Respect for independence of judges**

24. During the last two years I believe that my independence as a judge has been respected by: Association of Judges, Constitutional Court, Council for the Judiciary, Court Management incl. Court President, Government, Lawyers, Media (i.e. press, television or radio), Parliament, Parties in the trial, Prosecution, Social Media (for example Facebook, Twitter or LinkedIn) and Supreme Court/Cassation.

**Personal and professional characteristics**

25. Gender

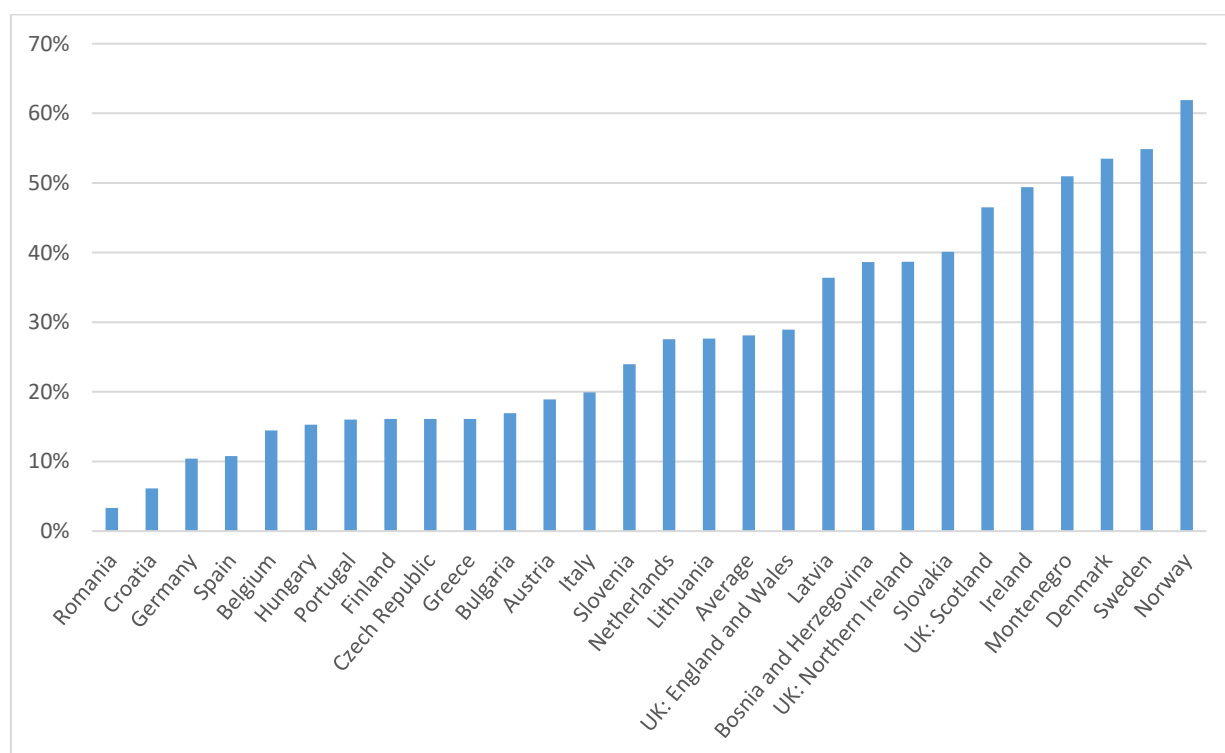
26. Judicial experience (years of service as a judge) in categories of years

27. Primary place of work (current): Court of first instance, Appeal Court or Supreme Court/ Court of Cassation

28. Primary field of work (current): criminal cases, administrative cases, civil (including family) cases or all of these in equal measure

### 3. Response rate and representativeness

As mentioned before, judges from 27 judiciaries participated in the survey, in total 11,335 judges. In a few countries in which councils are also responsible for the prosecution, prosecutors were asked to participate as well.<sup>6</sup> Figure 1 gives the response rate per country. A target was set at 15% responding judges minimally, but this threshold was not reached in four countries. Still, the absolute number of respondents was deemed sufficient to retain all countries in the results. The number of respondents is given in figure 2.



Note: the number of judges is based on CEPEJ data of total professional judges in 2016.

Figure 1 Response rate

<sup>6</sup> The total number of respondents is 12,034, of which 11,335 judges, 682 prosecutors and 17 invalid responses (no answer to question judge or prosecutor, or invalid answer to question about country).

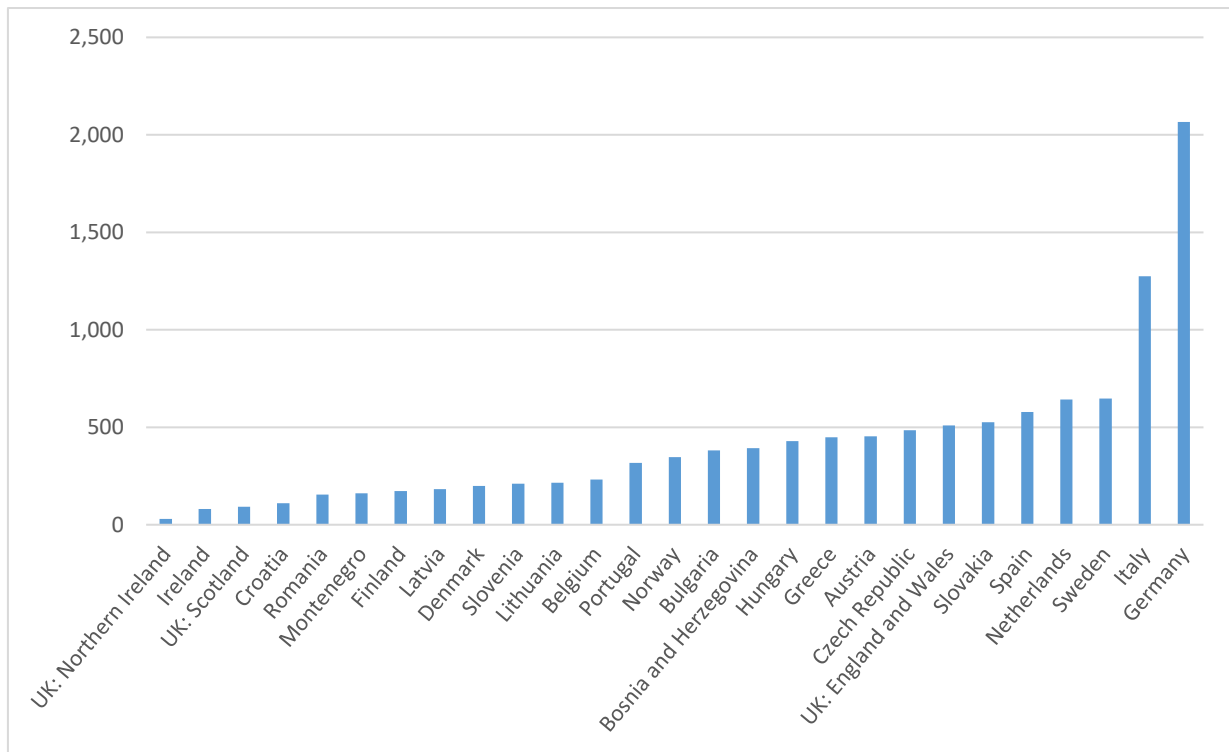


Figure 2 Number of respondents

### 3.1 Characteristics of respondents

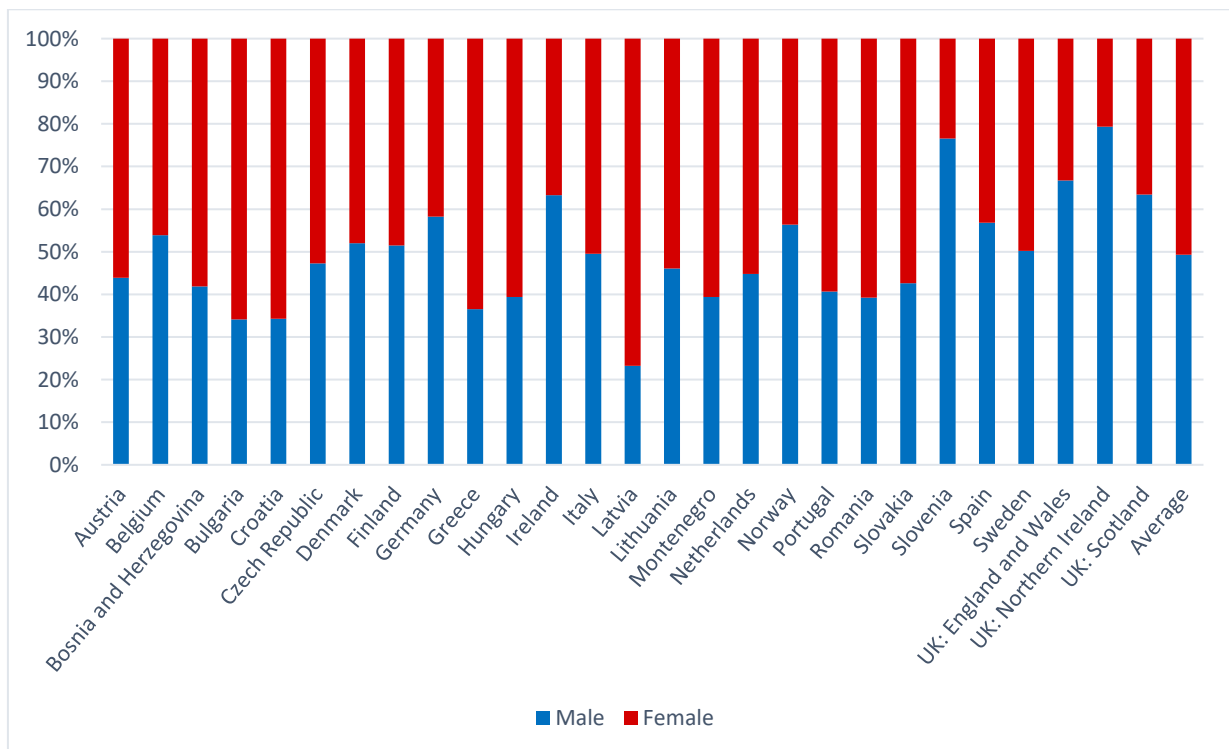


Figure 3 Gender of respondents

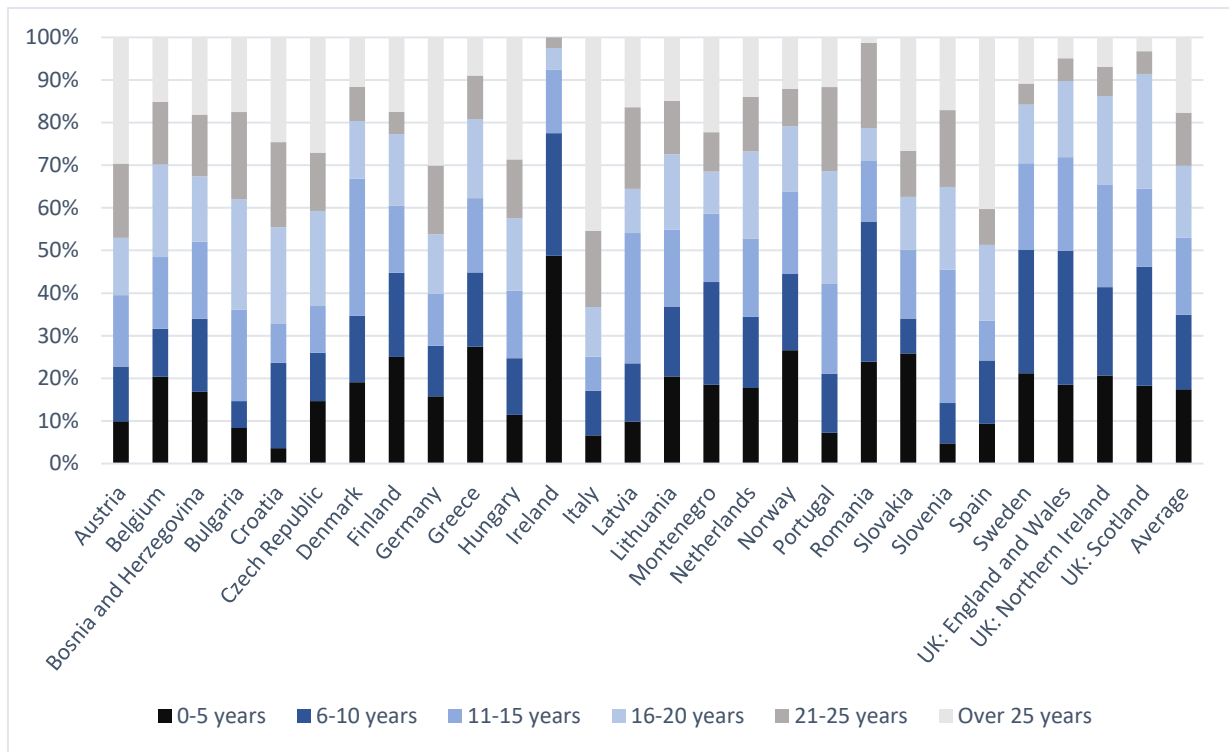


Figure 4 Judicial experience of respondents

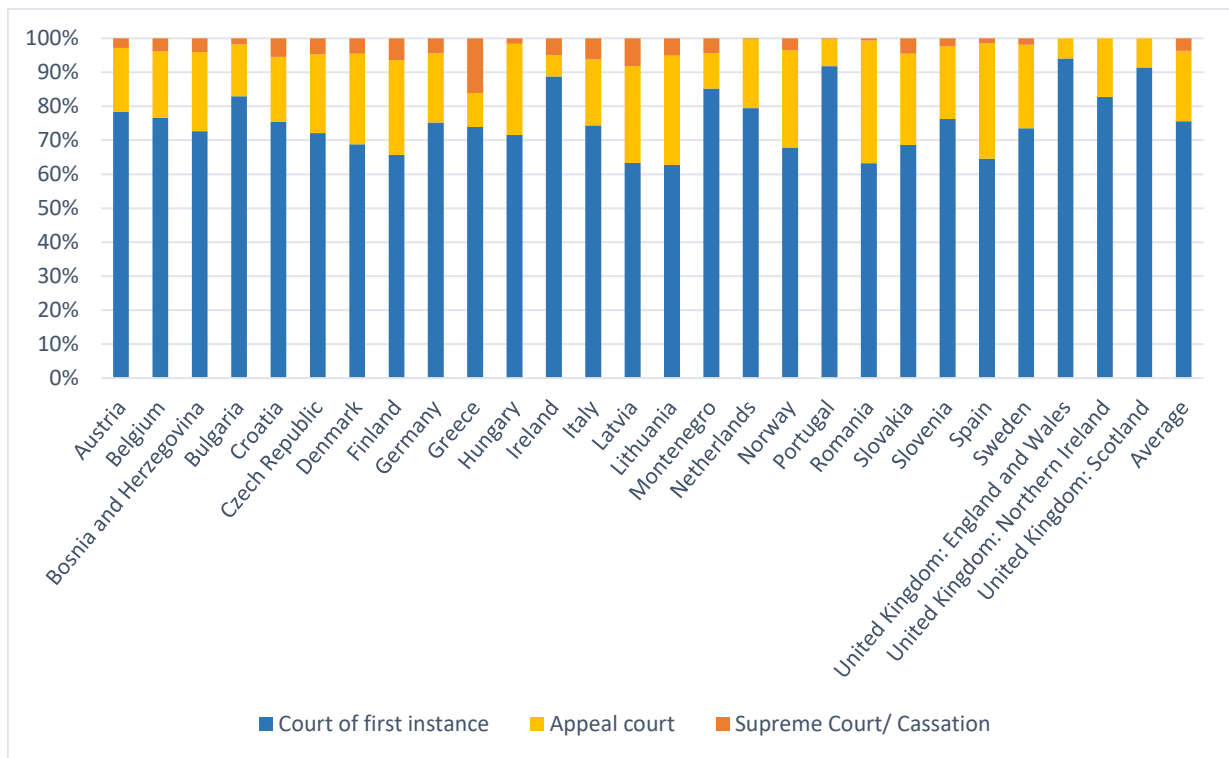


Figure 5 Respondents by type of court

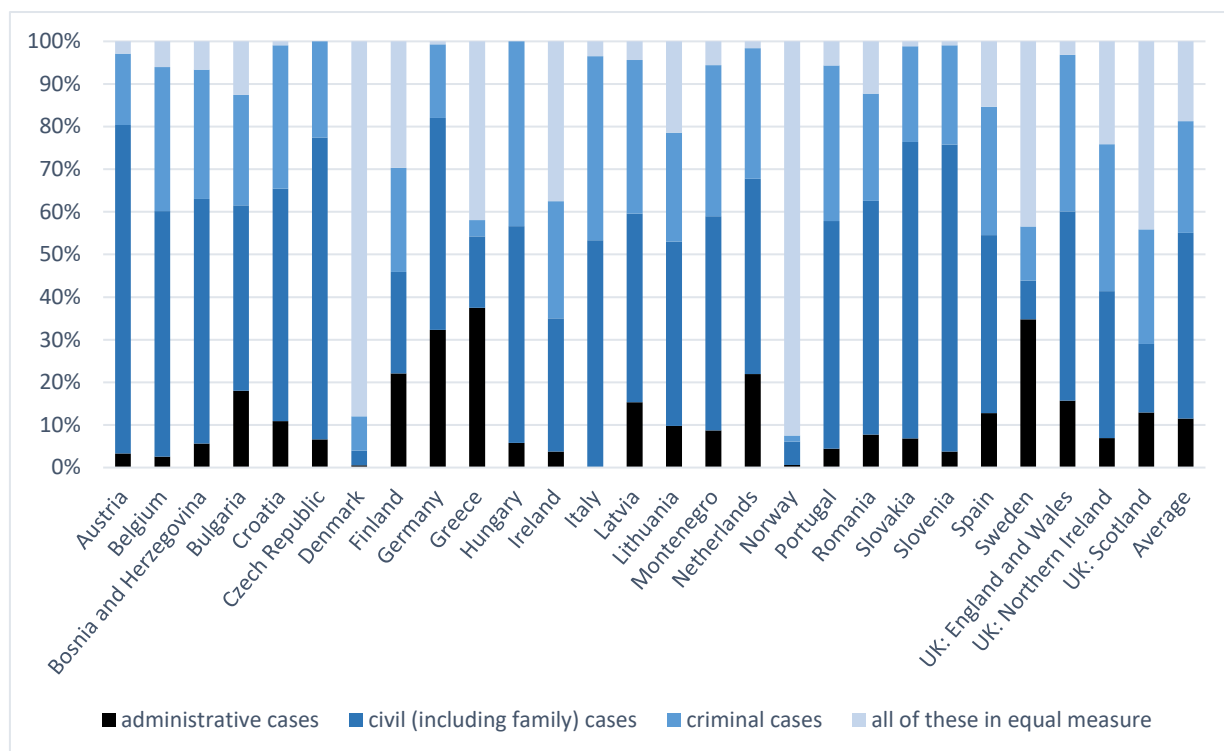


Figure 6 Respondents by type of case they primarily adjudicate

The above figures show that differences exist among the judiciaries in the participation rates of groups of respondents. The most striking differences occur in the types of cases adjudicated due to system differences in the degree of specialisation in areas of law. In Denmark and Norway nearly all judges adjudicate all types of cases, but also in Finland, Sweden, Greece, Ireland and parts of the UK many judges are generalists, while in the other judiciaries most judges handle one type of case. Whether it has added value to present the outcomes per category instead of totals, and to weigh the totals with participation rates of categories, depends on the differences between the opinions among these categories. The analysis is confined to the central question about the rating of the independence of the judges in general of a country. A t-test was performed for all categories at judiciary level, for all combinations of categories and for the categories and the total. If the outcomes per category and the total outcomes (for all categories together) do not differ, there is no reason to present the results per category, and we will focus on these differences. To summarize the analysis (5% significance level):

1. **Gender:** no significant differences
2. **Experience:** the comparison of total outcome with those of the categories 0-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20 and 21-25 years of experience does not reveal significant differences. Significant differences are only found for the most experienced judges (> 25 years). This occurs for 6 judiciaries, but only two of them have a large group of judges with experience >25 years: Italy and Spain.
3. **Type of court** (First instance, Appeal and Supreme court): in general no significant differences are found except for Germany, Spain and, marginally, Sweden. As first instance judges constitute three-quarter of the respondents, it is not surprising that no significant differences are found between first instance judges and all judges for any country. The comparison between total and appeal courts gives significant results for 3-4 countries. Those countries are Germany, Spain, Sweden (marginally) and

Lithuania. In general, appeal court judges rate independence higher than the other judges. The comparison of the total with supreme court judges shows more significant differences.

4. **Type of cases:** no significant differences. For the independence scores it does not matter whether judges adjudicate criminal, civil (including family) or administrative cases or are not specialised.

In view of these relatively small differences, only un-weighted outcomes for all judges together are presented.

## 4. Overall perception of independence

On a 10-point scale judges rate the independence of the judges in their country on average between 6.5 and 9.8. Three countries, Bulgaria, Croatia and Latvia, have scores between 6.5 and 7. The scores of six countries are between 9 and 10. These countries are the UK, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway and Finland. See figure 7 which in addition to the scores per country gives the average of the country scores (red line). In the heading of this and the following figures the question posed in the survey is repeated. Respondents were also asked to rate their personal independence (figure 8). These scores are generally much higher than the scores about the judges in general (0.6 point on average), with the difference increasing with the decrease of the score for all judges.

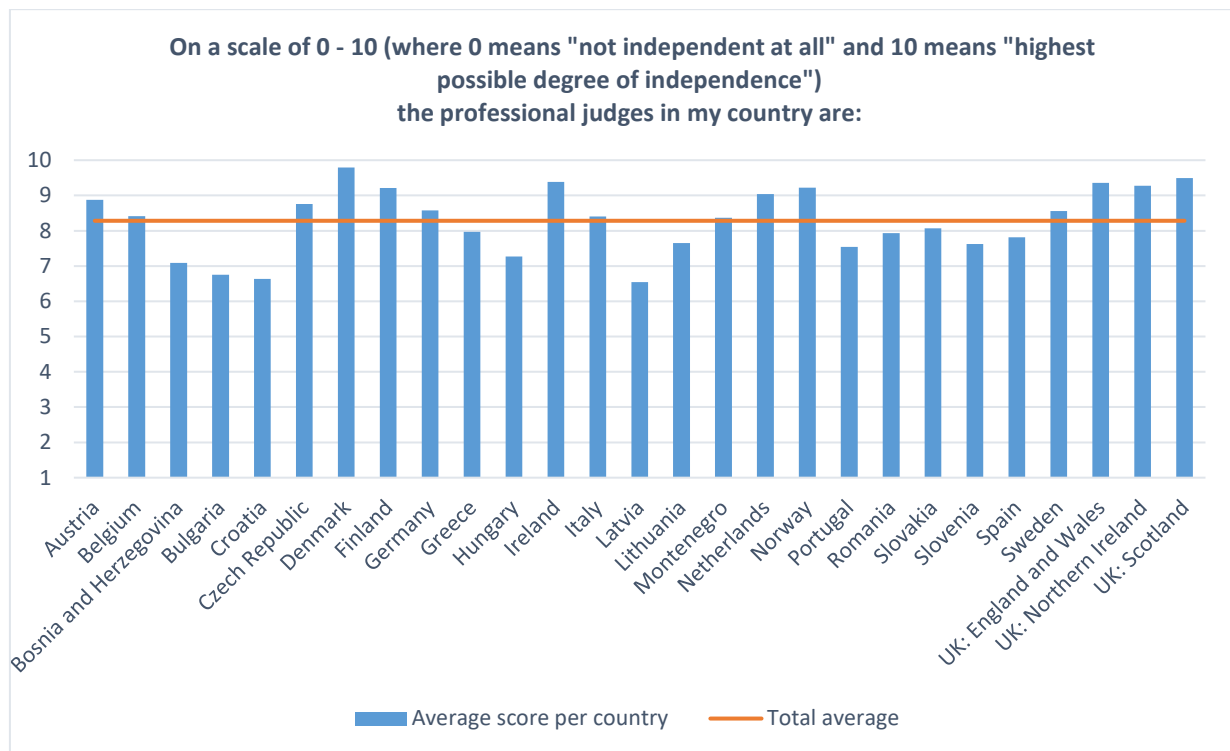
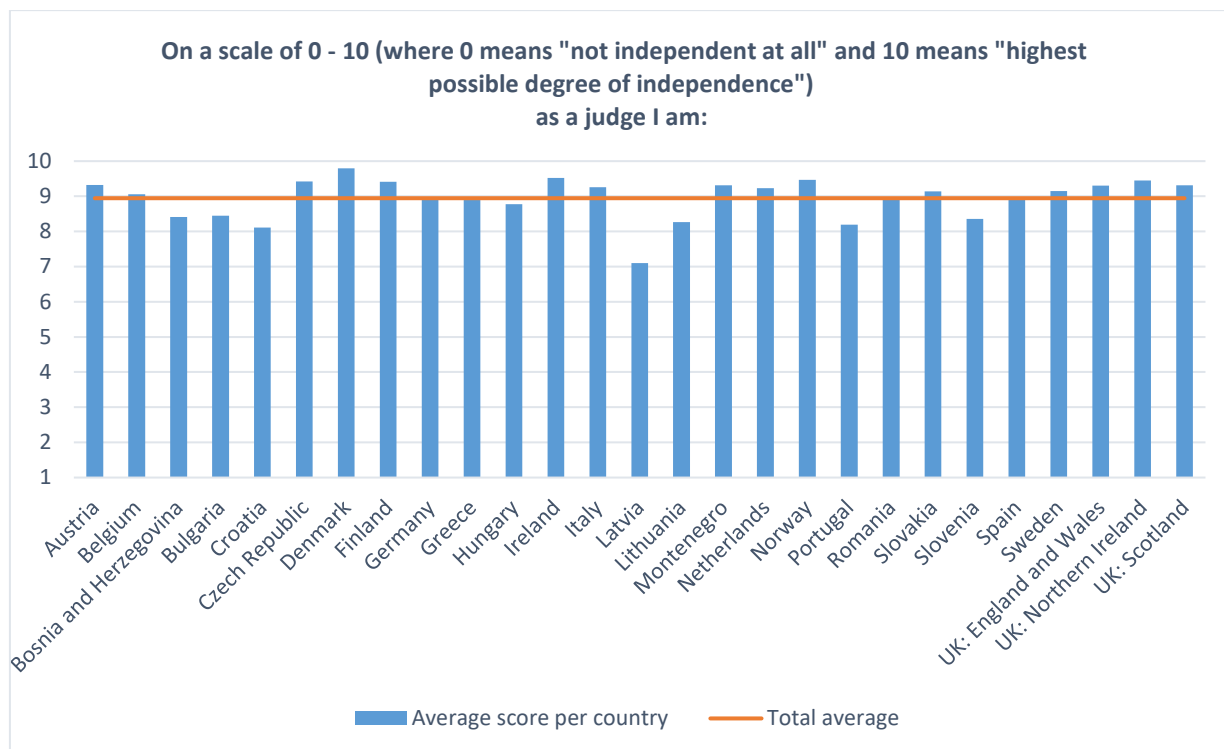


Figure 7 Independence of judges in general



*Figure 8 Personal independence of judges*

Earlier surveys took place in 2015 and 2017. Overall the outcomes remain roughly the same. Large differences occur for four countries that participated in all three surveys (change of at least 0.5 point). There was an increase of perceived independence in Spain with the score regarding the independence of judges in general increasing from 6.6 in 2015 to 7.5 in 2017 and 8.1 in 2019 (personal independence increased from 8.0 to 8.7 and 9.0). Also for Slovakia a large increase was recorded: from 6.7 to 7.7 and 8.1 (from 8.0, to 8.9 and 9.1). Decreases occurred in Portugal: from 8.1 to 7.9 and 7.5 (from 9.1 to 8.8 and 8.2), and in Romania: from 8.7 to 8.1 and 7.9 (from 9.4 to 8.9 and 8.9). It should be noted that Poland did not participate in the present survey, as it was suspended as a member of the network. Hungary, as another country in which reforms have caused concern about judicial independence, has participated in the survey for the first time this year.

Taking a longer perspective, judges were asked whether their independence has increased or decreased since they started as a judge. These answers can be meaningfully combined with the years of experience judges have (see above figure 4).

Figure 9 gives the results for each country separately. A pattern of large improvement over the last 25 years - with frequent emphasis on the earlier periods - is found for most countries of Middle Europe. Slovakia (figure 9.21) provides a clear example. It shows that the (net) largest percentage of the judges that have experienced a big improvement of independence are those that have started 25 years ago. Also, many judges working more than 15 years report large improvements. Judges that started in more recent years see smaller and mixed changes. Of the participating countries in the region only Hungary shows a radically different pattern (figure 9.11). For the other countries the percentages of judges that see large changes for the better or worse are much smaller and the patterns of responses differ widely. For some countries reversed patterns are found, where especially or only recently appointed judges report positive change. Such outcomes may reflect different attitudes towards modernization of the judiciary.



Figure 9. Change of independence since start as a judge by years of experience

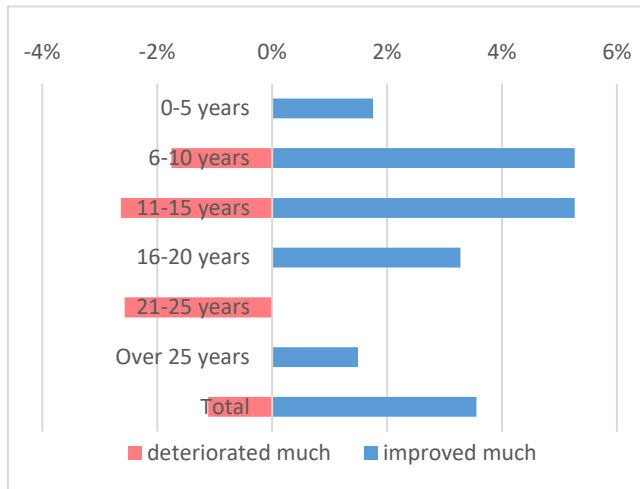


Figure 9.1 Austria

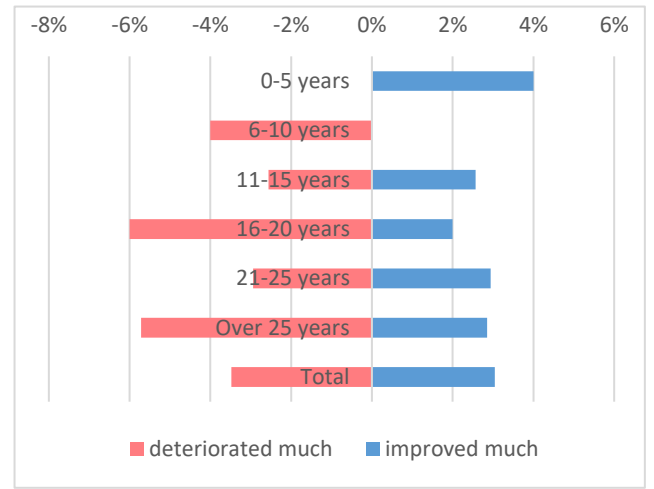


Figure 9.2 Belgium

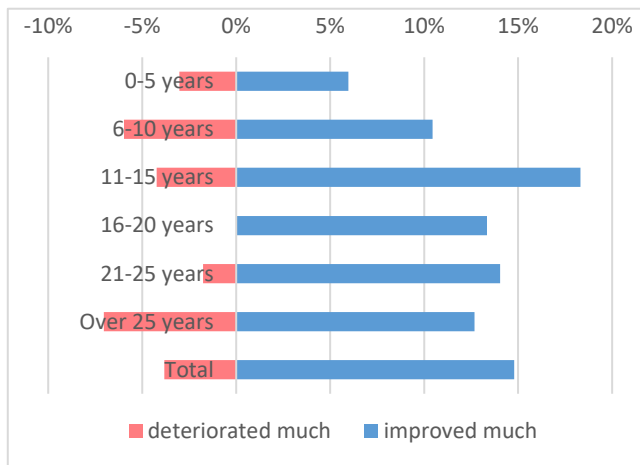


Figure 9.3 Bosnia and Herzegovina

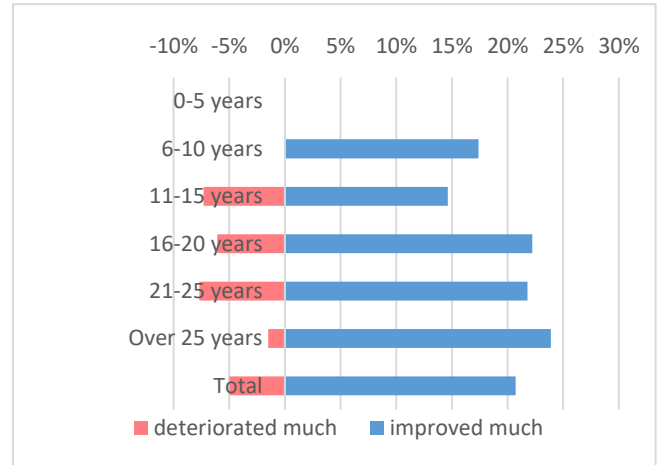


Figure 9.4 Bulgaria

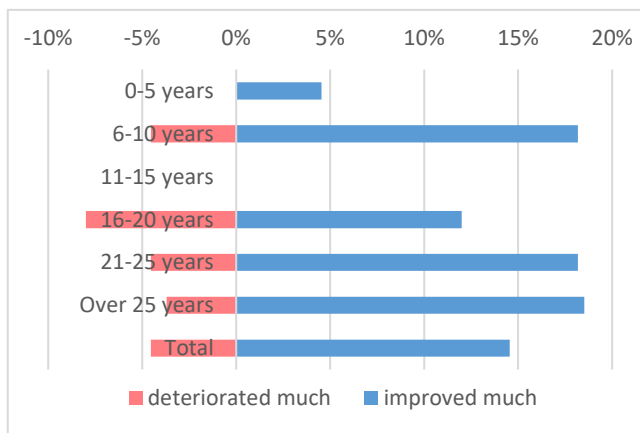


Figure 9.5 Croatia

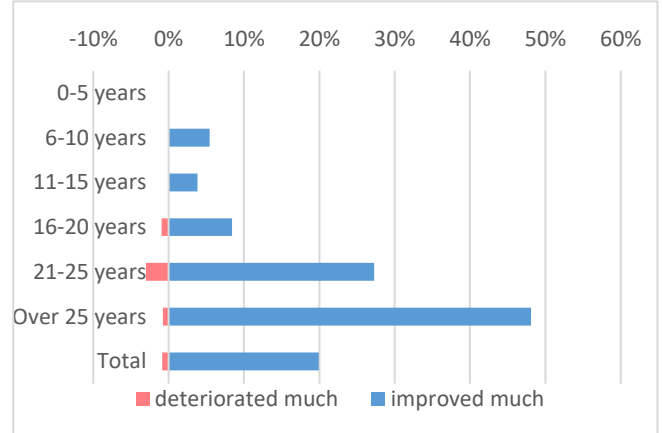


Figure 9.6 Czech Republic

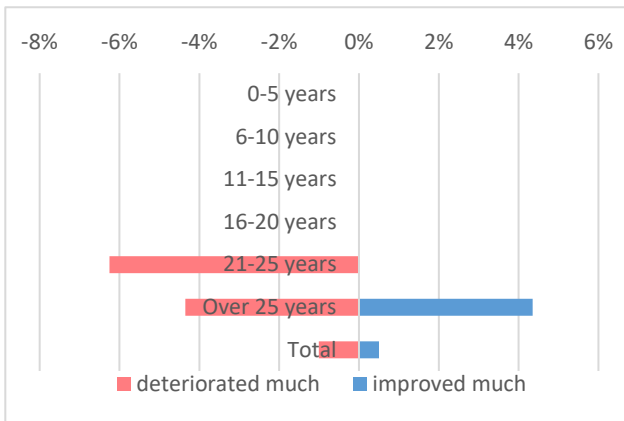


Figure 9.7 Denmark

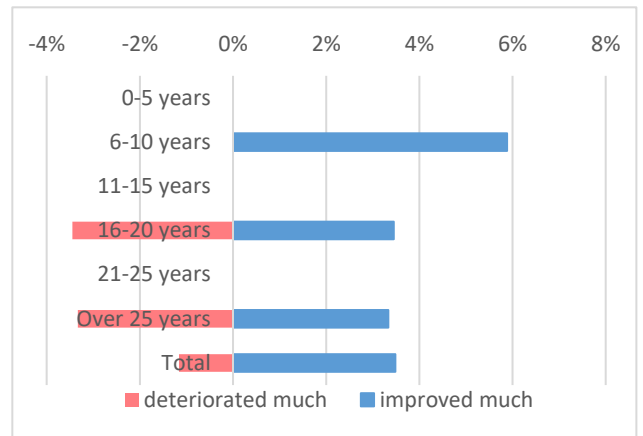


Figure 9.8 Finland

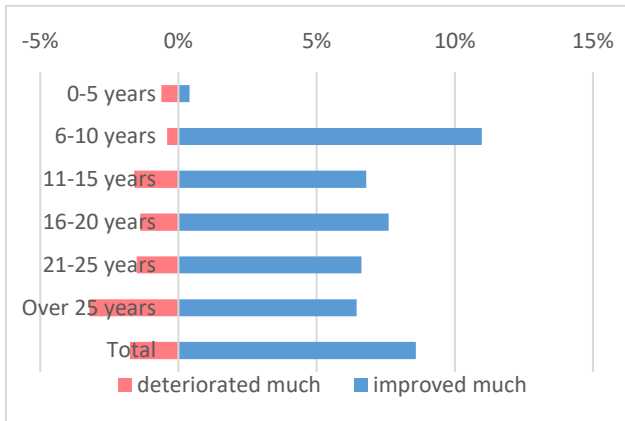


Figure 9.9 Germany

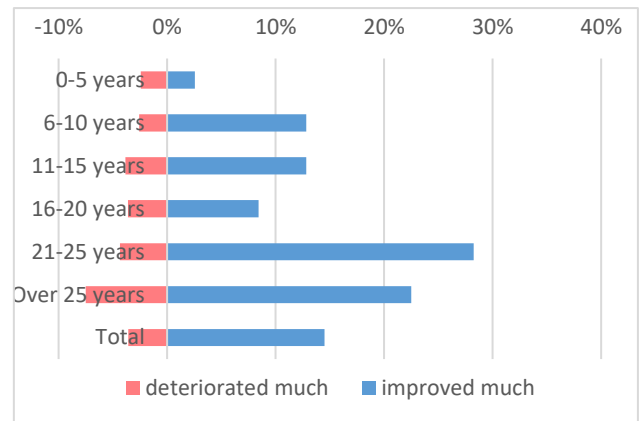


Figure 9.10 Greece

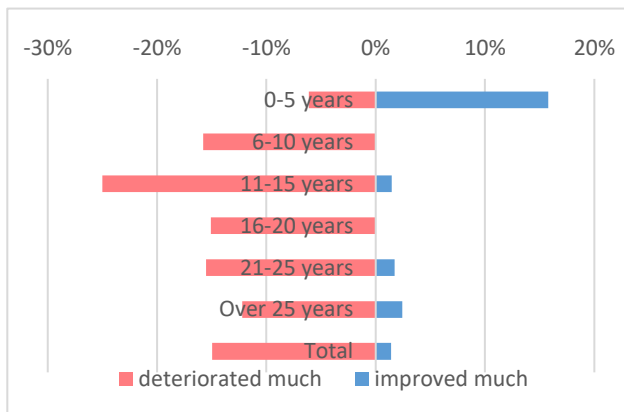


Figure 9.11 Hungary

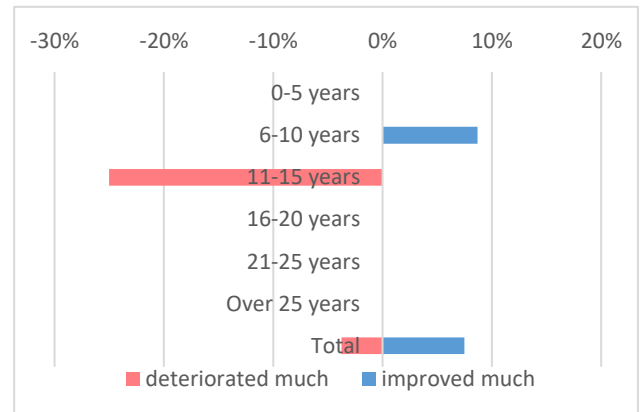


Figure 9.12 Ireland

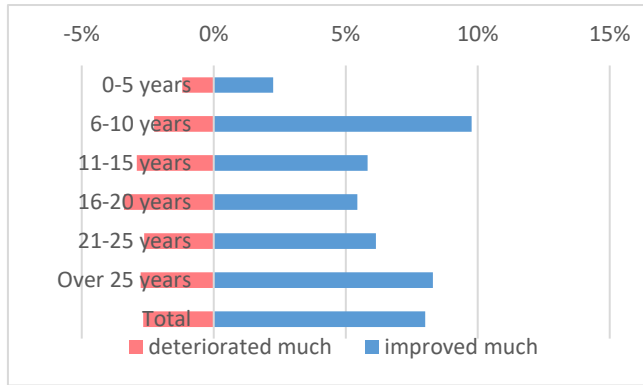


Figure 9.13 Italy

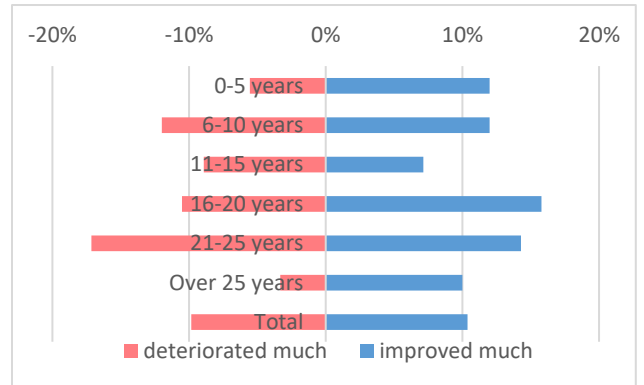


Figure 9.14 Latvia

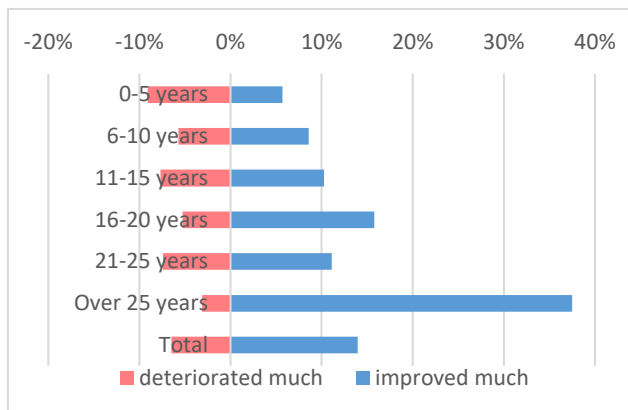


Figure 9.15 Lithuania

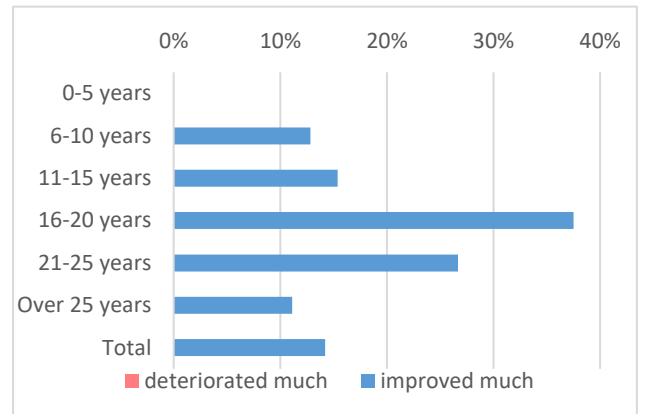


Figure 9.16 Montenegro

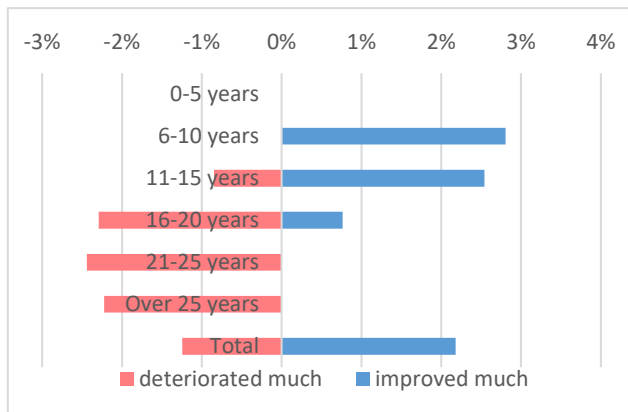


Figure 9.17 The Netherlands

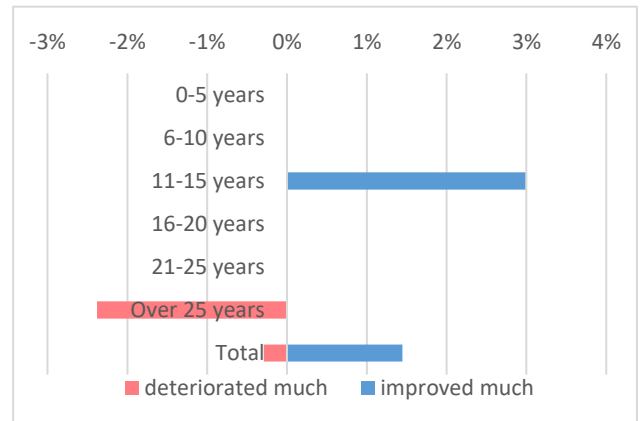


Figure 9.18 Norway

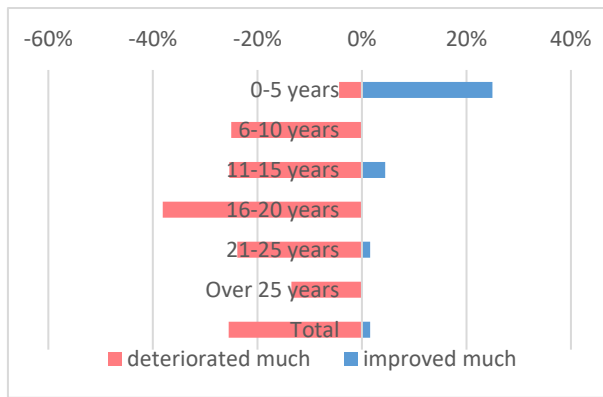


Figure 9.19 Portugal

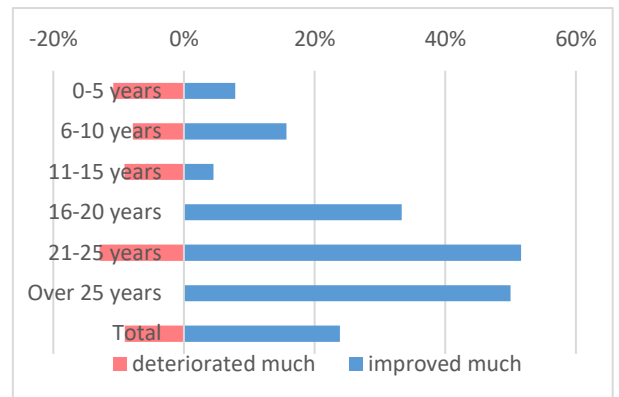


Figure 9.20 Romania

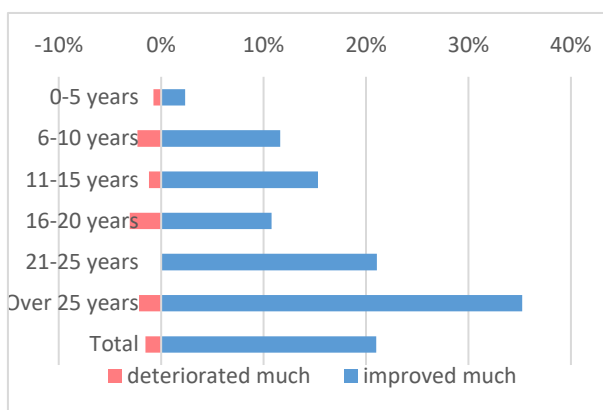


Figure 9.21 Slovakia

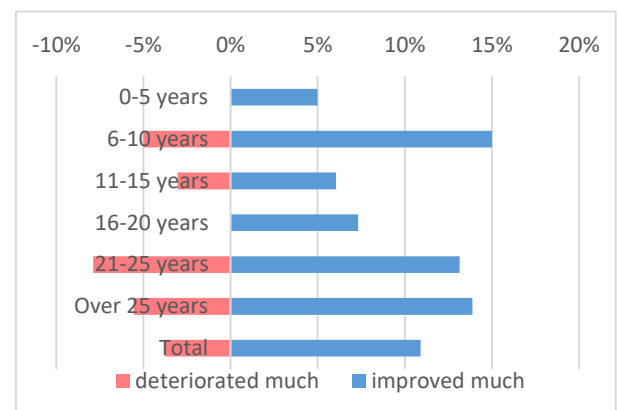


Figure 9.22 Slovenia

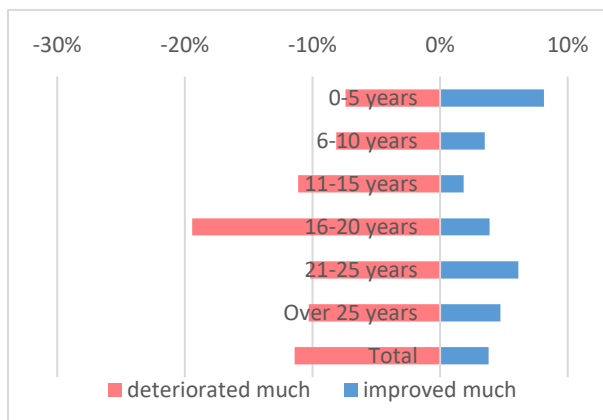


Figure 9.23 Spain

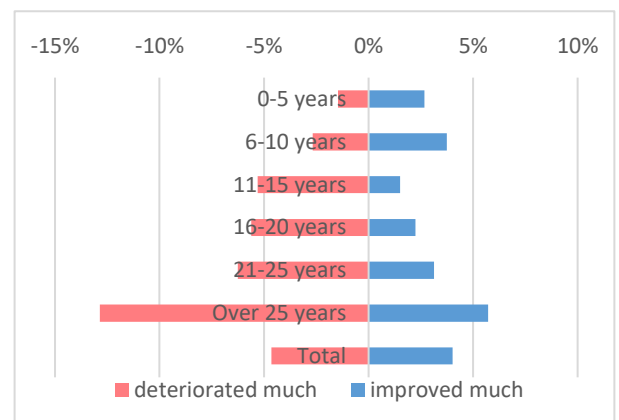


Figure 9.24 Sweden

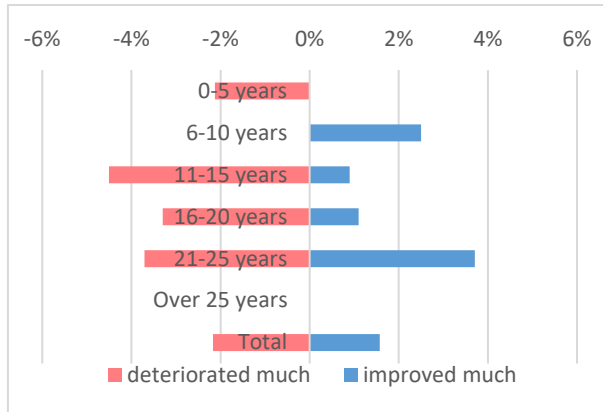


Figure 9.25 UK: England and Wales

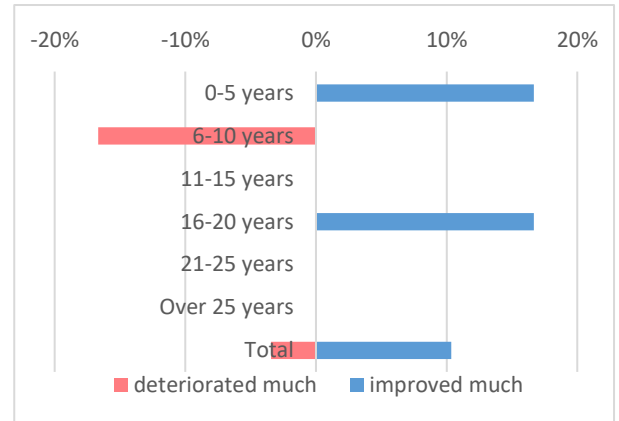


Figure 9.26 UK: Northern Ireland

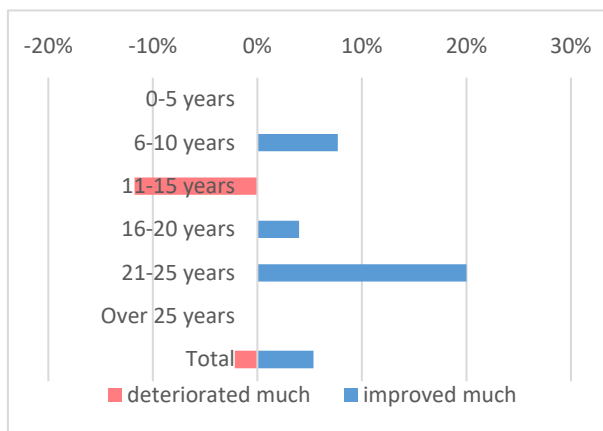


Figure 9.27 UK: Scotland

## 5. Implementation of judicial decisions

Independence cannot be separated from the authority of the judge.<sup>7</sup> When judicial decisions are not executed, independence may be guaranteed, but it has no practical value: independence implies that power resides in the judge. In the survey judges were asked to assess the implementation by the government of judicial decisions that go against the interests of that government. On average across countries, 47% of judges agree with the statement that judgments against the interests of the government are usually executed (figure 10). The variation between countries is very large. Percentages range from 15% in Latvia to 85% in Ireland. In Italy 53% of the respondents actually believe that such judgments are usually not implemented.

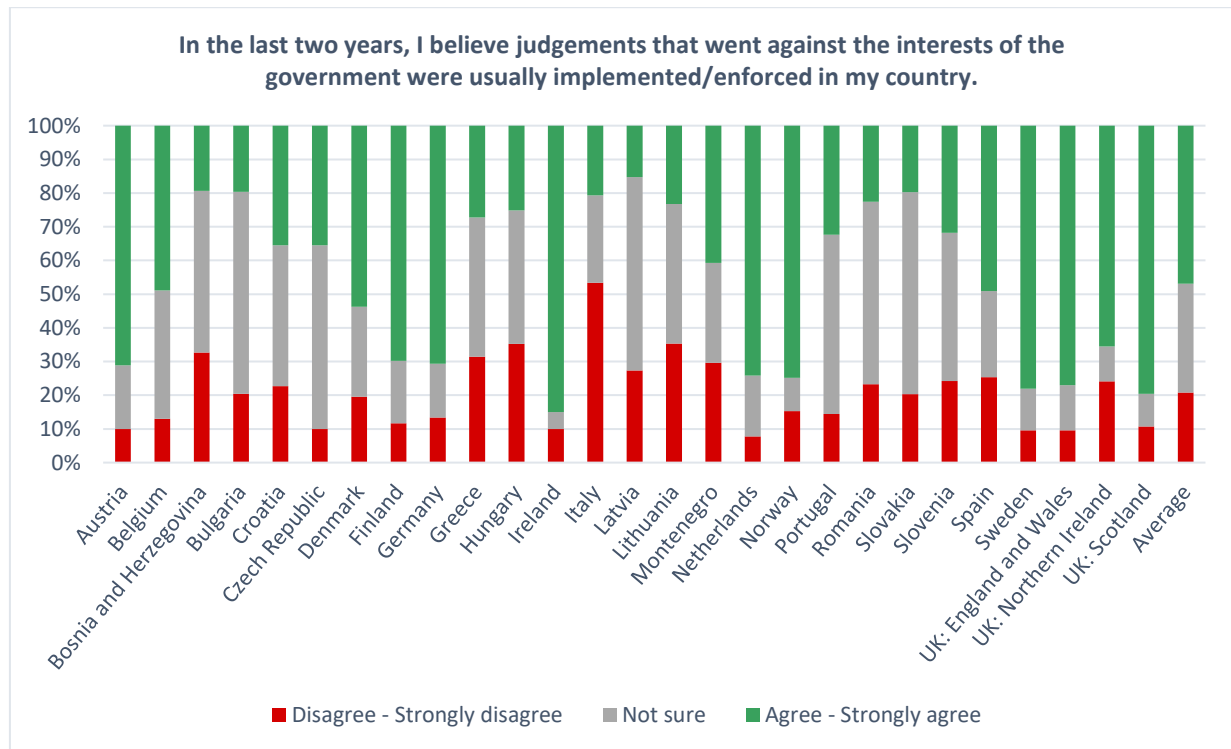


Figure 10 Implementation of judgments against the interests of government

<sup>7</sup> J. Rios-Figueroa and J.K. Stanton (2012), An evaluation of cross-national measures of judicial independence, *Journal of Law, Economics and Organization* 30/1 p 104-137.

## Perceptions of independence and implementation of decisions

If judicial independence and implementation of judicial decisions together define the position of the judiciary in the trias politica, it is of interest how these two dimensions are related. In figure 11 the independence score is on the horizontal axis, while the implementation of judicial decisions by government is on the vertical axis. The correlation of both dimensions is strong (correlation coefficient is 0.8), but some countries show divergent combinations. For instance, Denmark and Italy have relatively high scores on independence, but relatively low scores on implementation.

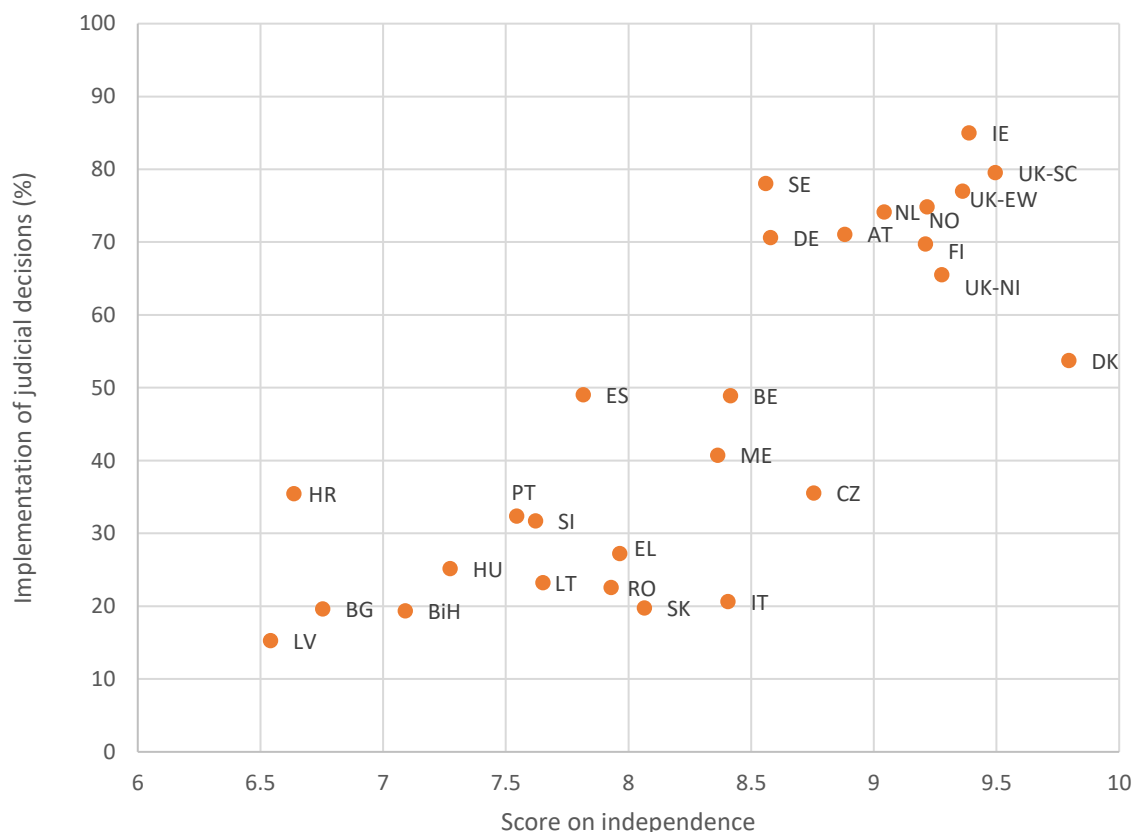


Figure 11 Judicial independence vs the implementation of judicial decisions by government for 25 countries of Europe.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> AT: Austria, BE: Belgium, BiH: Bosnia and Herzegovina, BG: Bulgaria, CZ: Czech Republic, DE: Germany, DK: Denmark, EL: Greece, FI: Finland, ES: Spain, HU: Hungary, IT: Italy, I: Ireland, HR: Croatia, LT: Lithuania, LV: Latvia, ME: Montenegro, NL: Netherlands, NO: Norway, PT: Portugal, RO: Romania, SK: Slovakia, SI: Slovenia, SE: Sweden, UK-EW: England and Wales, UK-NI: Northern Ireland, UK-SC: Scotland. Figure published earlier in: K. Sterk, F. van Dijk and B. Diephuis (2019), Hoe staat het met de onafhankelijkheid van de rechtspraak in de Unie? De resultaten van de 2019 ENCJ-enquete onder Europese rechters over hun onafhankelijkheid, NJB 28 p2010-2018.

## 6. Aspects of independence: case related

The vast majority of judges in Europe do not experience inappropriate pressure to influence their decisions in judicial procedures (figure 12). Across all countries, 5% of the judges report inappropriate pressure, with less than 1% reporting that this happens regularly. Percentages of 10% and higher are reported for Croatia (15%), Latvia (19%) and Lithuania (13%). The fact that judges are under inappropriate pressure does not mean, of course, that they yield to that pressure. When judges experience inappropriate pressure, the most given answers - across all countries - as to who exerts this pressure are court management, the parties and, at the same level, other judges and the media.

### External pressure

Turning to external pressure, figure 13 concerns the occurrence of corruption within the judiciary, focused on efforts to influence the outcome of procedures. In the previous survey the question was about taking bribes; in the present survey taking bribes was broadened to other forms of corruption (accepting non-monetary gifts or favours). As in the previous survey three categories of countries can be distinguished: (1) judiciaries in which nearly all judges (96% or more) are sure that corruption does not occur. Countries are Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the UK. (2) Judiciaries in which a very small percentage of judges (2% or less) believes that corruption occurs, and 8% - 15% is not sure. Austria, Belgium, Germany and Montenegro<sup>9</sup> fall into this category. And (3) judiciaries in which a higher percentage believes that corruption occurs (8% - 41%) and many more than 15% (up to 50%) are uncertain. The fact that judges are uncertain about the occurrence of corruption is a bad sign in itself. On the positive side: when judges believe that corruption occurs, they seldom expect this to happen regularly. Italy is an extreme case: 41% believe corruption occurs, but 26% (point) believe this happens very rarely. The five countries for which the most judges report that corruption occurs regularly or occasionally are: Bulgaria (19%), Croatia (16%), Italy (14%), Lithuania (13%) and Latvia (11%).

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<sup>9</sup> The scores of Montenegro differ much from those of neighbouring countries. It has been reported elsewhere that the judges in Montenegro assess their situation in general and with regard to independence and corruption very positively and much more positively than court users and lawyers (Worldbank 2018, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/673881525871078007/pdf/Experiences-and-Perceptions-of-Judicial-Performance-in-Montenegro.pdf> )



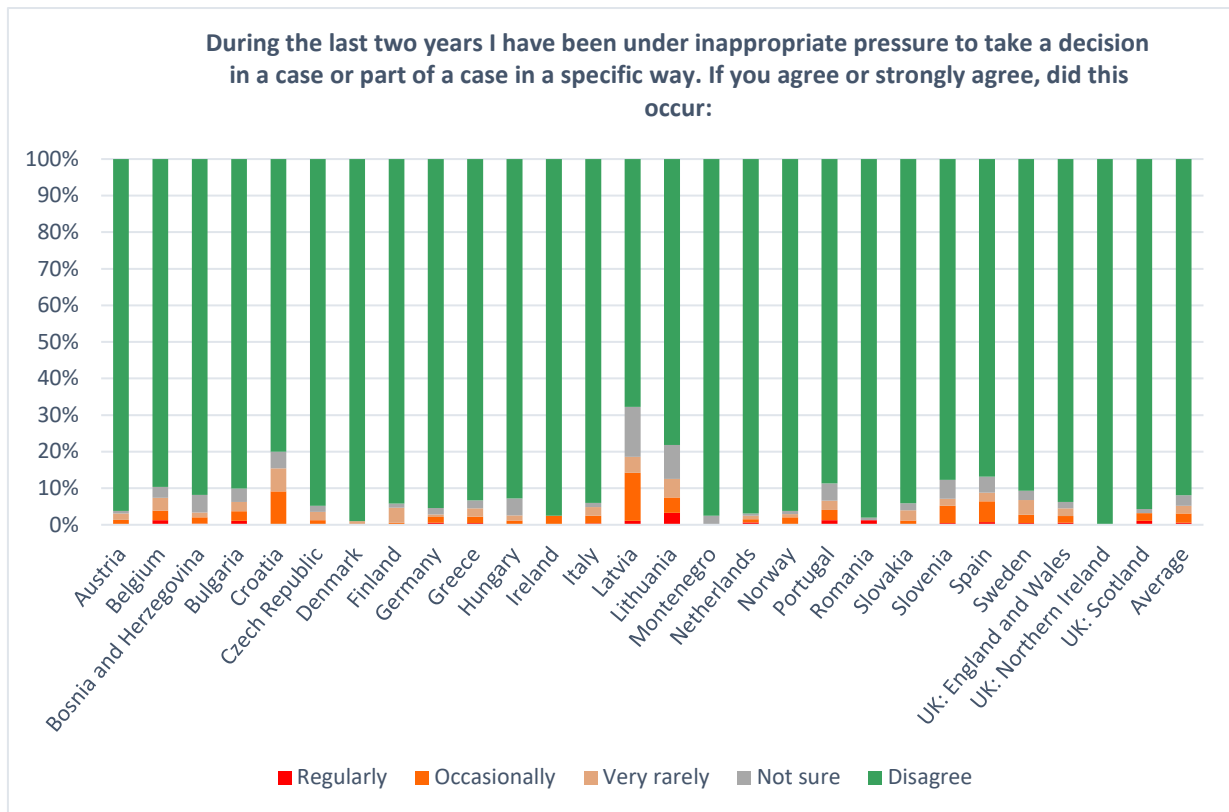


Figure 12 Inappropriate pressure

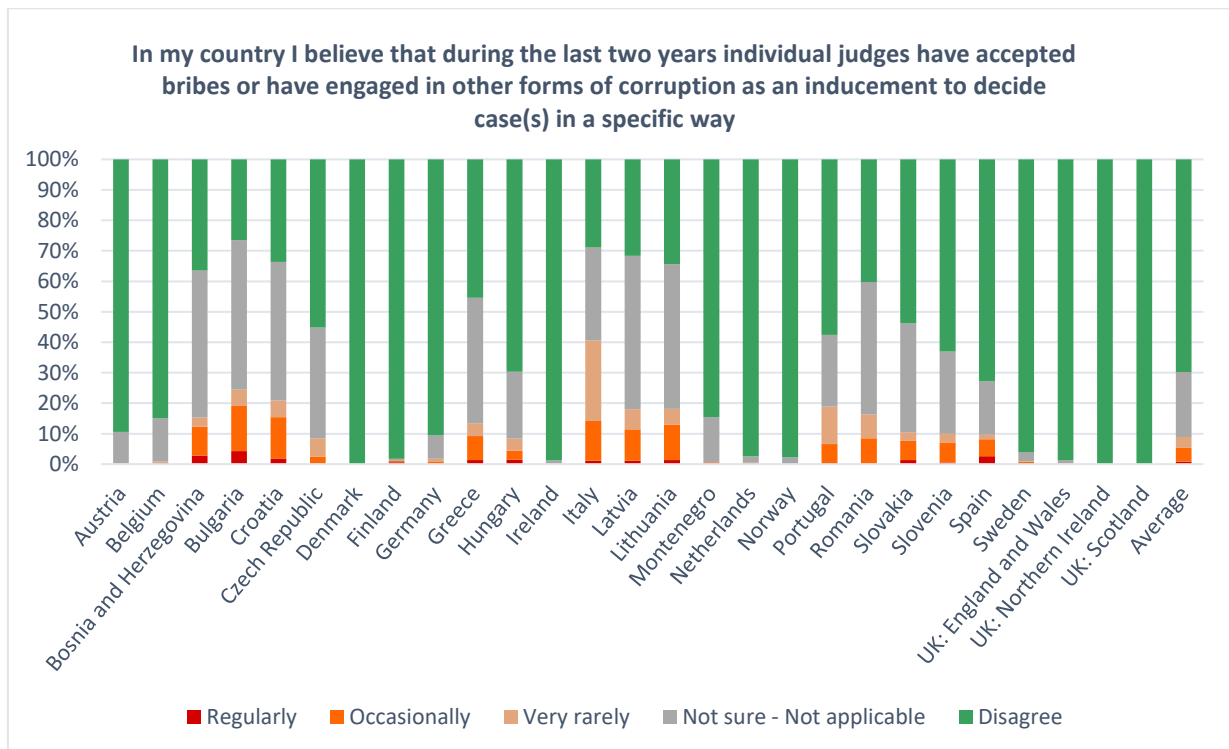


Figure 13 Judicial corruption

External pressure can also take the form of claims for personal liability. Figure 14 shows that while not negligible, claims are not a big issue in the eyes of the respondents.

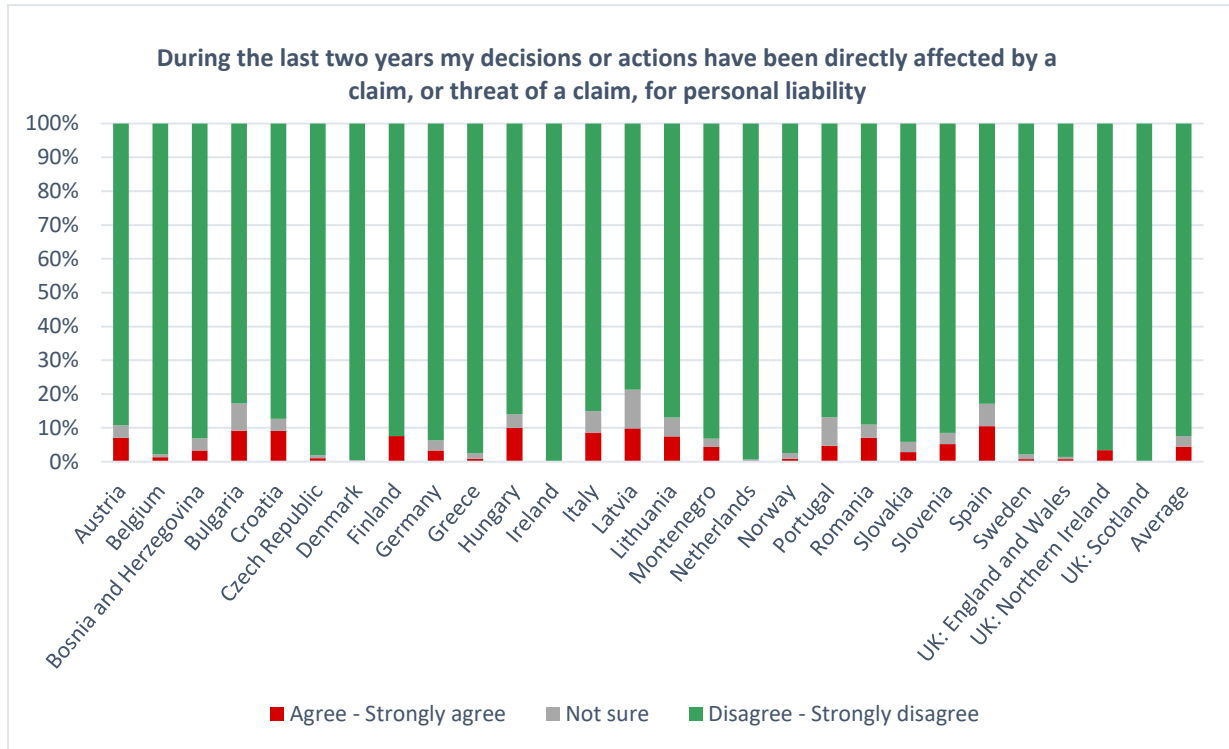


Figure 14 Personal liability

More important sources of external influence on decisions are the media and social media. Many judges see an inappropriate impact on judicial decisions. The impact of the media on decisions of judges is large in most countries. Only in Scandinavia, the Netherlands, Ireland and the UK do well under 10% of judges believe this impact to exist. The highest percentages occur for Croatia (71%), Portugal (50%), Bulgaria (41%), Latvia (43%) and Slovakia (41%). The impact of social media is seen an inappropriate by less respondents, but still 46% in Croatia and 39% in Portugal. The relationship with the media is further discussed below.

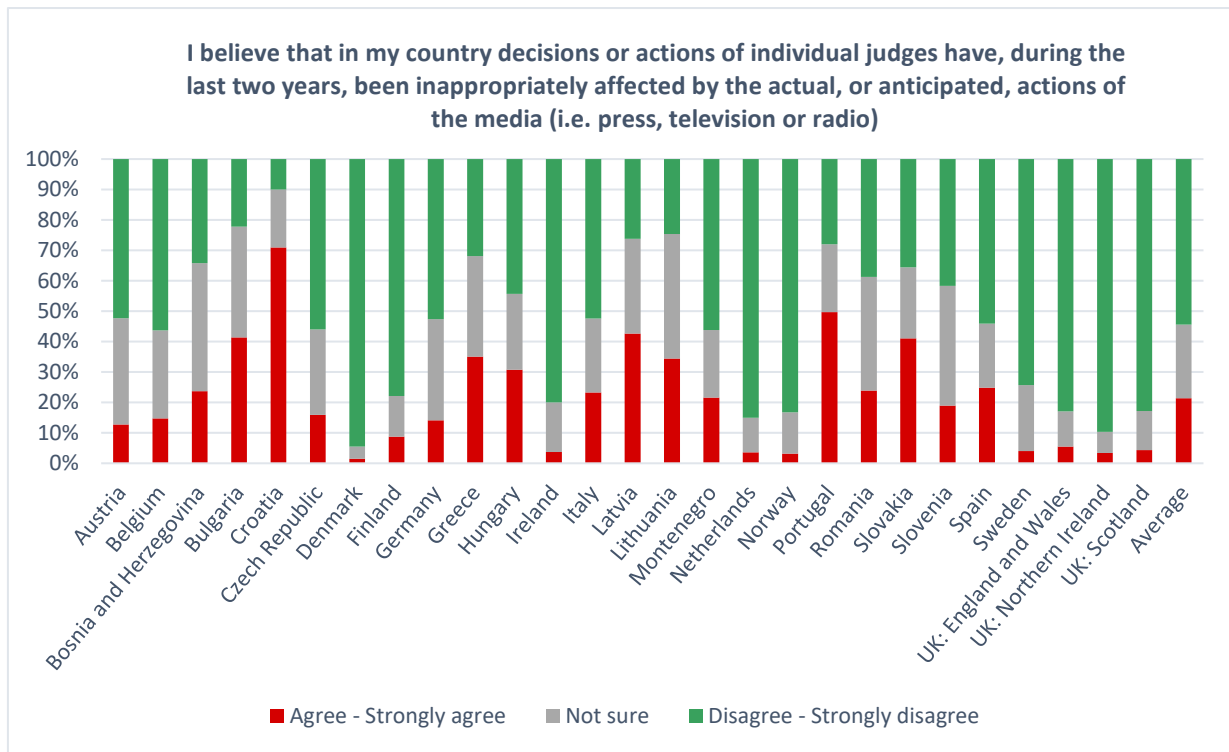


Figure 15 Influence of the media

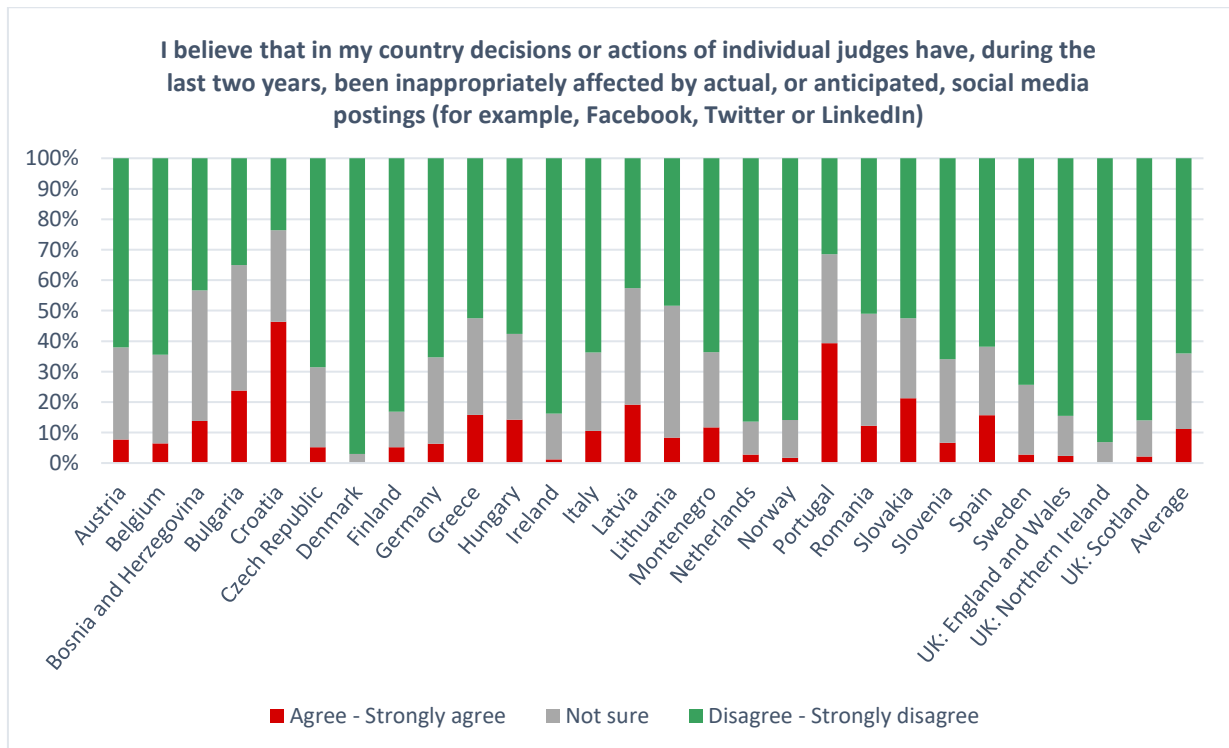


Figure 16 Influence of social media on decisions

## Internal pressure

Turning to internal pressure, figure 17 presents the pressure judges experience when deciding cases by disciplinary procedures. According to the respondents, this pressure is particularly strong in Latvia and Lithuania, while also present in Greece, Romania, Portugal and Spain.

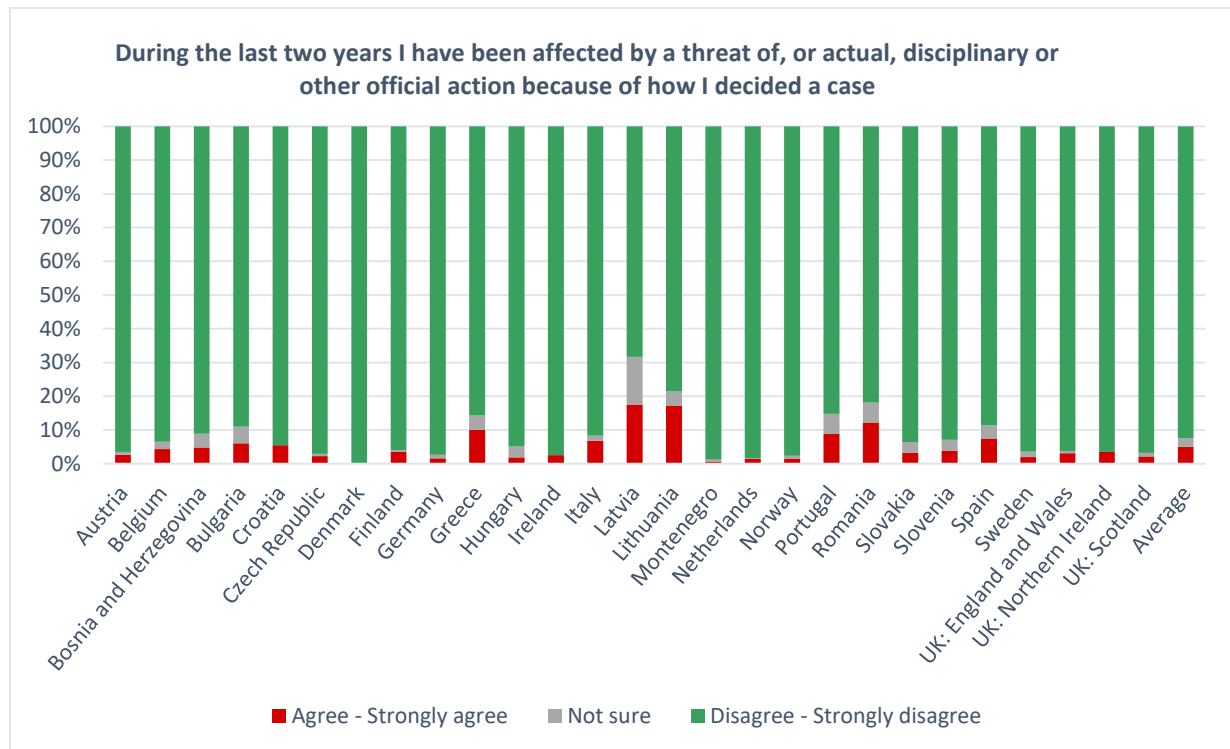


Figure 17 Disciplinary action

The outcome of cases can also be influenced by case allocation. The allocation of specific cases to specific judges, if the allocation mechanism allows for such discretionary decisions by, for instance, court management, can determine the outcome of these cases in foreseeable ways. In particular, many judges in Portugal (24%) and Spain (26%) believe this to happen in their countries, while similar percentages are not sure about this (figure 18). But this phenomenon seems to be broader, as Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary and Latvia also draw high percentages.

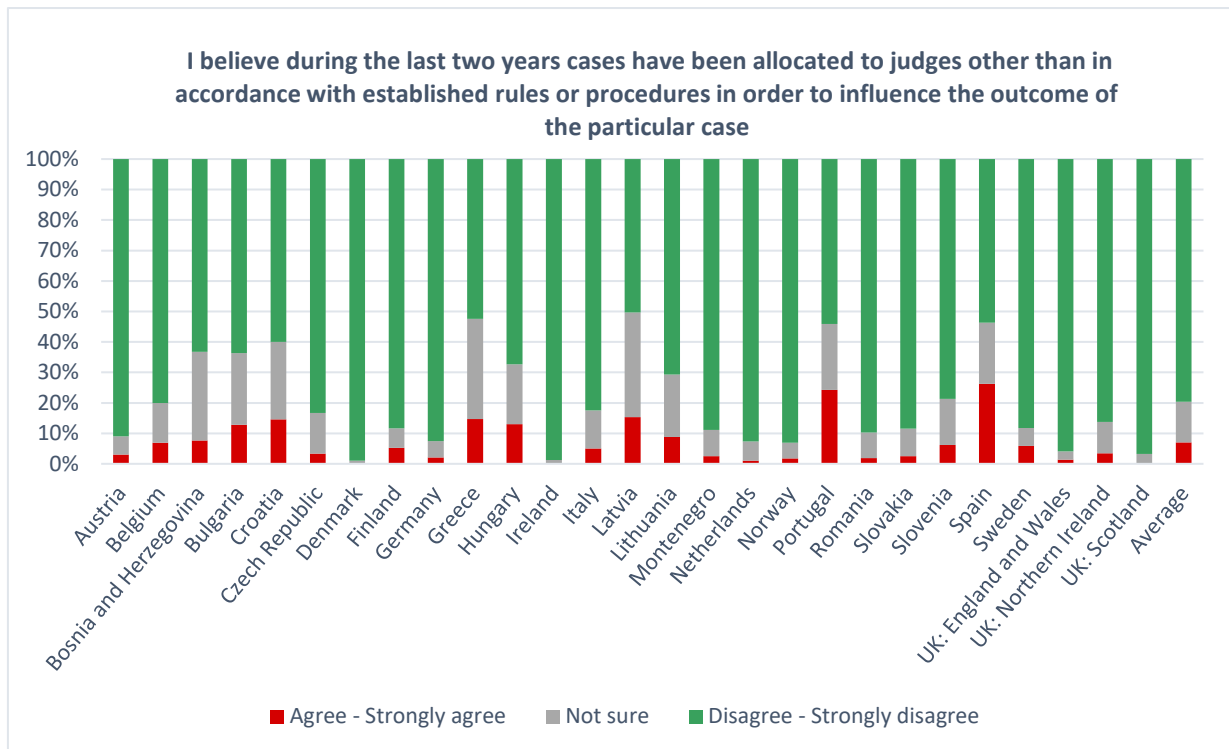


Figure 18 Allocation of cases

Above, inappropriate pressure on judges from several sources, including court management, was discussed. Figures 19 and 20 differentiate the potential influence of court management by examining separately the always inappropriate influence on the content of decisions and the influence on the timeliness of decisions that may or may not be inappropriate, depending on the pressure exerted. Influence on the content of decisions is rare. Only in Latvia, Lithuania, Croatia and Hungary more than 5% of the respondents actually report that such pressure has been exerted on them. As to timeliness, pressure that is perceived to be inappropriate occurs much more often. For a diversity of countries the percentage of judges that experience inappropriate pressure is well above 10%. For instance, in both England and Wales and Slovenia 17% of the judges report such pressure.

A similar grey area seems to exist with regard to the impact of guidelines developed by judges. Note that such guidelines do not include the obligation to follow precedent. Guidelines that promote the uniform interpretation of (procedural) law may go against the professional opinion of individual judges, but they still may feel bound to comply. From the perspective of independence this is undesirable. Figure 21 shows that this phenomenon is actually widespread in Eastern Europe, but also occurs in England and Wales. In other judiciaries more unanimity seems to exist about guidelines.

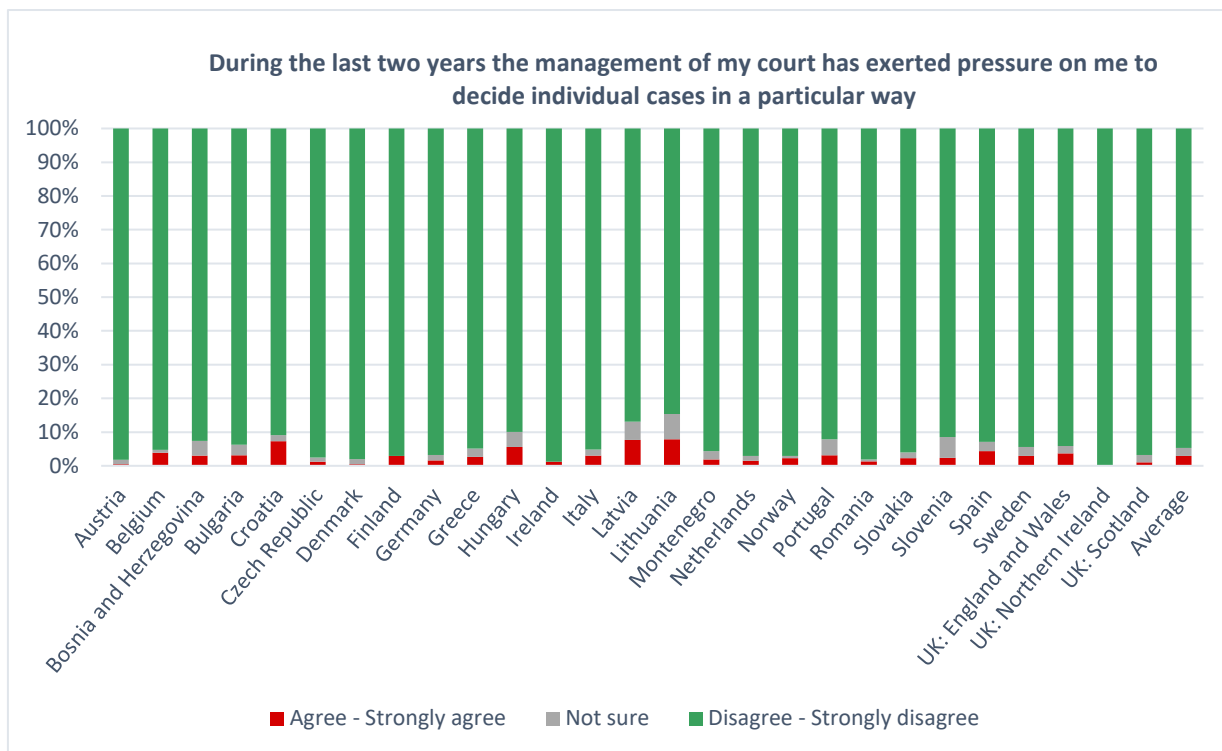


Figure 19 Inappropriate pressure of court management: content of decisions

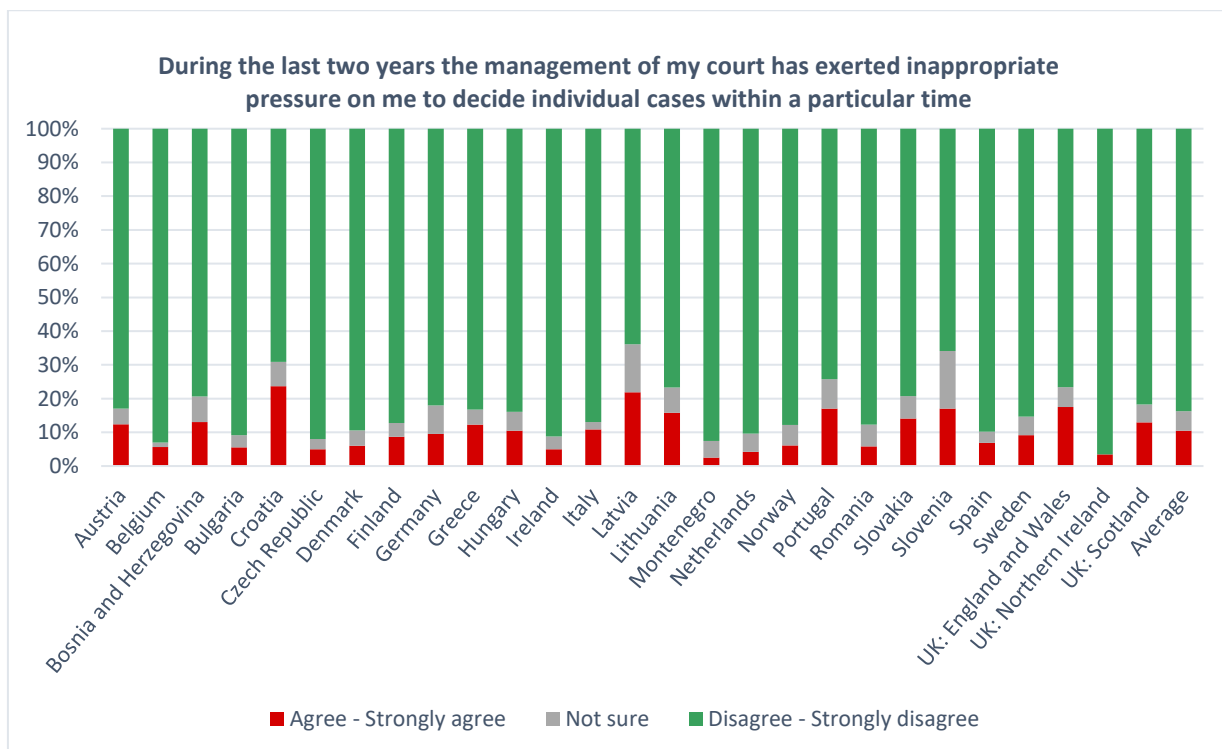


Figure 20 Inappropriate pressure of court management: timeliness

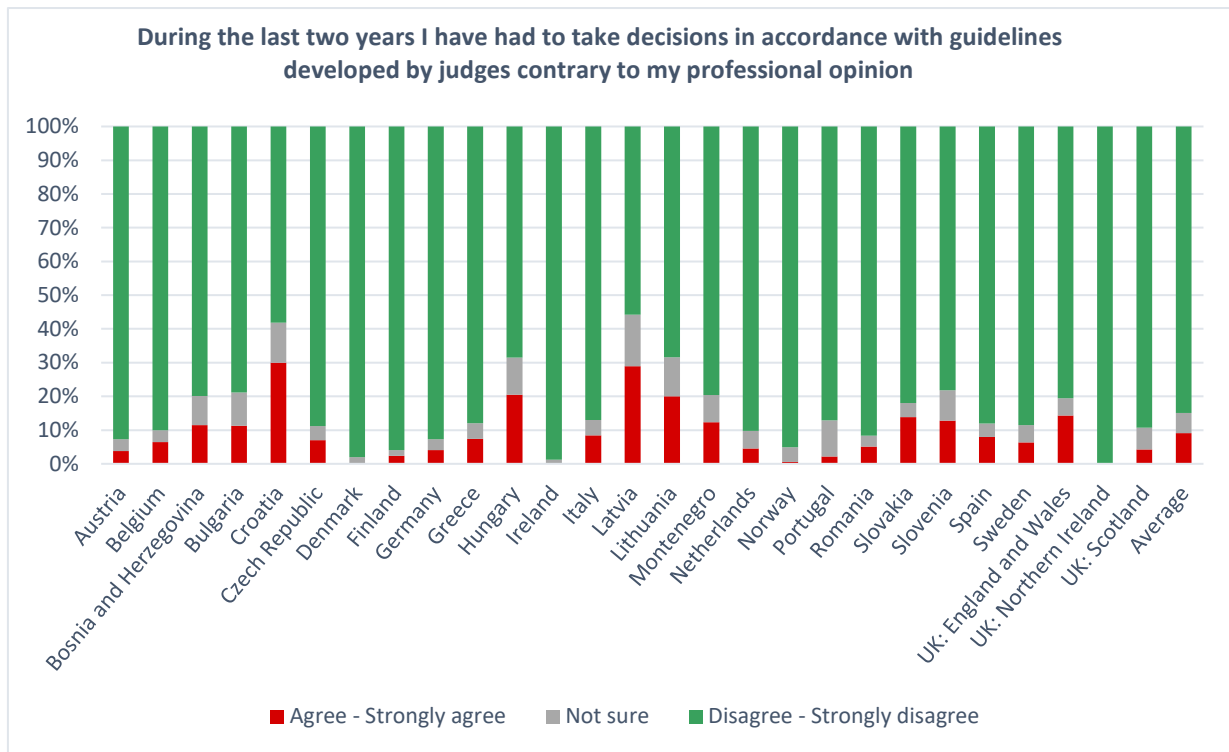


Figure 21 Impact of guidelines on independence

### Internal and external pressure on adjudication

Figure 22 combines internal and external pressure. Case allocation is used as indicator for internal pressure and media influence for external pressure. It appears that a judiciary that is vulnerable to external pressure is generally also internally vulnerable. Conversely, low external pressure is accompanied by low internal pressure.

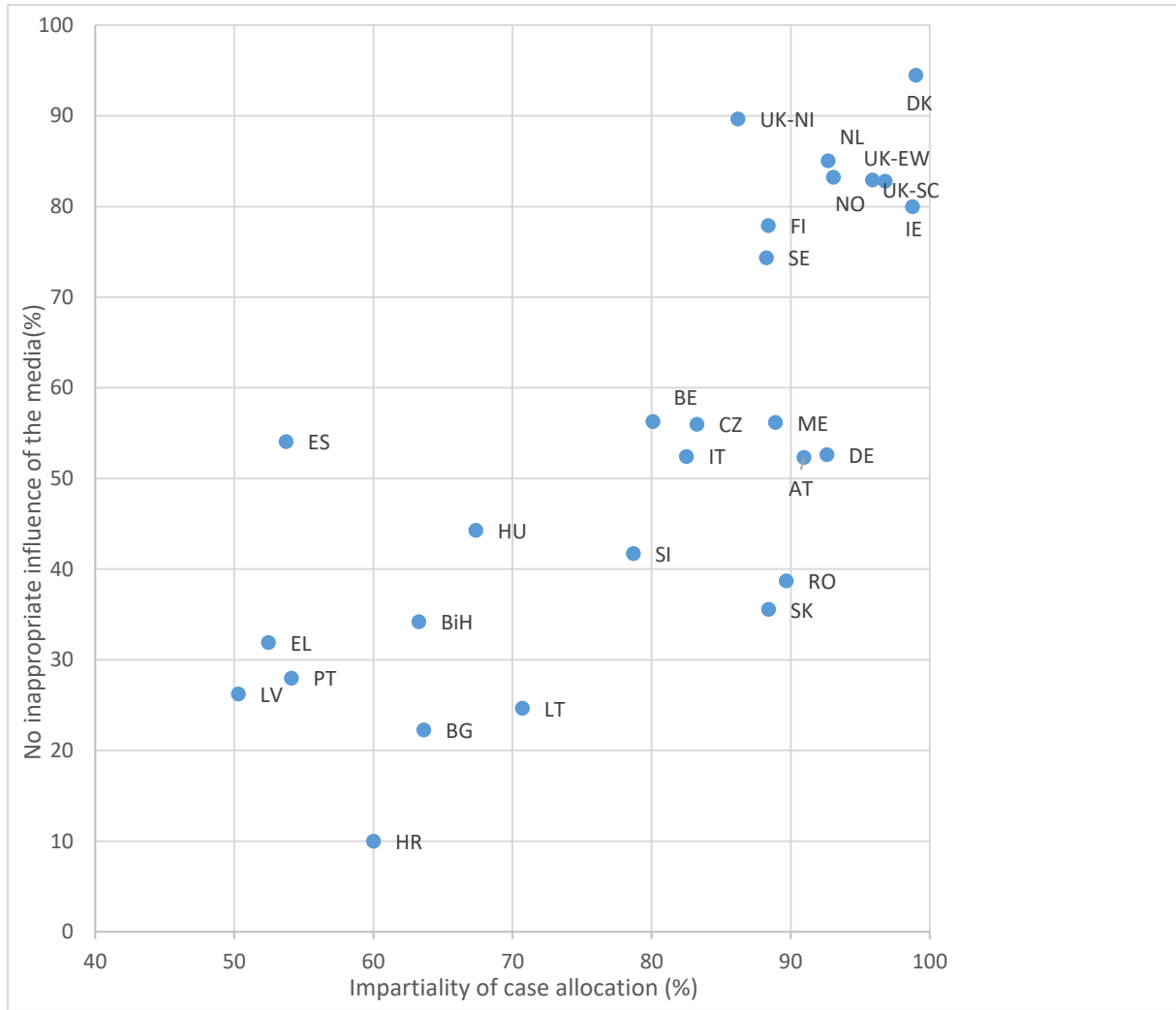


Figure 22 Absence of internal influence (impartiality of case allocation) vs absence of external influence on case handling (no improper influence of the media).<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Published in NJB (see footnote 7).



## 7. Aspects of independence: appointment and promotion of judges

Human resource decisions about judges form a key area of independence, and belong often to the primary tasks of a Council for the Judiciary. The previous survey generated discussion about the possible causes of low scores. For that reason a distinction was made in this survey between first appointment to the first and second instance courts and appointment to the Supreme Court / Court of Cassation, as the procedures for appointment are generally very different. Figures 23 and 24 present the outcomes. Figure 23 concerns first appointment to the judiciary and addresses the issue whether appointment is solely based on ability and experience. Only in a few judiciaries (nearly) full consensus is expressed that this is the case (Denmark, the Netherlands and Romania). In other judiciaries this belief does not exist at all, with at the maximum 65% of the judges in Croatia, 49% in Hungary and 38% in Bosnia and Herzegovina expressing the opposite. This remains a major issue to address.

As to appointment to the Supreme Court / Court of Cassation, the scores are even worse. 68% of the respondents from Spain, 53% from Portugal as well as Hungary and 46% from Italy, but also 34% from Germany express that appointments are not only based on ability and experience.

Promotion of judges at the first instance and appeal courts draw even worse scores (figure 25), and it is evidently difficult to organise in such a way across Europe that it is only based on ability and experience and it seen and accepted to be a such. Only, Denmark seems to succeed in this.

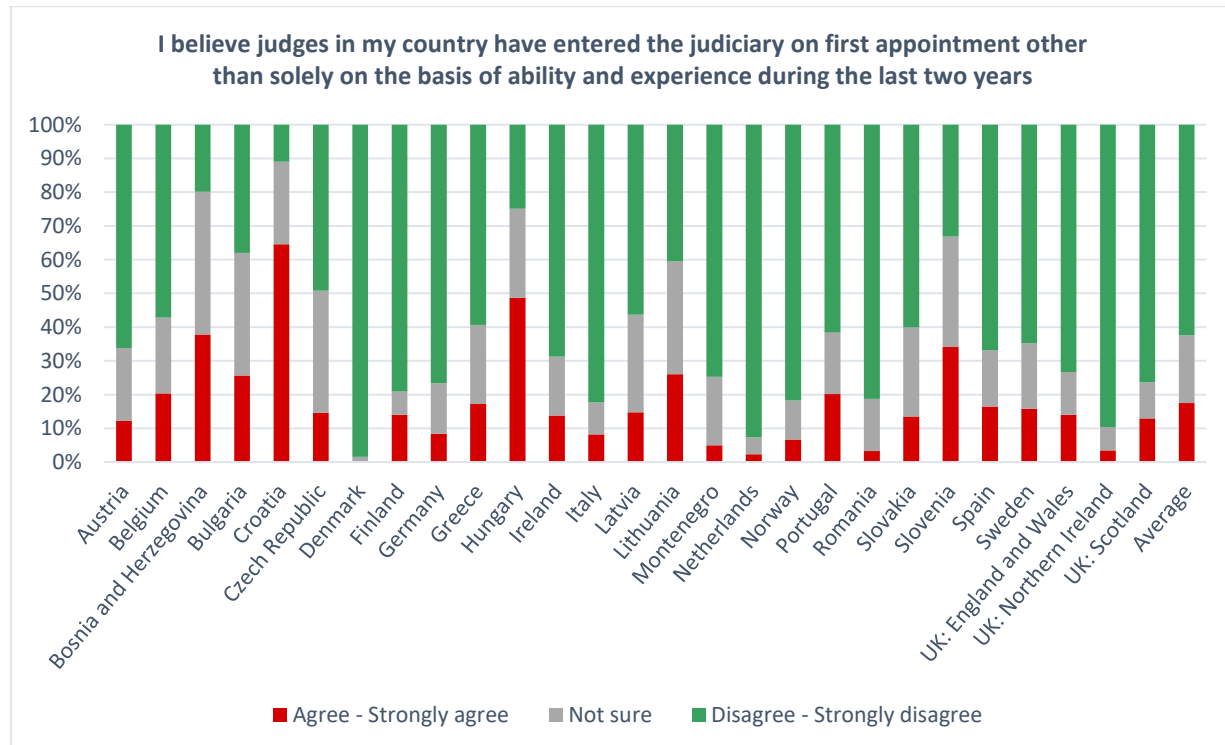


Figure 23 First appointment of judges

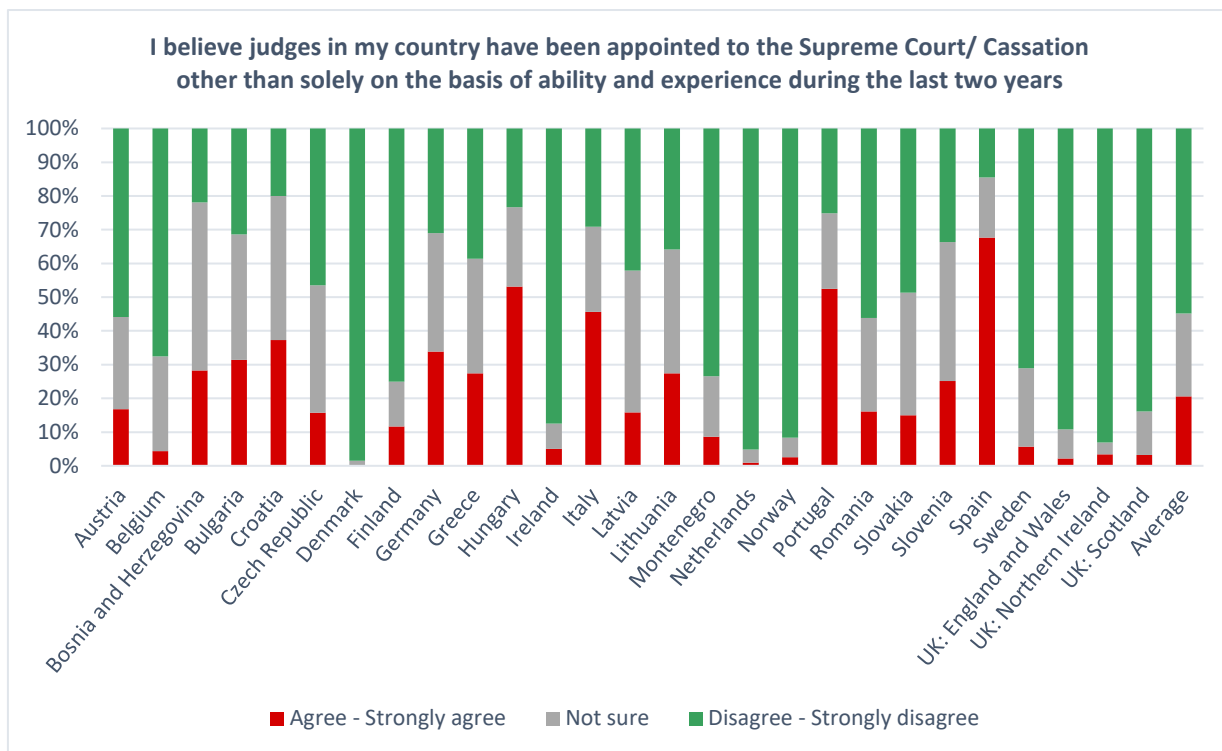


Figure 24 Appointment to supreme court/court of cassation

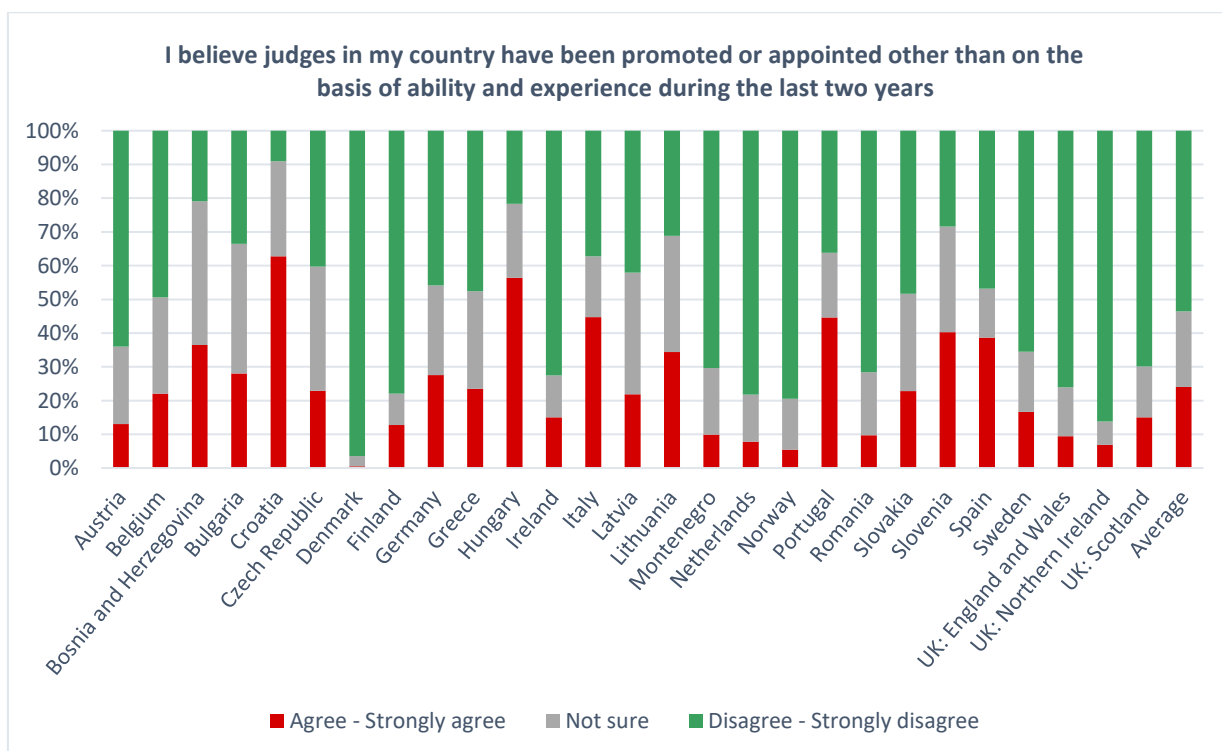


Figure 25 Promotion of judges

## 8. Aspects of independence: working conditions

The way judges can adjudicate cases may also depend on their working conditions. Judges may be fully independent in the aspects described above, but if they, for instance, lack the resources to conduct procedures in the manner they deem necessary for a fair trial, independence comes to nothing. In the survey, the respondents were therefore asked to give their opinion on several aspects of changes in their working conditions. The following figures give the outcomes.

Issues about pay, pensions and retirement age play a role in many countries, in particular, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Belgium, Greece and the UK, to such an extent that these affect independence in the eyes of the respondents. Caseload and, close related, court resources are an even larger issue than pay. In all countries, this is an issue, even in Scandinavian countries like Norway. The only exception is Denmark where less than 10% of the respondents view caseload and court resources as a threat to their independence. The issues are seen as larger in judiciaries in West- and South-Europe than in East-Europe. Finally, transfer of judges to other courts or locations is not an important issue.

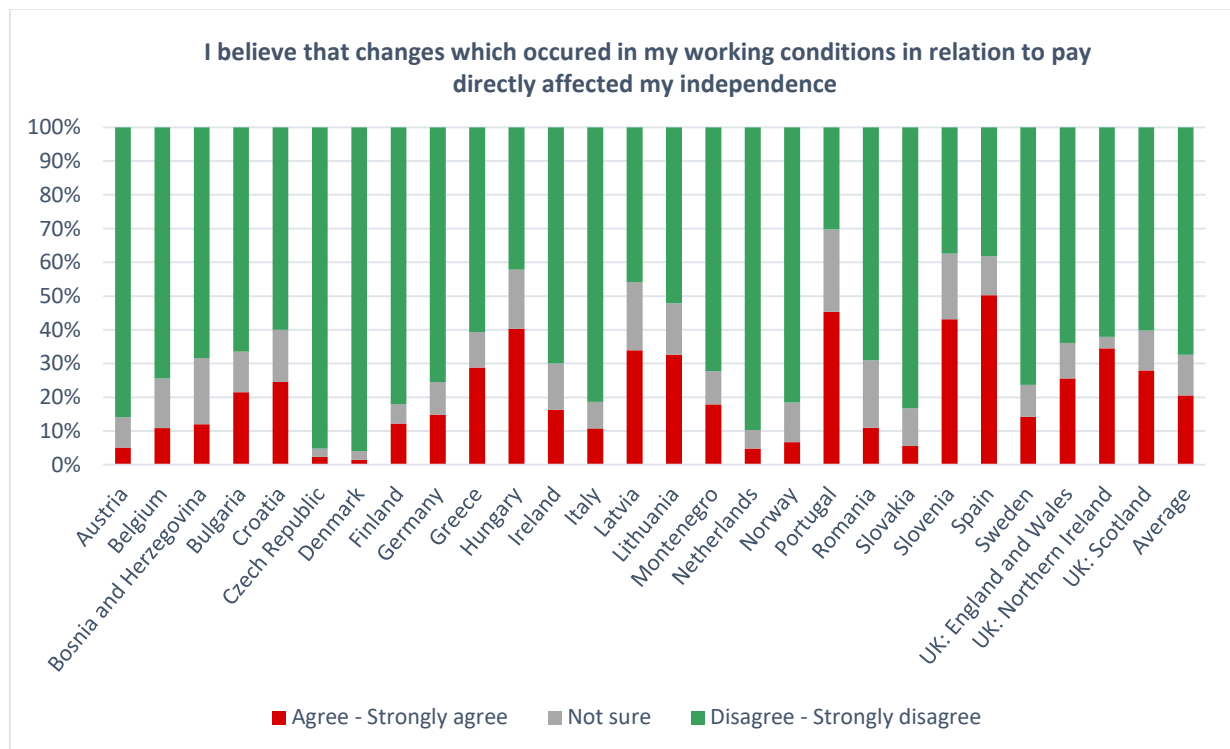


Figure 26 Impact of changes in working conditions: pay

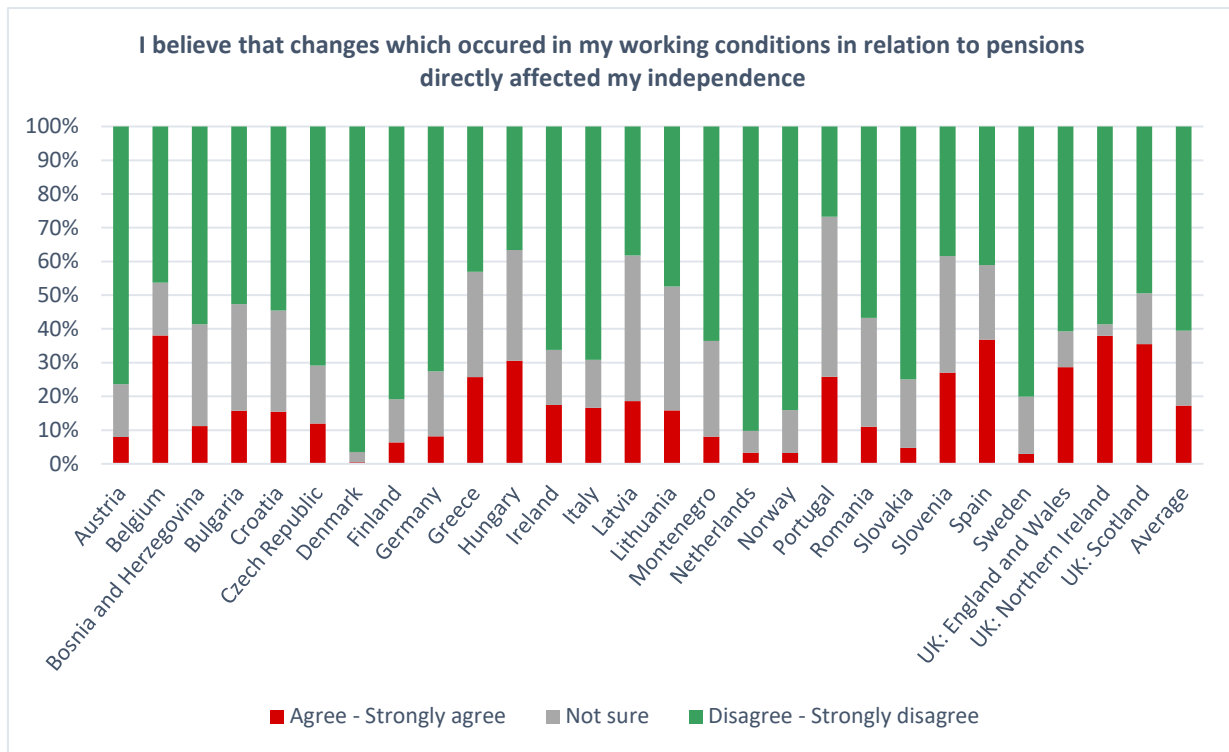


Figure 27 Impact of changes in working conditions: pensions

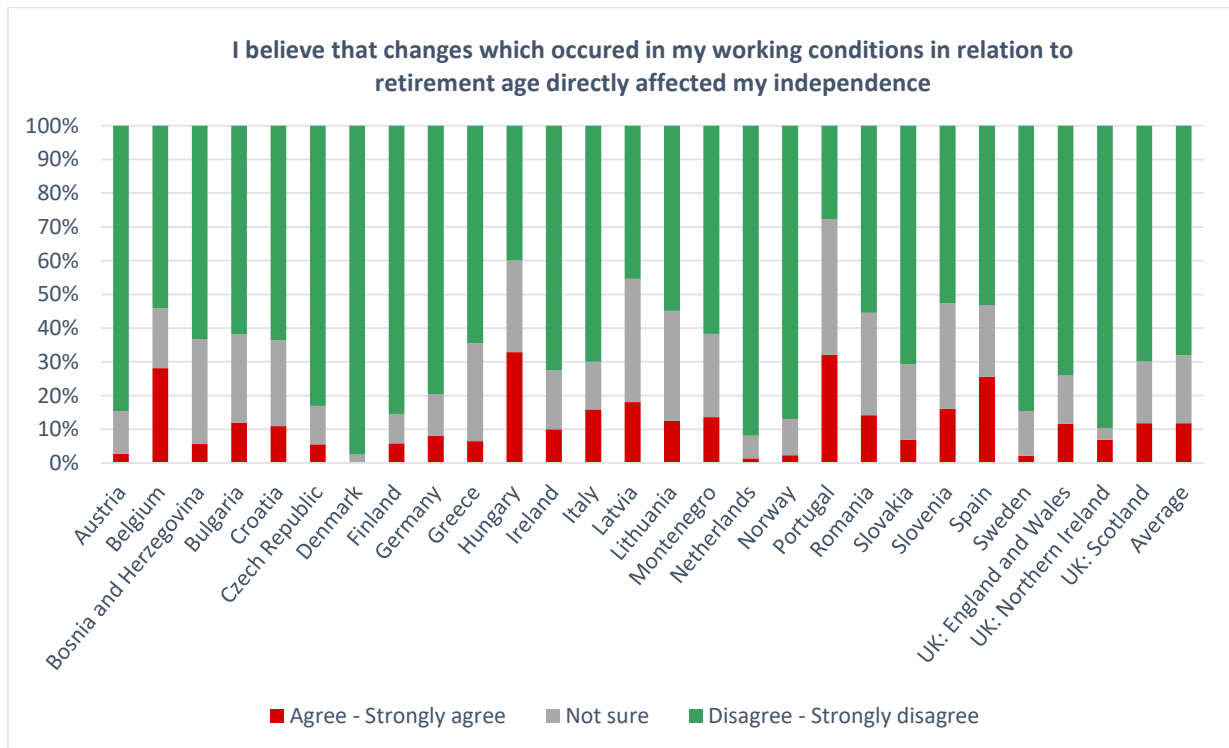


Figure 28 Impact of changes in working conditions : retirement age

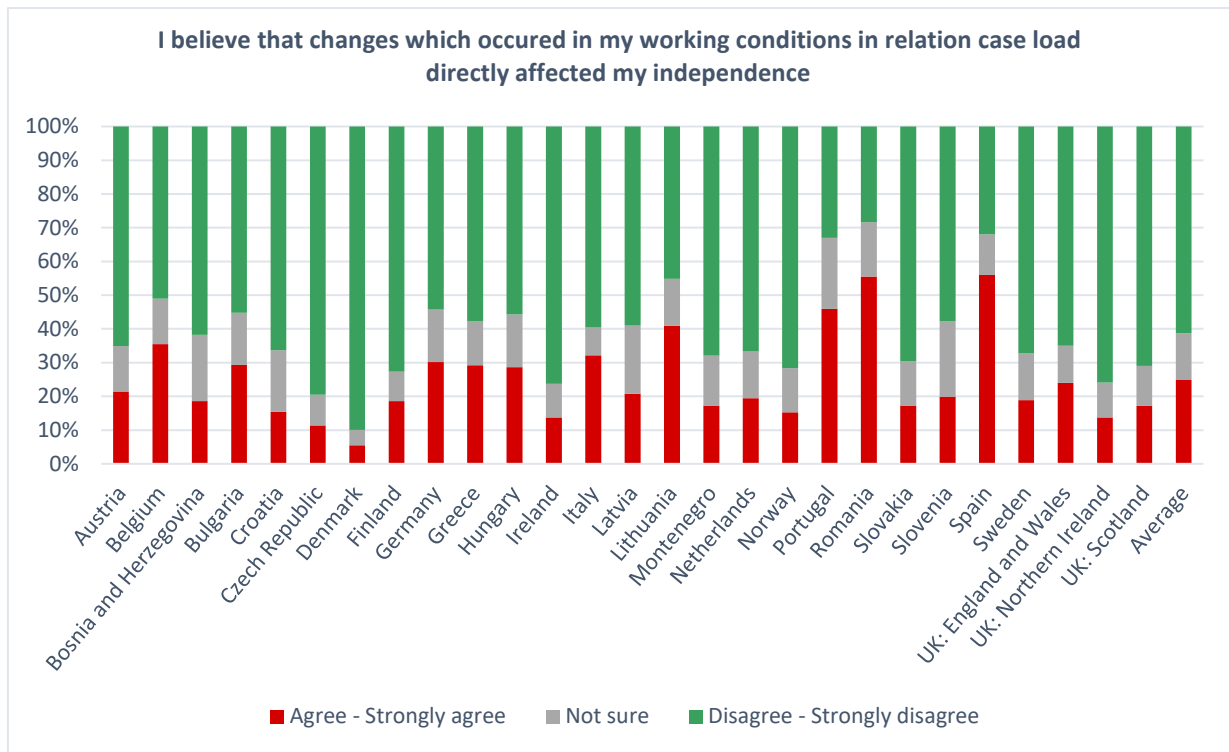


Figure 29 Impact of change in working conditions: caseload

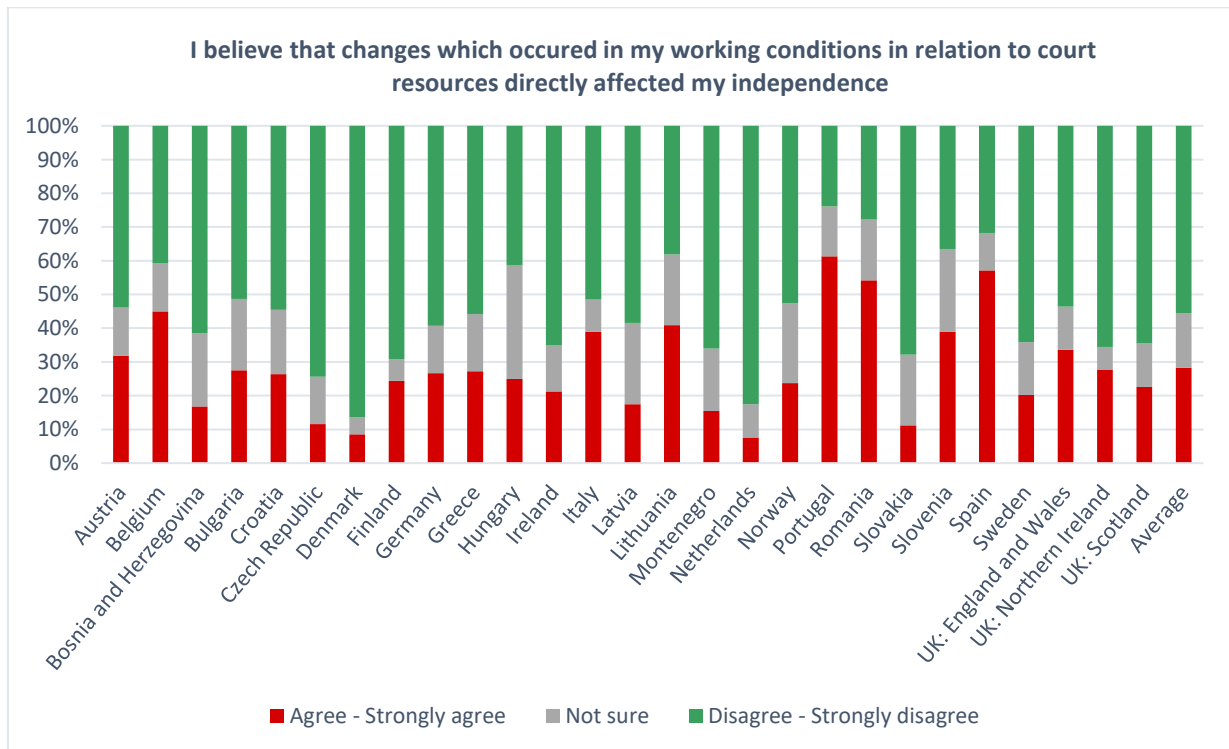


Figure 30 Impact of change of working conditions: court resources

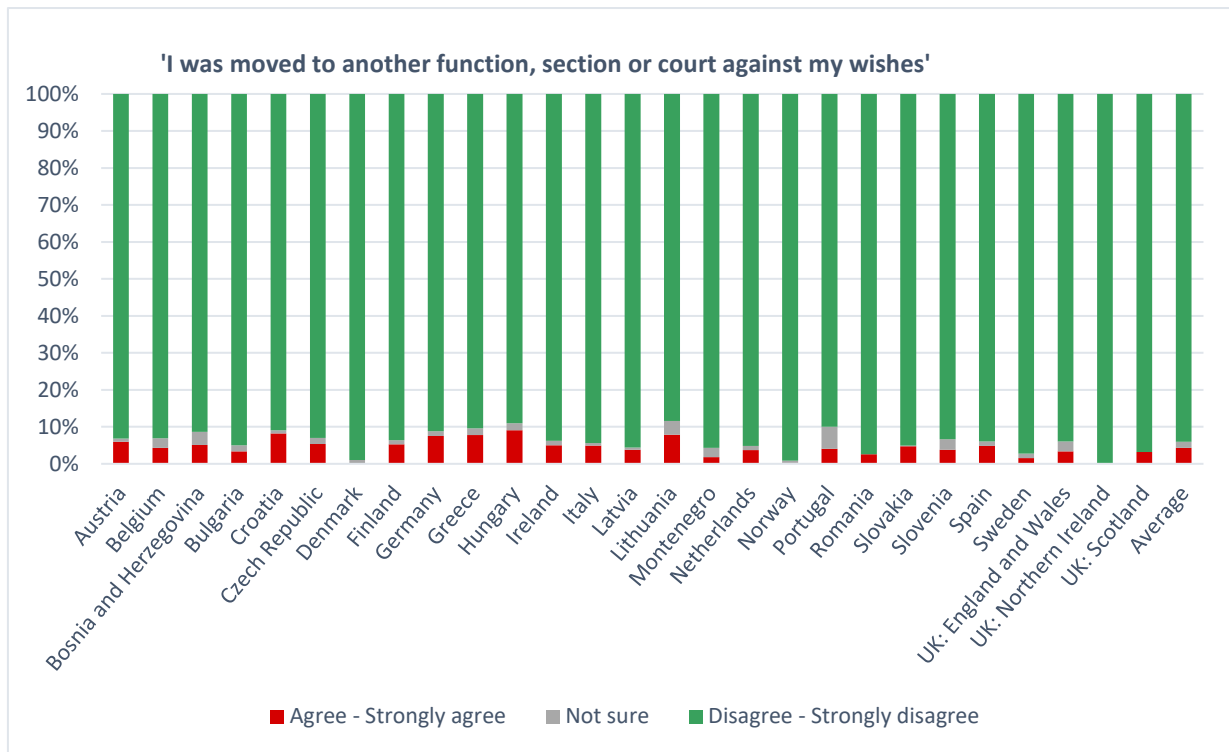


Figure 31 Impact of change in working conditions: transfer to other courts or locations

## 9. Accountability

The following three figures address some important aspects of the accountability of the judiciary. The issues included in the survey concern the adherence of judges to ethical standards, while the other two aspects are about the way the judicial authorities address judicial misconduct and judicial corruption. As to the behaviour of judges, the differences among judiciaries are relatively small. The country average is 6% of respondents disagreeing with the proposition that judges adhere to the ethical standards. With regard to the performance of the judicial authorities the outcomes differ much more among judiciaries. For Spain, Portugal and Bosnia and Herzegovina many respondents feel that the authorities do not act appropriately to judicial conduct (38%, 23% and 23%, respectively). As to the effectiveness of policies against corruption the worst scores are found for Bosnia and Herzegovina (27%), Croatia (26%), Bulgaria (21%) and Romania (23%).

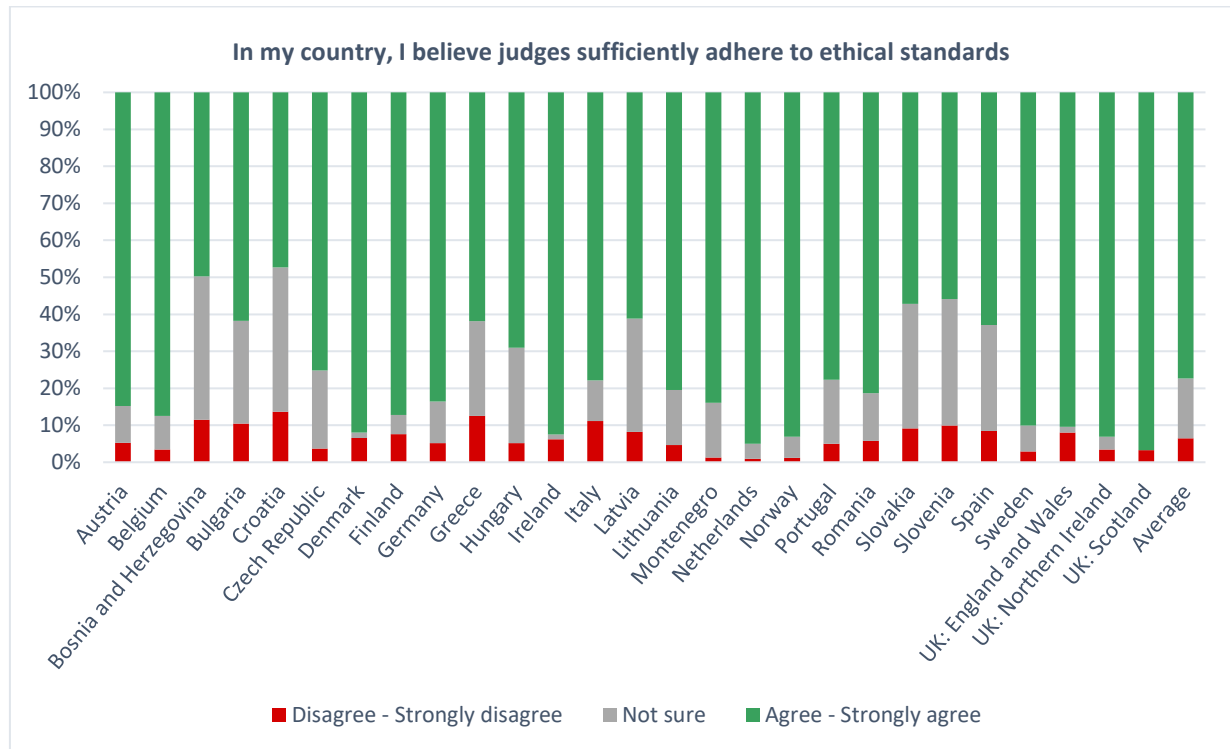


Figure 32 Adherence by judges to ethical standards

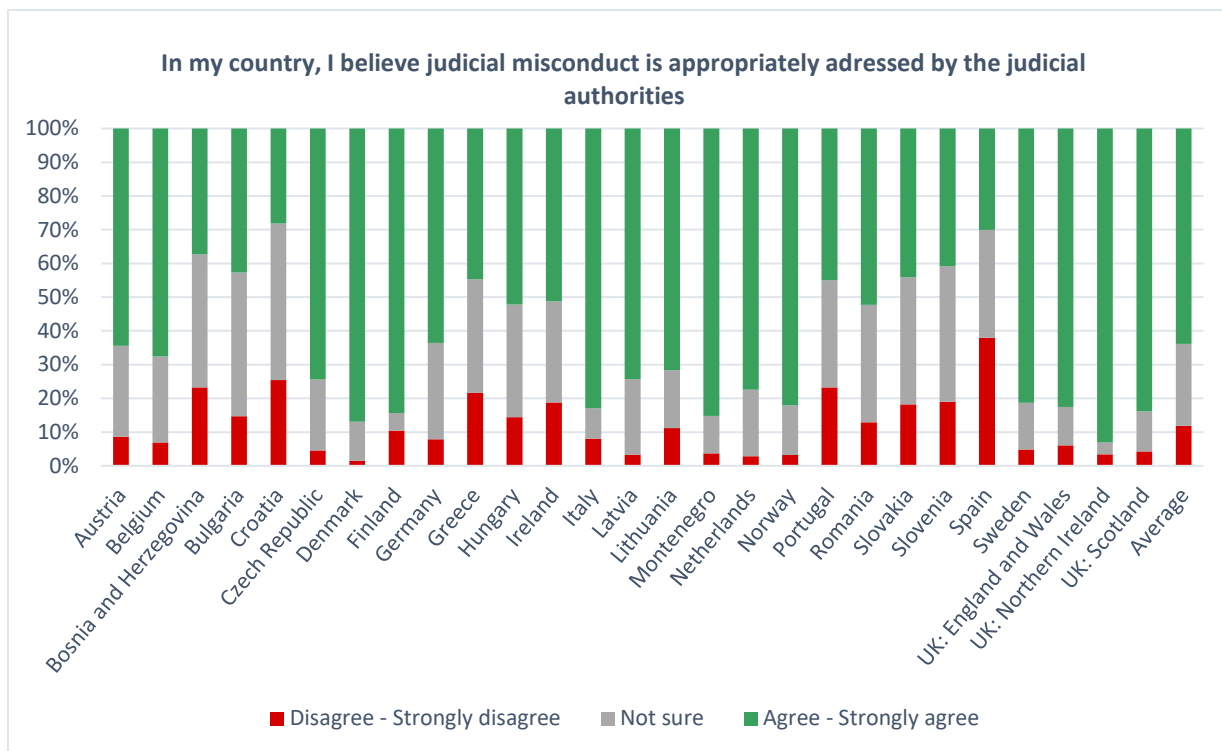


Figure 33 Handling of judicial misconduct by judicial authorities

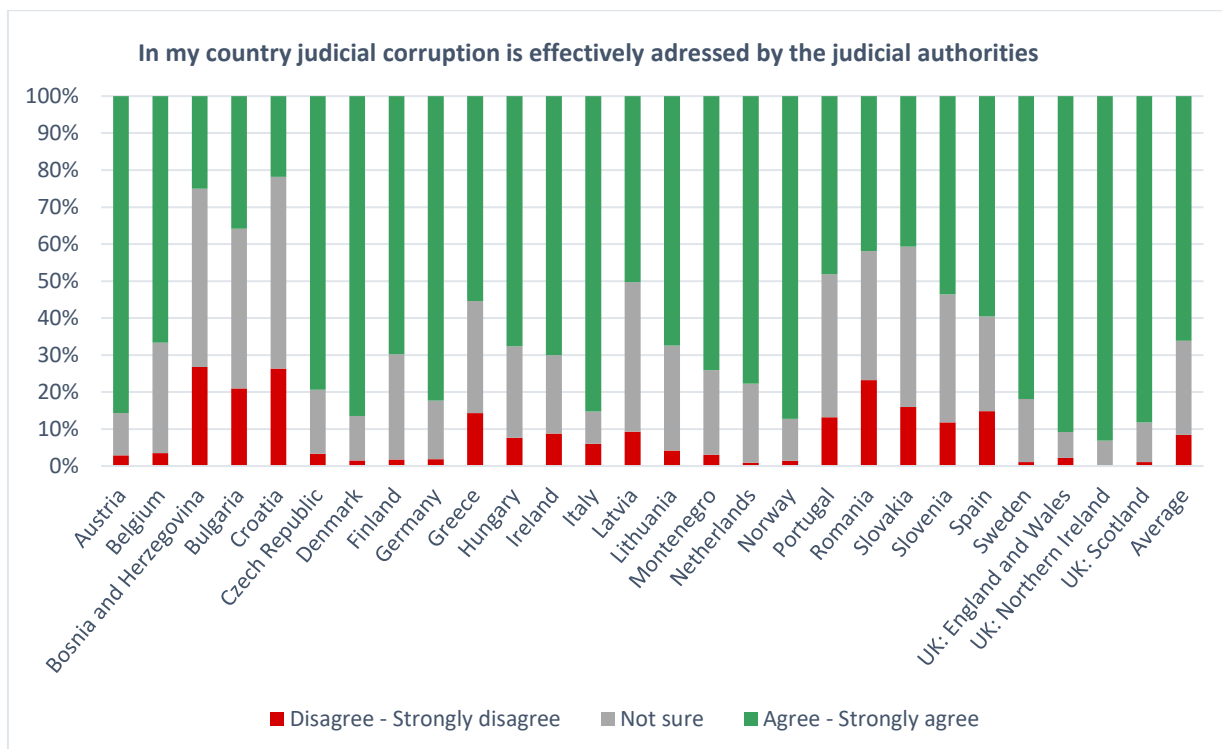


Figure 34 Handling of judicial corruption by judicial authorities



## 10. Respect for independence of judges

The independence of judges is an important element in democracies based on the rule of law. The functioning of such a system depends very much on the interaction of the three state powers and in particular the respect they show for each others' role. In the case of the judiciary this is foremost respect for the independence of the judiciary. In this section the outcomes are reported of questions about the perceptions of judges about the respect for judicial independence of a range of stakeholders in a broad sense. These stakeholders are the judicial authorities, the parties to procedures and their legal representation, and the other state powers and the (social) media. The figures show that, while some tensions exist within the judiciary and in some countries with the lawyers, judges feel much less respected by the other state powers and by the media. Compared to the previous surveys, these sentiments have become stronger.

### Judicial authorities

Judicial governance bodies (as far as these exist), the leading courts and judges associations are distinguished.

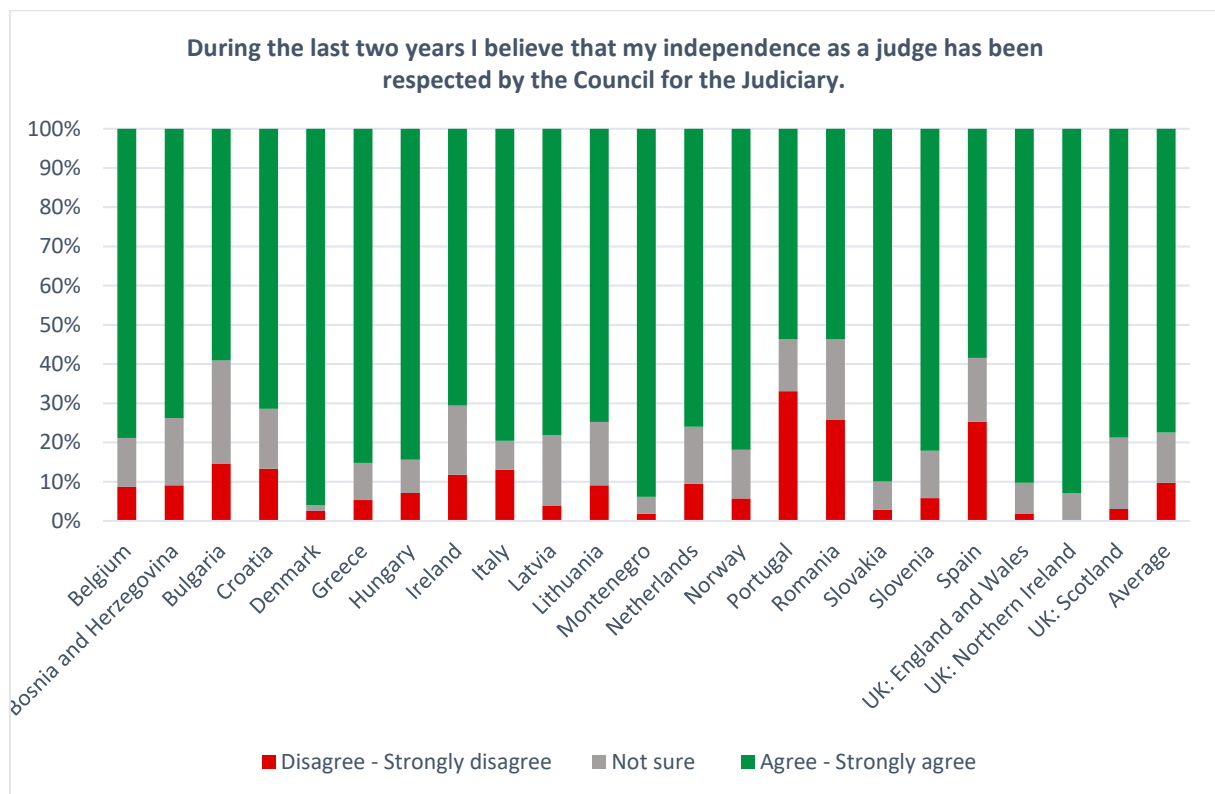


Figure 35 Respect for judicial independence by Councils of the Judiciary

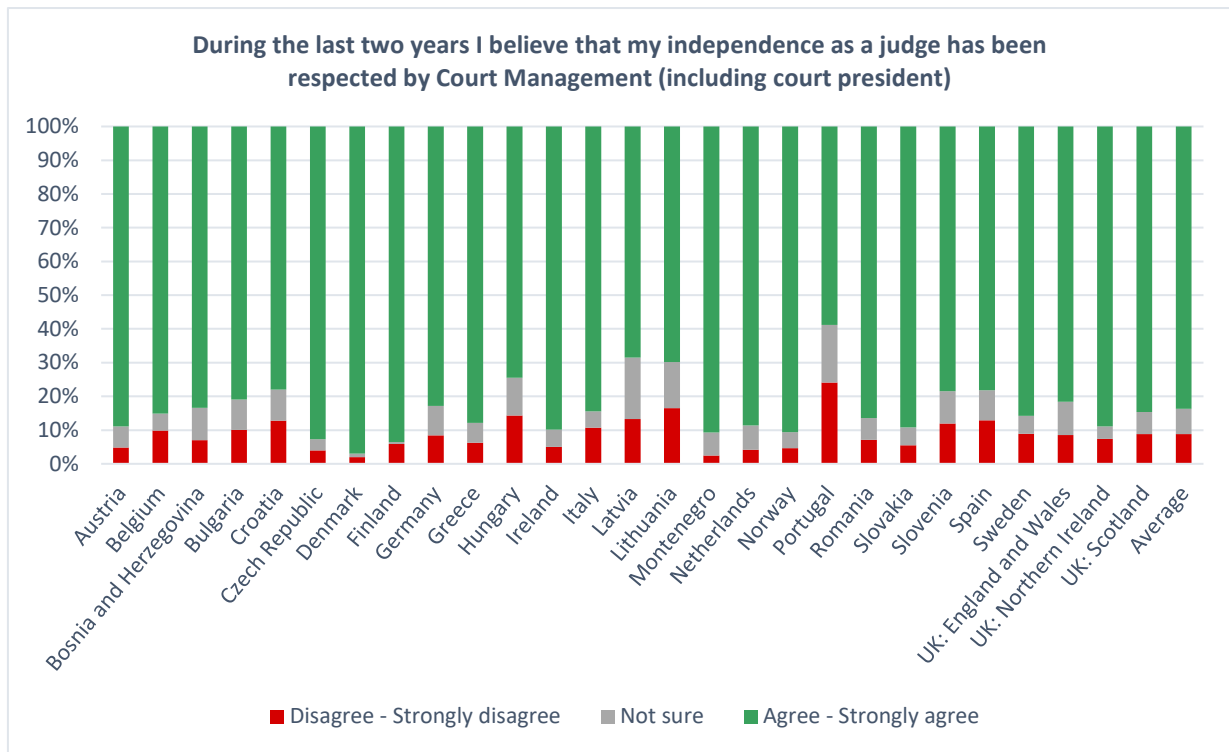


Figure 36 Respect of judicial independence by court management

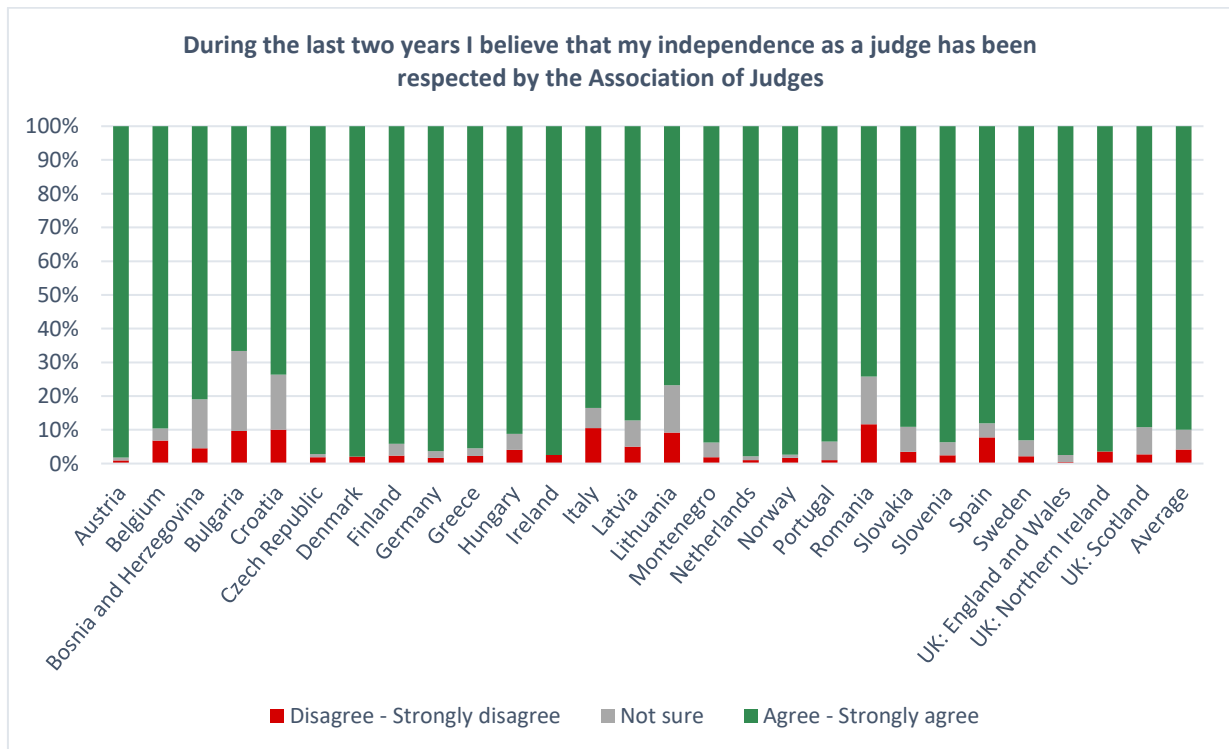


Figure 37 Respect of judicial independence by associations of judges

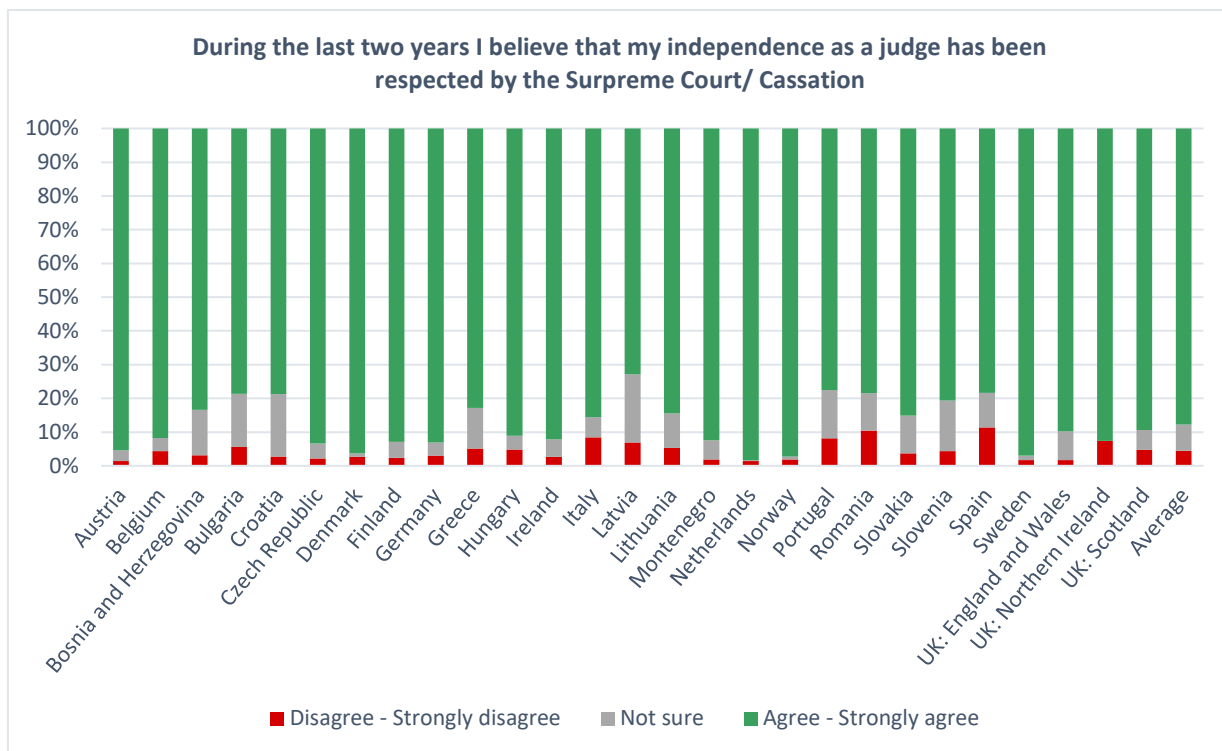


Figure 38 Respect of judicial independence by supreme court/court of cassation

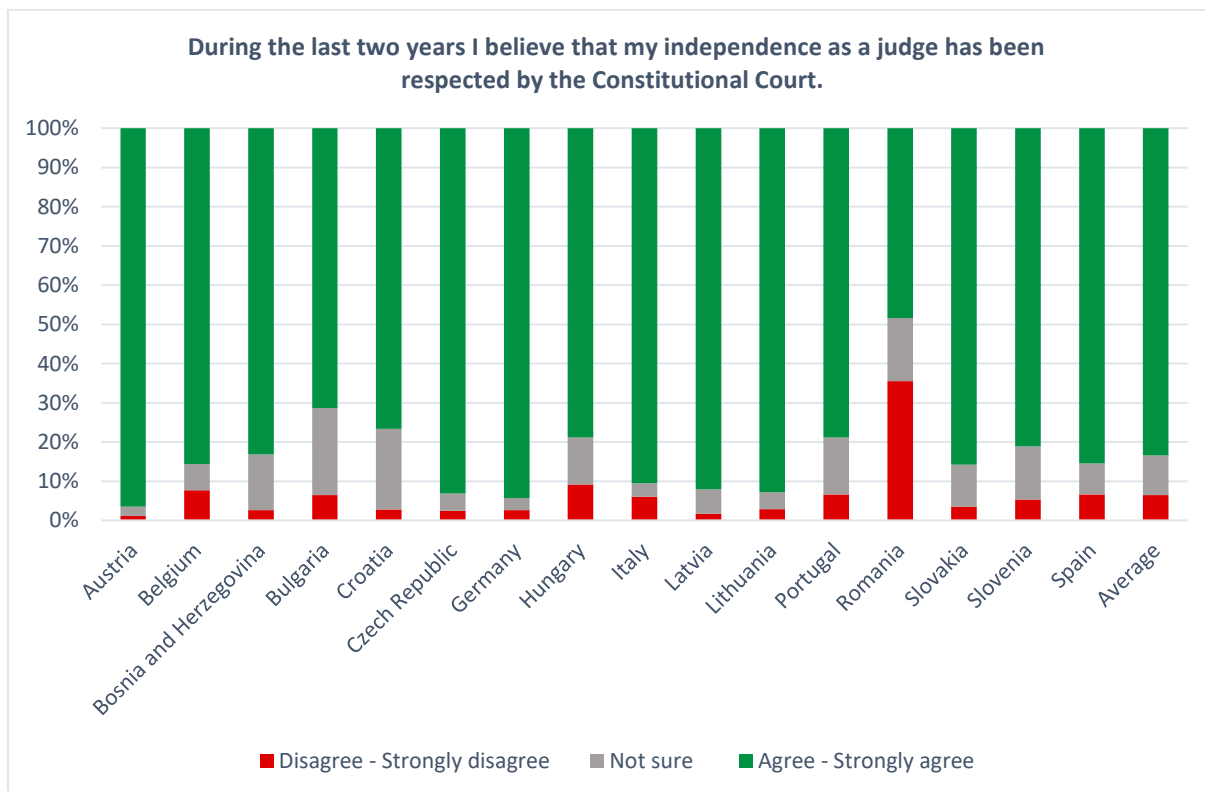


Figure 39 Respect of judicial independence by constitutional court

### Parties in procedures

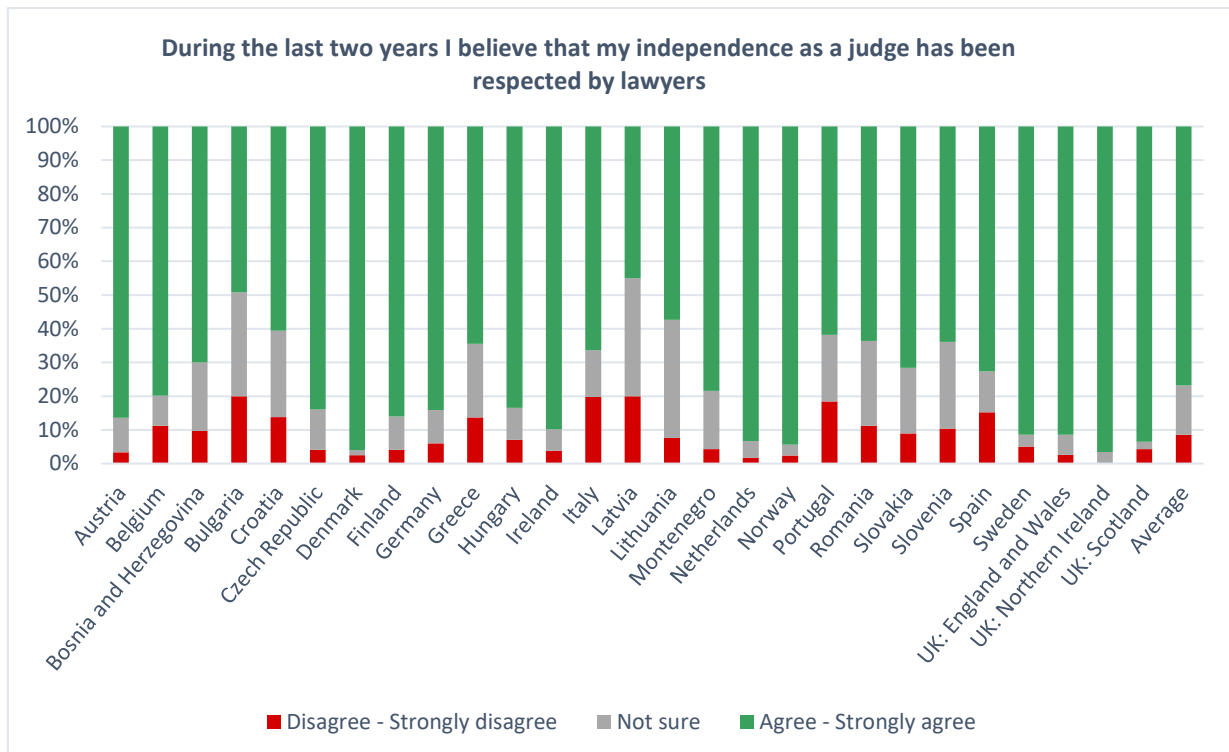


Figure 40 Respect for judicial independence by lawyers

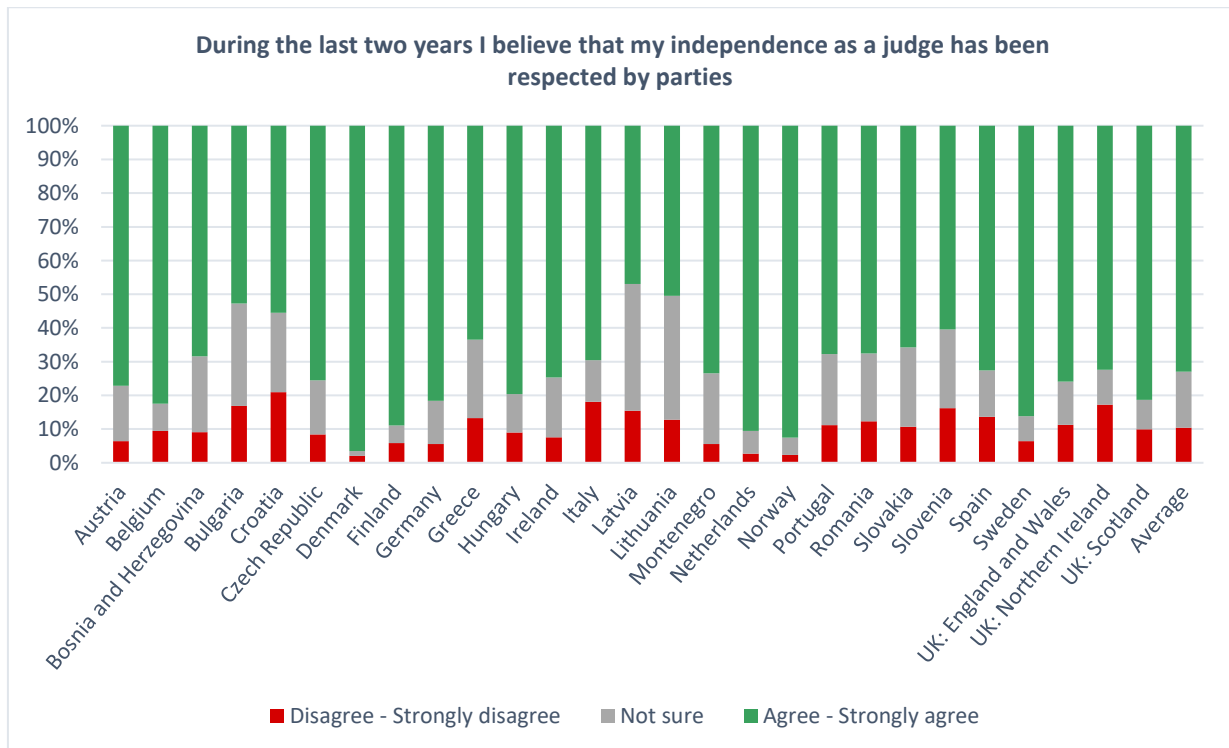


Figure 41 Respect for judicial independence by parties

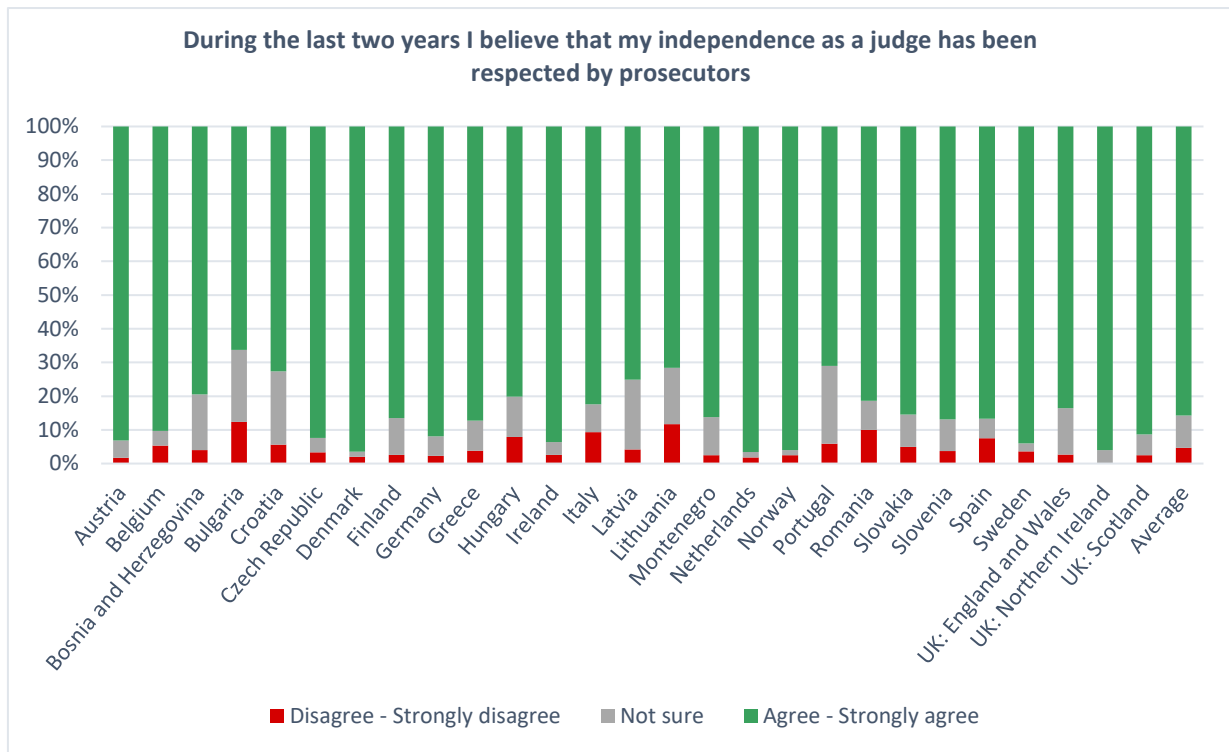


Figure 42 Respect for judicial independence by prosecutors

**Politics and media**

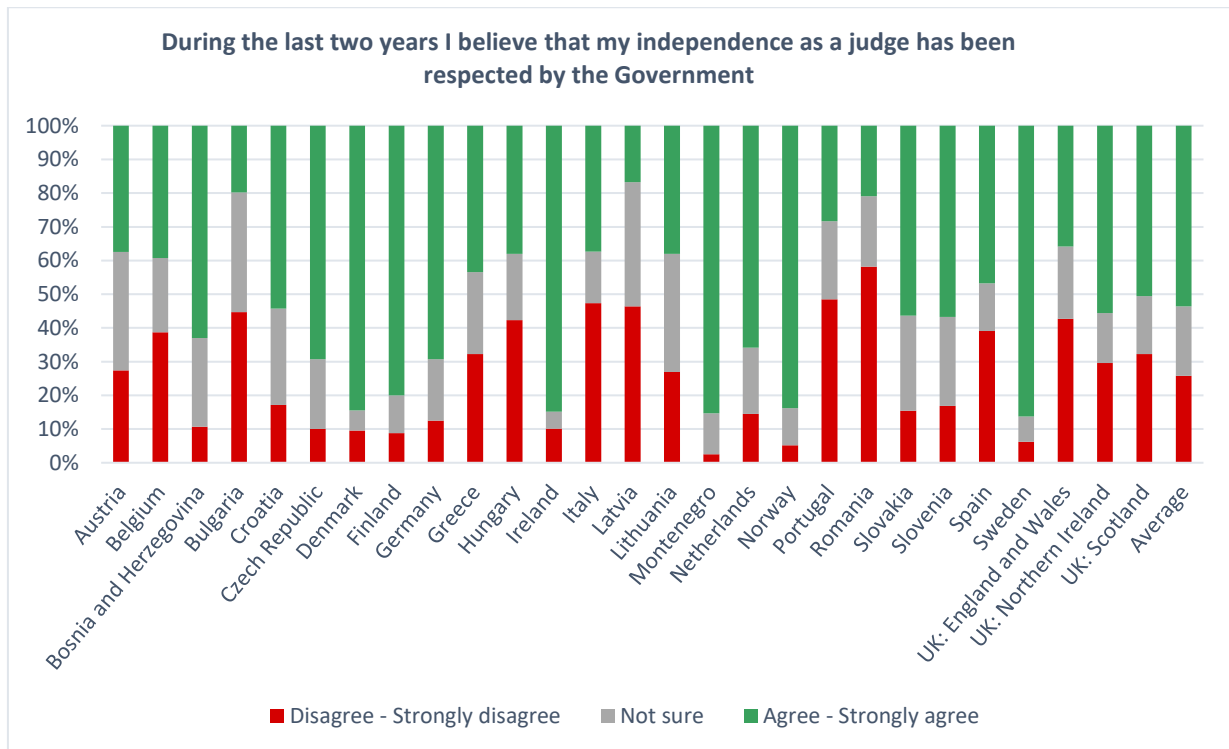


Figure 43 Respect for judicial independence by government

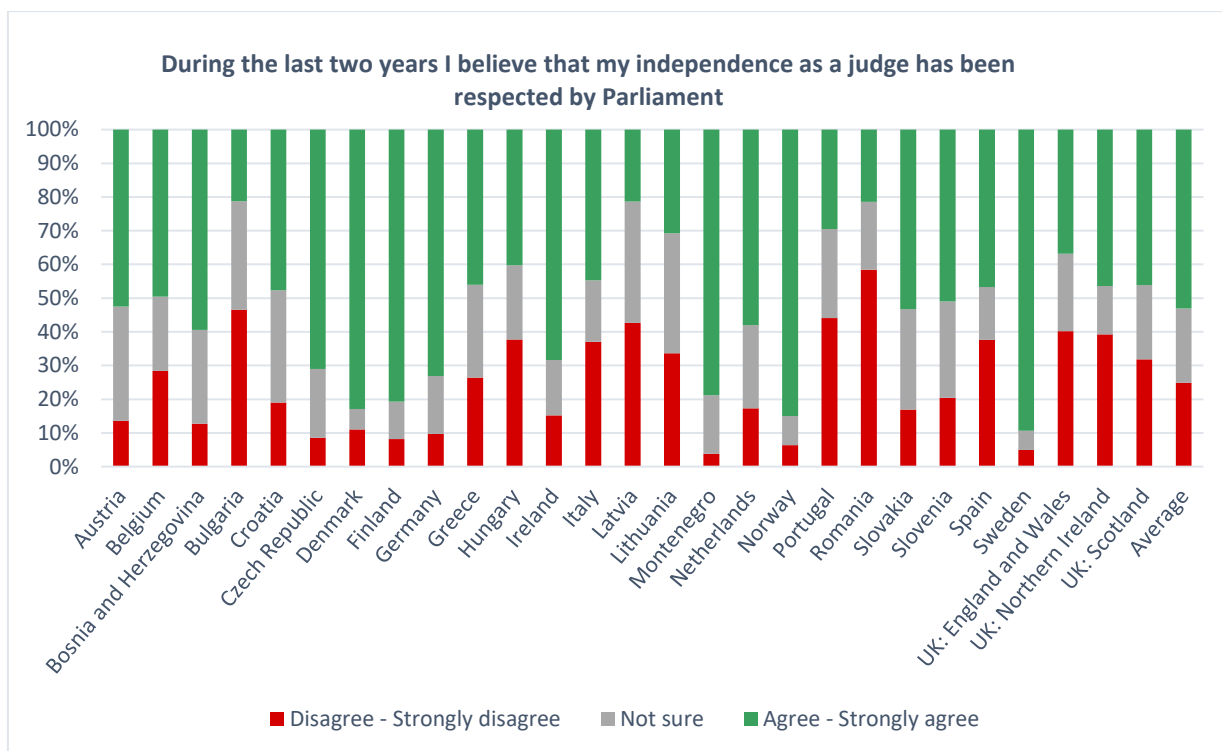


Figure 44 Respect for judicial independence by parliament

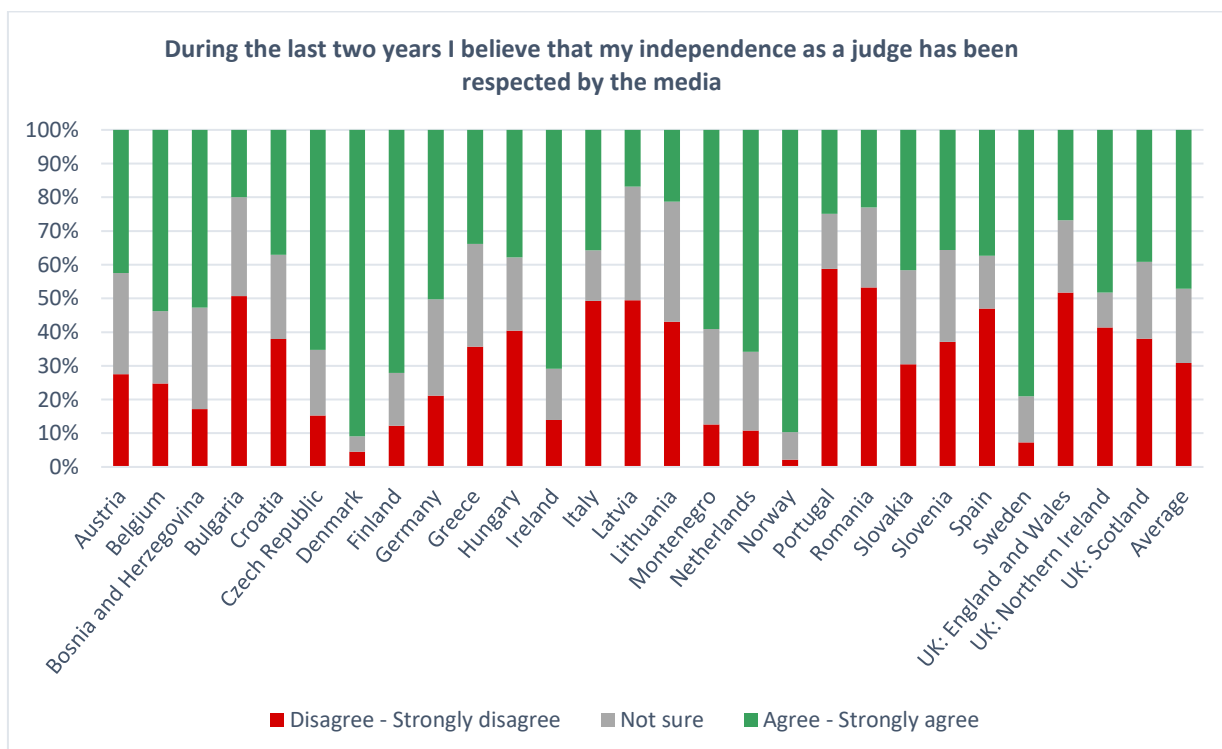


Figure 45 Respect for judicial independence by the media

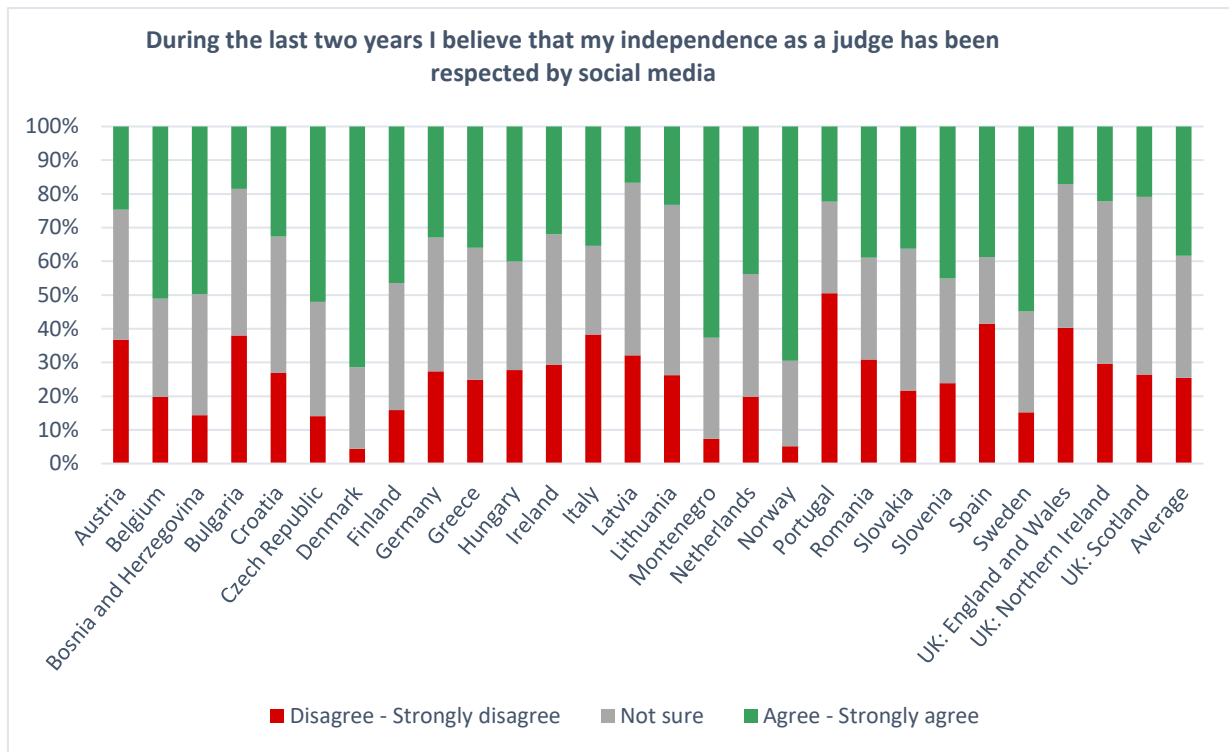


Figure 46 Respect for judicial independence by social media

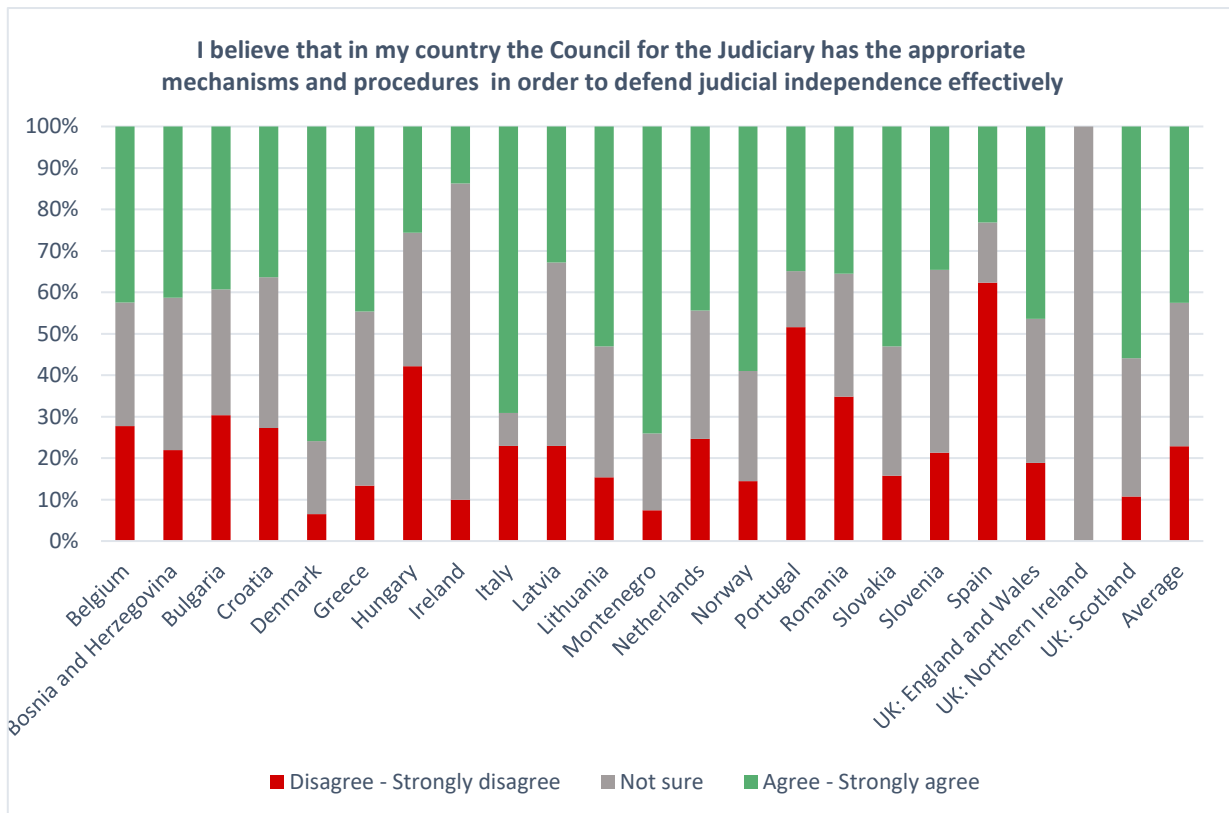


Figure 47 Mechanisms of Councils for the judiciary to defend judicial independence

## 10. Outcome of survey in tables

### Independence

#### Overall perception of independence

1. Rate the independence of the professional judges in your country on a scale of 0 - 10 (where 0 means "not independent at all" and 10 means "highest possible degree of independence").

Question 16	Respons	Av	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Austria	453	8.9	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	22	102	207	115
Belgium	231	8.4	0	1	0	0	2	5	5	27	59	101	31
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	7.1	6	4	5	10	11	54	35	68	103	49	47
Bulgaria	382	6.8	6	4	10	14	16	46	34	95	86	47	24
Croatia	110	6.6	0	1	4	9	6	17	10	14	24	15	10
Czech Republic	484	8.8	0	1	3	2	0	10	4	37	105	169	153
Denmark	199	9.8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	30	166
Finland	172	9.2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	14	67	81
Germany	2,066	8.6	1	1	4	6	6	37	54	154	547	850	406
Greece	448	8.0	0	1	3	2	5	14	23	90	142	119	49
Hungary	429	7.3	3	0	8	15	8	46	49	72	105	71	52
Ireland	80	9.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	21	47
Italy	1,274	8.4	5	1	3	6	6	23	38	137	404	385	266
Latvia	183	6.5	1	4	4	17	8	18	18	37	45	25	6
Lithuania	215	7.7	0	1	2	10	3	18	9	27	67	51	27
Montenegro	162	8.4	0	0	0	2	0	13	6	24	28	34	55
Netherlands	642	9.0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	13	112	310	198
Norway	346	9.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	43	135	152
Portugal	318	7.5	2	1	3	8	14	19	23	48	93	71	36
Romania	155	7.9	0	1	0	2	3	6	12	29	37	41	24
Slovakia	526	8.1	2	3	4	6	6	21	28	73	139	147	97
Slovenia	211	7.6	1	2	3	5	5	10	16	33	61	50	25
Spain	579	7.8	2	3	5	13	14	35	39	72	147	162	87
Sweden	647	8.6	2	0	7	11	4	11	21	50	126	214	201
United Kingdom: England	509	9.4	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	9	51	148	292
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	9.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	8	16
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	28	56
Total	11,335	8.3	32	29	69	140	118	414	441	1,158	2,660	3,555	2,719

2. Rate your own independence as a judge on a scale of 0 - 10 (where 0 means "not independent at all" and 10 means "highest possible degree of independence").

Question 17	Respons	Av	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Austria	453	9.3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	52	162	226
Belgium	231	9.1	0	2	0	0	1	2	7	11	19	84	105
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	8.4	3	2	4	6	5	27	15	25	61	80	164
Bulgaria	382	8.5	6	3	7	1	10	16	16	22	42	88	171
Croatia	110	8.1	0	1	3	3	4	8	2	9	17	21	42
Czech Republic	484	9.4	2	3	0	0	0	5	0	11	36	103	324
Denmark	199	9.8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	25	169
Finland	172	9.4	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	16	40	110
Germany	2,066	8.9	2	3	5	5	14	28	34	114	318	749	794
Greece	448	8.9	1	1	3	2	1	4	18	25	72	120	201
Hungary	429	8.8	0	0	4	1	6	20	13	30	57	94	204
Ireland	80	9.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	15	59
Italy	1,274	9.3	5	1	3	4	8	8	13	47	117	317	751
Latvia	183	7.1	1	3	5	14	8	16	11	22	37	44	22
Lithuania	215	8.3	0	2	7	4	1	10	9	13	39	62	68
Montenegro	162	9.3	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	6	13	20	113
Netherlands	642	9.2	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	14	78	253	289
Norway	346	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	30	92	214
Portugal	318	8.2	0	2	3	7	14	11	13	38	49	80	101
Romania	155	8.9	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	9	27	41	71
Slovakia	526	9.1	1	2	3	6	2	5	10	21	43	130	303
Slovenia	211	8.4	2	1	4	5	1	5	10	17	35	59	72
Spain	579	9.0	0	2	3	5	4	14	19	33	67	125	307
Sweden	647	9.1	1	0	1	6	2	8	10	22	73	189	335
United Kingdom: England	509	9.3	2	0	0	2	3	0	6	16	49	131	300
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	9.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	18
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	9.3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	28	53
Total	11,335	9.0	29	30	55	74	87	199	223	528	1,365	3,159	5,586



3. Since I started to serve as a judge my independence has Improved much, Improved a little, Stayed the same, Deteriorated a little or Deteriorated much.

<b>My independence has</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Deteriorated much</b>	<b>Deteriorated a little</b>	<b>Stayed the same</b>	<b>Improved a little</b>	<b>Improved much</b>
Austria	450	5	60	346	23	16
Belgium	230	8	53	153	9	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	15	25	256	38	58
Bulgaria	381	19	43	198	42	79
Croatia	110	5	12	67	10	16
Czech Republic	482	4	32	257	93	96
Denmark	199	2	21	172	3	1
Finland	172	2	12	135	17	6
Germany	2.060	36	246	1.345	256	177
Greece	448	16	46	296	25	65
Hungary	428	64	105	242	11	6
Ireland	80	3	8	61	2	6
Italy	1.273	34	179	891	67	102
Latvia	183	18	24	74	48	19
Lithuania	215	14	33	86	52	30
Montenegro	162	0	3	125	11	23
Netherlands	642	8	124	471	25	14
Norway	346	1	60	265	15	5
Portugal	318	81	111	104	17	5
Romania	155	14	23	69	12	37
Slovakia	524	8	28	310	68	110
Slovenia	211	8	32	117	31	23
Spain	579	66	118	348	25	22
Sweden	646	30	112	424	54	26
United Kingdom: England and Wales	508	11	108	366	15	8
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	1	5	20	0	3
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	2	21	65	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.316</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>1.644</b>	<b>7.263</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>965</b>

3a. Since I started to serve as a judge my independence has Improved much, Improved a little, Stayed the same, Deteriorated a little or Deteriorated much. Judicial experience 0-5 years

<b>My independence has</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Deteriorated much</b>	<b>Deteriorated a little</b>	<b>Stayed the same</b>	<b>Improved a little</b>	<b>Improved much</b>
Austria	44	0	5	31	3	5
Belgium	47	0	4	39	1	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	66	2	4	37	10	13
Bulgaria	32	0	2	20	2	8
Croatia	4	0	0	4	0	0
Czech Republic	71	0	3	63	4	1
Denmark	38	0	0	38	0	0
Finland	43	0	0	37	4	2
Germany	323	2	12	217	43	49
Greece	123	3	7	88	9	16
Hungary	49	3	5	39	1	1
Ireland	39	0	1	32	2	4
Italy	84	1	2	66	2	13
Latvia	18	1	2	9	5	1
Lithuania	44	4	1	31	6	2
Montenegro	30	0	1	27	2	0
Netherlands	114	0	4	98	5	7
Norway	92	0	11	75	3	3
Portugal	23	1	5	12	4	1
Romania	37	4	6	18	2	7
Slovakia	135	1	1	96	13	24
Slovenia	10	0	0	4	3	3
Spain	54	4	7	38	5	0
Sweden	136	2	10	107	7	10
United Kingdom: England and Wales	94	2	9	79	3	1
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	6	0	0	4	0	2
United Kingdom: Scotland	17	0	0	16	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.773</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1.325</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>177</b>

3b. Since I started to serve as a judge my independence has Improved much, Improved a little, Stayed the same, Deteriorated a little or Deteriorated much. Judicial experience 6-10 years

<b>My independence has</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Deteriorated much</b>	<b>Deteriorated a little</b>	<b>Stayed the same</b>	<b>Improved a little</b>	<b>Improved much</b>
Austria	57	1	7	40	6	3
Belgium	25	1	8	16	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	67	4	1	49	6	7
Bulgaria	23	0	2	14	3	4
Croatia	22	1	1	14	2	4
Czech Republic	55	0	5	38	9	3
Denmark	31	0	0	31	0	0
Finland	34	0	3	26	3	2
Germany	246	1	17	168	33	27
Greece	78	2	7	55	4	10
Hungary	57	9	20	27	1	0
Ireland	23	0	5	16	0	2
Italy	133	3	20	89	8	13
Latvia	25	3	5	11	3	3
Lithuania	35	2	9	13	8	3
Montenegro	39	0	0	29	5	5
Netherlands	107	0	19	81	4	3
Norway	62	0	10	51	1	0
Portugal	44	11	16	15	2	0
Romania	51	4	12	24	3	8
Slovakia	43	1	3	27	7	5
Slovenia	20	1	5	8	3	3
Spain	86	7	15	58	3	3
Sweden	187	5	25	132	18	7
United Kingdom: England and Wales	160	0	31	122	3	4
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	6	1	2	3	0	0
United Kingdom: Scotland	26	0	6	18	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.742</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>1.175</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>121</b>

3c. Since I started to serve as a judge my independence has Improved much, Improved a little, Stayed the same, Deteriorated a little or Deteriorated much. Judicial experience 11-15 years

<b>My independence has</b>	Response	Deteriorated much	Deteriorated a little	Stayed the same	Improved a little	Improved much
Austria	76	2	13	55	2	4
Belgium	39	1	14	22	1	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	71	3	6	46	3	13
Bulgaria	82	6	9	48	7	12
Croatia	10	0	2	7	1	0
Czech Republic	52	0	4	28	18	2
Denmark	64	0	10	54	0	0
Finland	27	0	4	21	2	0
Germany	250	4	40	155	34	17
Greece	78	3	10	54	1	10
Hungary	68	17	14	35	1	1
Ireland	12	3	1	8	0	0
Italy	103	3	15	76	3	6
Latvia	56	5	8	23	16	4
Lithuania	39	3	5	12	15	4
Montenegro	26	0	2	20	0	4
Netherlands	118	1	21	89	4	3
Norway	67	0	19	43	3	2
Portugal	67	17	25	21	1	3
Romania	22	2	3	14	2	1
Slovakia	85	1	5	54	12	13
Slovenia	66	2	13	38	9	4
Spain	54	6	13	33	1	1
Sweden	132	7	37	77	9	2
United Kingdom: England and Wales	111	5	29	73	3	1
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	7	0	1	6	0	0
United Kingdom: Scotland	17	2	4	11	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.799</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1.123</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>108</b>

3d. Since I started to serve as a judge my independence has Improved much, Improved a little, Stayed the same, Deteriorated a little or Deteriorated much. Judicial experience 16-20 years

<b>My independence has</b>	Response	Deteriorated much	Deteriorated a little	Stayed the same	Improved a little	Improved much
Austria	61	0	8	48	3	2
Belgium	50	3	10	33	3	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	60	0	3	41	8	8
Bulgaria	99	6	13	46	12	22
Croatia	25	2	2	15	3	3
Czech Republic	107	1	11	57	29	9
Denmark	27	0	6	20	1	0
Finland	29	1	2	24	1	1
Germany	289	4	44	172	47	22
Greece	83	3	16	50	7	7
Hungary	73	11	15	45	2	0
Ireland	4	0	0	4	0	0
Italy	147	5	28	96	10	8
Latvia	19	2	3	5	6	3
Lithuania	38	2	7	14	9	6
Montenegro	16	0	0	9	1	6
Netherlands	131	3	34	87	6	1
Norway	53	0	8	41	4	0
Portugal	84	32	32	17	3	0
Romania	12	0	1	4	3	4
Slovakia	65	2	4	41	11	7
Slovenia	41	0	6	25	7	3
Spain	103	20	23	52	4	4
Sweden	89	5	17	52	13	2
United Kingdom: England and Wales	91	3	22	60	5	1
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	6	0	1	4	0	1
United Kingdom: Scotland	25	0	11	13	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.827</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1.075</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>122</b>

3e. Since I started to serve as a judge my independence has Improved much, Improved a little, Stayed the same, Deteriorated a little or Deteriorated much. Judicial experience 21-25 years

<b>My independence has</b>	Response	Deteriorated much	Deteriorated a little	Stayed the same	Improved a little	Improved much
Austria	78	2	14	61	1	0
Belgium	34	1	10	21	1	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	57	1	8	37	3	8
Bulgaria	78	6	10	35	10	17
Croatia	22	1	5	11	1	4
Czech Republic	66	2	6	30	10	18
Denmark	16	1	1	13	1	0
Finland	9	0	3	5	1	0
Germany	332	5	49	226	30	22
Greece	46	2	4	25	2	13
Hungary	58	9	17	29	2	1
Ireland	2	0	1	1	0	0
Italy	228	6	44	152	12	14
Latvia	35	6	4	11	9	5
Lithuania	27	2	5	10	7	3
Montenegro	15	0	0	9	2	4
Netherlands	82	2	23	54	3	0
Norway	30	0	5	22	3	0
Portugal	63	15	21	23	3	1
Romania	31	4	1	8	2	16
Slovakia	57	0	3	33	9	12
Slovenia	38	3	8	21	1	5
Spain	49	5	10	28	3	3
Sweden	32	2	6	21	2	1
United Kingdom: England and Wales	27	1	10	15	0	1
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	2	0	1	1	0	0
United Kingdom: Scotland	5	0	0	4	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.519</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>150</b>

3f. Since I started to serve as a judge my independence has Improved much, Improved a little, Stayed the same, Deteriorated a little or Deteriorated much. Judicial experience over 25 years

<b>My independence has</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Deteriorated much</b>	<b>Deteriorated a little</b>	<b>Stayed the same</b>	<b>Improved a little</b>	<b>Improved much</b>
Austria	134	0	13	111	8	2
Belgium	35	2	7	22	3	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	71	5	3	46	8	9
Bulgaria	67	1	7	35	8	16
Croatia	27	1	2	16	3	5
Czech Republic	131	1	3	41	23	63
Denmark	23	1	4	16	1	1
Finland	30	1	0	22	6	1
Germany	620	20	84	407	69	40
Greece	40	3	2	24	2	9
Hungary	123	15	34	67	4	3
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	578	16	70	412	32	48
Latvia	30	1	2	15	9	3
Lithuania	32	1	6	6	7	12
Montenegro	36	0	0	31	1	4
Netherlands	90	2	23	62	3	0
Norway	42	1	7	33	1	0
Portugal	37	5	12	16	4	0
Romania	2	0	0	1	0	1
Slovakia	139	3	12	59	16	49
Slovenia	36	2	0	21	8	5
Spain	233	24	50	139	9	11
Sweden	70	9	17	35	5	4
United Kingdom: England and Wales	25	0	7	17	1	0
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	2	0	0	2	0	0
United Kingdom: Scotland	3	0	0	3	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.656</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1.659</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>287</b>

## Aspects of independence: implementation of judgments

4. In the last two years, I believe judgements that went against the interests of the government were usually implemented/enforced in my country.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	322	86	45
Belgium	231	113	88	30
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	76	188	128
Bulgaria	382	75	229	78
Croatia	110	39	46	25
Czech Republic	484	172	264	48
Denmark	199	107	53	39
Finland	172	120	32	20
Germany	2.066	1.459	330	277
Greece	448	122	185	141
Hungary	429	108	170	151
Ireland	80	68	4	8
Italy	1.274	263	331	680
Latvia	183	28	105	50
Lithuania	215	50	89	76
Montenegro	162	66	48	48
Netherlands	642	476	116	50
Norway	346	259	34	53
Portugal	318	103	169	46
Romania	155	35	84	36
Slovakia	526	104	315	107
Slovenia	211	67	93	51
Spain	579	284	148	147
Sweden	647	505	80	62
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	392	68	49
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	19	3	7
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	74	9	10
Total	11.335	5.506	3.367	2.462



## Aspects of independence: case-related external pressure

5a. During the last two years I have been under inappropriate pressure to take a decision in a case or part of a case in a specific way.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	14	3	436
Belgium	231	17	7	207
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	13	19	360
Bulgaria	382	24	14	344
Croatia	110	17	5	88
Czech Republic	484	17	8	459
Denmark	199	2	0	197
Finland	172	8	2	162
Germany	2.066	58	36	1.972
Greece	448	20	10	418
Hungary	429	11	20	398
Ireland	80	2	0	78
Italy	1.274	62	14	1.198
Latvia	183	34	25	124
Lithuania	215	27	20	168
Montenegro	162	0	4	158
Netherlands	642	16	4	622
Norway	346	10	3	333
Portugal	318	21	15	282
Romania	155	2	1	152
Slovakia	526	21	10	495
Slovenia	211	15	11	185
Spain	579	51	25	503
Sweden	647	44	16	587
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	23	9	477
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	0	0	29
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	3	1	89
Total	11.335	532	282	10.521

5b. During the last two years I have been under inappropriate pressure to take a decision in a case or part of a case in a specific way. If you agree or strongly agree, did this occur very rarely, occasionally or regularly.

	Response	Regularly	Occasionally	Very rarely	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	1	5	8	3	436
Belgium	231	3	6	8	7	207
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	1	7	5	19	360
Bulgaria	382	4	10	10	14	344
Croatia	110	0	10	7	5	88
Czech Republic	484	1	5	11	8	459
Denmark	199	0	0	2	0	197
Finland	172	0	1	7	2	162
Germany	2.066	12	32	14	36	1.972
Greece	448	2	8	10	10	418
Hungary	429	1	4	6	20	398
Ireland	80	0	2	0	0	78
Italy	1.274	5	27	30	14	1.198
Latvia	183	2	24	8	25	124
Lithuania	215	7	9	11	20	168
Montenegro	162	0	0	0	4	158
Netherlands	642	4	6	6	4	622
Norway	346	0	7	3	3	333
Portugal	318	4	9	8	15	282
Romania	155	2	0	0	1	152
Slovakia	526	1	5	15	10	495
Slovenia	211	1	10	4	11	185
Spain	579	4	33	14	25	503
Sweden	647	3	15	26	16	587
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	3	9	11	9	477
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	0	0	0	0	29
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	1	2	0	1	89
Total	11.335	62	246	224	282	10.521

6a. I believe that in my country during the last two years individual judges have accepted bribes (receiving money) or have engaged in other forms of corruption (accepted non-monetary gifts or favours) as an inducement to decide case(s) in a specific way.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	1	47	405
Belgium	231	2	33	196
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	60	189	143
Bulgaria	382	97	185	100
Croatia	110	23	50	37
Czech Republic	484	41	176	267
Denmark	199	0	0	199
Finland	172	2	1	169
Germany	2.066	37	161	1.868
Greece	448	61	184	203
Hungary	429	36	94	299
Ireland	80	0	1	79
Italy	1.274	519	388	367
Latvia	183	33	92	58
Lithuania	215	39	102	74
Montenegro	162	1	24	137
Netherlands	642	3	14	625
Norway	346	0	8	338
Portugal	318	60	75	183
Romania	155	26	67	62
Slovakia	526	58	187	281
Slovenia	211	21	57	133
Spain	579	57	101	421
Sweden	647	6	20	621
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	2	6	501
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	0	0	29
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	1	0	92
Total	11.335	1.186	2.262	7.887

6b. I believe that in my country during the last two years individual judges have accepted bribes (receiving money) or have engaged in other forms of corruption (accepted non-monetary gifts or favours) as an inducement to decide case(s) in a specific way. If you agree or strongly agree, did this occur very rarely, occasionally or regularly.

	Response	Regularly	Occasionally	Very rarely	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	0	0	1	47	405
Belgium	231	0	1	1	33	196
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	11	37	12	189	143
Bulgaria	377	16	56	20	185	100
Croatia	110	2	15	6	50	37
Czech Republic	484	1	11	29	176	267
Denmark	199	0	0	0	0	199
Finland	172	1	1	0	1	169
Germany	2.066	4	10	23	161	1.868
Greece	447	6	35	19	184	203
Hungary	429	6	13	17	94	299
Ireland	80	0	0	0	1	79
Italy	1.271	14	166	336	388	367
Latvia	183	2	19	12	92	58
Lithuania	215	3	25	11	102	74
Montenegro	162	0	1	0	24	137
Netherlands	642	1	2	0	14	625
Norway	346	0	0	0	8	338
Portugal	318	1	20	39	75	183
Romania	154	0	13	12	67	62
Slovakia	523	7	33	15	187	281
Slovenia	211	1	14	6	57	133
Spain	578	15	32	9	101	421
Sweden	647	2	3	1	20	621
United Kingdom: England and Wales	508	1	0	0	6	501
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	0	0	0	0	29
United Kingdom: Scotland	92	0	0	0	0	92
Total	11.319	94	507	569	2.262	7.887

7. During the last two years my decisions or actions have been directly affected by a claim, or a threat of a claim, for personal liability.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	32	17	404
Belgium	231	3	2	226
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	13	14	365
Bulgaria	382	35	31	316
Croatia	110	10	4	96
Czech Republic	484	5	4	475
Denmark	199	0	1	198
Finland	172	13	0	159
Germany	2.066	68	64	1.934
Greece	448	4	7	437
Hungary	429	43	17	369
Ireland	80	0	0	80
Italy	1.274	110	81	1.083
Latvia	183	18	21	144
Lithuania	215	16	12	187
Montenegro	162	7	4	151
Netherlands	642	1	3	638
Norway	346	3	6	337
Portugal	318	15	27	276
Romania	155	11	6	138
Slovakia	526	15	16	495
Slovenia	211	11	7	193
Spain	579	61	38	480
Sweden	647	5	9	633
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	4	3	502
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	1	0	28
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	0	0	93
Total	11.335	504	394	10.437

8. I believe that in my country decisions or actions of individual judges have, during the last two years, been inappropriately influenced by the actual, or anticipated, actions of the media (i. e. press, television or radio).

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	58	158	237
Belgium	231	34	67	130
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	93	165	134
Bulgaria	382	158	139	85
Croatia	110	78	21	11
Czech Republic	484	77	136	271
Denmark	199	3	8	188
Finland	172	15	23	134
Germany	2.066	292	687	1.087
Greece	448	157	148	143
Hungary	429	132	107	190
Ireland	80	3	13	64
Italy	1.274	296	310	668
Latvia	183	78	57	48
Lithuania	215	74	88	53
Montenegro	162	35	36	91
Netherlands	642	23	73	546
Norway	346	11	47	288
Portugal	318	158	71	89
Romania	155	37	58	60
Slovakia	526	216	123	187
Slovenia	211	40	83	88
Spain	579	144	122	313
Sweden	647	26	140	481
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	28	59	422
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	1	2	26
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	4	12	77
Total	11.335	2.271	2.953	6.111

9. I believe that in my country decisions or actions of individual judges have, during the last two years, been inappropriately influenced by actual, or anticipated, social media postings (for example, Facebook, Twitter or LinkedIn).

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	35	137	281
Belgium	231	15	67	149
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	54	168	170
Bulgaria	382	91	157	134
Croatia	110	51	33	26
Czech Republic	484	25	127	332
Denmark	199	0	6	193
Finland	172	9	20	143
Germany	2.066	132	586	1.348
Greece	448	71	142	235
Hungary	429	61	121	247
Ireland	80	1	12	67
Italy	1.274	134	328	812
Latvia	183	35	70	78
Lithuania	215	18	93	104
Montenegro	162	19	40	103
Netherlands	642	18	69	555
Norway	346	6	43	297
Portugal	318	125	93	100
Romania	155	19	57	79
Slovakia	526	112	138	276
Slovenia	211	14	58	139
Spain	579	91	130	358
Sweden	647	18	148	481
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	12	67	430
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	0	2	27
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	2	11	80
Total	11.335	1.168	2.923	7.244

### Aspects of independence: case-related internal pressure

10. During the last two years I have been affected by a threat of, or actual, disciplinary or other official action because of how I have decided a case.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	12	4	437
Belgium	231	10	5	216
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	19	16	357
Bulgaria	382	23	19	340
Croatia	110	6	0	104
Czech Republic	484	11	3	470
Denmark	199	0	0	199
Finland	172	6	1	165
Germany	2.066	32	23	2.011
Greece	448	45	19	384
Hungary	429	8	14	407
Ireland	80	2	0	78
Italy	1.274	87	19	1.168
Latvia	183	32	26	125
Lithuania	215	37	9	169
Montenegro	162	1	1	160
Netherlands	642	9	2	631
Norway	346	5	3	338
Portugal	318	28	19	271
Romania	155	19	9	127
Slovakia	526	17	17	492
Slovenia	211	8	7	196
Spain	579	43	23	513
Sweden	647	13	10	624
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	16	3	490
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	1	0	28
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	2	1	90
Total	11.335	492	253	10.590



11. I believe during the last two years cases have been allocated to judges other than in accordance with established rules or procedures in order to influence the outcome of the particular case.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	14	27	412
Belgium	231	16	30	185
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	30	114	248
Bulgaria	382	49	90	243
Croatia	110	16	28	66
Czech Republic	484	16	65	403
Denmark	199	0	2	197
Finland	172	9	11	152
Germany	2.066	43	110	1.913
Greece	448	66	147	235
Hungary	429	56	84	289
Ireland	80	0	1	79
Italy	1.274	64	159	1.051
Latvia	183	28	63	92
Lithuania	215	19	44	152
Montenegro	162	4	14	144
Netherlands	642	7	40	595
Norway	346	6	18	322
Portugal	318	77	69	172
Romania	155	3	13	139
Slovakia	526	13	48	465
Slovenia	211	13	32	166
Spain	579	152	116	311
Sweden	647	38	38	571
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	7	14	488
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	1	3	25
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	0	3	90
Total	11.335	747	1.383	9.205

12. During the last two years the management of my court has exerted pressure on me to decide individual cases in a particular way.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	2	6	445
Belgium	231	9	2	220
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	12	17	363
Bulgaria	382	12	12	358
Croatia	110	8	2	100
Czech Republic	484	6	6	472
Denmark	199	1	3	195
Finland	172	5	0	167
Germany	2.066	34	33	1.999
Greece	448	12	11	425
Hungary	429	24	19	386
Ireland	80	1	0	79
Italy	1.274	39	22	1.213
Latvia	183	14	10	159
Lithuania	215	17	16	182
Montenegro	162	3	4	155
Netherlands	642	10	9	623
Norway	346	8	2	336
Portugal	318	10	15	293
Romania	155	2	1	152
Slovakia	526	12	9	505
Slovenia	211	5	13	193
Spain	579	25	16	538
Sweden	647	19	17	611
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	19	11	479
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	0	0	29
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	1	2	90
Total	11.335	310	258	10.767

13. During the last two years the management of my court has exerted inappropriate pressure on me to decide individual cases within a particular time.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	56	21	376
Belgium	231	13	3	215
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	51	30	311
Bulgaria	382	21	14	347
Croatia	110	26	8	76
Czech Republic	484	24	15	445
Denmark	199	12	9	178
Finland	172	15	7	150
Germany	2.066	196	175	1.695
Greece	448	55	20	373
Hungary	429	45	24	360
Ireland	80	4	3	73
Italy	1.274	138	28	1.108
Latvia	183	40	26	117
Lithuania	215	34	16	165
Montenegro	162	4	8	150
Netherlands	642	27	35	580
Norway	346	21	21	304
Portugal	318	54	28	236
Romania	155	9	10	136
Slovakia	526	74	35	417
Slovenia	211	36	36	139
Spain	579	40	19	520
Sweden	647	59	36	552
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	89	30	390
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	1	0	28
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	12	5	76
Total	11.335	1.156	662	9.517

14. During the last two years I have had to take decisions in accordance with guidelines developed by judges contrary to my professional opinion (guidelines do not include the obligation to follow precedent).

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	17	16	420
Belgium	231	15	8	208
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	45	34	313
Bulgaria	382	43	38	301
Croatia	110	33	13	64
Czech Republic	484	34	20	430
Denmark	199	0	4	195
Finland	172	4	3	165
Germany	2.066	85	65	1.916
Greece	448	33	21	394
Hungary	429	88	47	294
Ireland	80	0	1	79
Italy	1.274	107	59	1.108
Latvia	183	53	28	102
Lithuania	215	43	25	147
Montenegro	162	20	13	129
Netherlands	642	29	34	579
Norway	346	2	15	329
Portugal	318	7	34	277
Romania	155	8	5	142
Slovakia	526	73	22	431
Slovenia	211	27	19	165
Spain	579	46	23	510
Sweden	647	41	33	573
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	73	26	410
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	0	0	29
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	4	6	83
Total	11.335	930	612	9.793

### Aspects of independence: appointment and promotion of judges

15. I believe judges in my country have entered the judiciary on first appointment other than solely on the basis of ability and experience during the last two years.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	55	98	300
Belgium	231	47	52	132
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	148	166	78
Bulgaria	382	98	139	145
Croatia	110	71	27	12
Czech Republic	484	71	175	238
Denmark	199	0	3	196
Finland	172	24	12	136
Germany	2.066	174	309	1.583
Greece	448	77	105	266
Hungary	429	209	113	107
Ireland	80	11	14	55
Italy	1.274	104	121	1.049
Latvia	183	27	53	103
Lithuania	215	56	72	87
Montenegro	162	8	33	121
Netherlands	642	15	32	595
Norway	346	23	40	283
Portugal	318	64	58	196
Romania	155	5	24	126
Slovakia	526	71	139	316
Slovenia	211	72	69	70
Spain	579	95	97	387
Sweden	647	102	126	419
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	71	65	373
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	1	2	26
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	12	10	71
Total	11.335	1.711	2.154	7.470

16. I believe judges in my country have been appointed to the Supreme Court/Cassation other than solely on the basis of ability and experience during the last two years.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	76	124	253
Belgium	231	10	65	156
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	111	195	86
Bulgaria	382	120	142	120
Croatia	110	41	47	22
Czech Republic	484	76	183	225
Denmark	199	0	3	196
Finland	172	20	23	129
Germany	2.066	699	727	640
Greece	448	123	152	173
Hungary	429	228	101	100
Ireland	80	4	6	70
Italy	1.274	581	322	371
Latvia	183	29	77	77
Lithuania	215	59	79	77
Montenegro	162	14	29	119
Netherlands	642	6	25	611
Norway	346	9	20	317
Portugal	318	167	71	80
Romania	155	25	43	87
Slovakia	526	79	191	256
Slovenia	211	53	87	71
Spain	579	392	103	84
Sweden	647	37	150	460
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	11	44	454
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	1	1	27
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	3	12	78
Total	11.335	2.974	3.022	5.339

17. I believe judges in my country in first instance and appeal courts have been promoted /appointed to another position other than on the basis of ability and experience during the last two years. (Note experience may include seniority).

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	59	104	290
Belgium	231	51	66	114
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	143	167	82
Bulgaria	382	107	147	128
Croatia	110	69	31	10
Czech Republic	484	111	178	195
Denmark	199	1	6	192
Finland	172	22	16	134
Germany	2.066	570	548	948
Greece	448	105	130	213
Hungary	429	242	94	93
Ireland	80	12	10	58
Italy	1.274	570	230	474
Latvia	183	40	66	77
Lithuania	215	74	74	67
Montenegro	162	16	32	114
Netherlands	642	50	90	502
Norway	346	19	52	275
Portugal	318	142	61	115
Romania	155	15	29	111
Slovakia	526	120	152	254
Slovenia	211	85	66	60
Spain	579	224	84	271
Sweden	647	108	115	424
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	48	74	387
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	2	2	25
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	14	14	65
Total	11.335	3.019	2.638	5.678

### Aspects of independence: working conditions

18. During the last two years changes occurred in my working conditions that negatively influenced my independence. Please indicate per category: pay, pension, retirement age, case load and court resources.

Pay	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	23	41	389
Belgium	231	25	34	172
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	47	77	268
Bulgaria	382	82	46	254
Croatia	110	27	17	66
Czech Republic	484	11	12	461
Denmark	199	3	5	191
Finland	172	21	10	141
Germany	2.066	307	200	1.559
Greece	448	129	47	272
Hungary	429	173	75	181
Ireland	80	13	11	56
Italy	1.274	137	100	1.037
Latvia	183	62	37	84
Lithuania	215	70	33	112
Montenegro	162	29	16	117
Netherlands	642	31	35	576
Norway	346	23	41	282
Portugal	318	144	78	96
Romania	155	17	31	107
Slovakia	526	29	59	438
Slovenia	211	91	41	79
Spain	579	291	67	221
Sweden	647	92	61	494
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	130	54	325
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	10	1	18
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	26	11	56
Total	11.335	2.043	1.240	8.052



<b>Pensions</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	36	71	346
Belgium	231	88	36	107
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	44	118	230
Bulgaria	382	60	121	201
Croatia	110	17	33	60
Czech Republic	484	58	83	343
Denmark	199	1	6	192
Finland	172	11	22	139
Germany	2.066	168	398	1.500
Greece	448	115	140	193
Hungary	429	131	141	157
Ireland	80	14	13	53
Italy	1.274	211	182	881
Latvia	183	34	79	70
Lithuania	215	34	79	102
Montenegro	162	13	46	103
Netherlands	642	21	42	579
Norway	346	11	44	291
Portugal	318	82	151	85
Romania	155	17	50	88
Slovakia	526	25	107	394
Slovenia	211	57	73	81
Spain	579	213	128	238
Sweden	647	19	110	518
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	146	54	309
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	11	1	17
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	33	14	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.335</b>	<b>1.670</b>	<b>2.342</b>	<b>7.323</b>

<b>Retirement age</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Austria	453	12	58	383
Belgium	231	65	41	125
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	22	122	248
Bulgaria	382	46	100	236
Croatia	110	12	28	70
Czech Republic	484	27	55	402
Denmark	199	0	5	194
Finland	172	10	15	147
Germany	2.066	166	256	1.644
Greece	448	29	130	289
Hungary	429	141	117	171
Ireland	80	8	14	58
Italy	1.274	203	179	892
Latvia	183	33	67	83
Lithuania	215	27	70	118
Montenegro	162	22	40	100
Netherlands	642	9	43	590
Norway	346	8	37	301
Portugal	318	102	128	88
Romania	155	22	47	86
Slovakia	526	36	118	372
Slovenia	211	34	66	111
Spain	579	148	123	308
Sweden	647	14	86	547
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	59	73	377
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	2	1	26
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	11	17	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.335</b>	<b>1.268</b>	<b>2.036</b>	<b>8.031</b>

<b>Caseload</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Austria	453	97	61	295
Belgium	231	82	31	118
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	73	77	242
Bulgaria	382	112	59	211
Croatia	110	17	20	73
Czech Republic	484	55	44	385
Denmark	199	11	9	179
Finland	172	32	15	125
Germany	2.066	624	321	1.121
Greece	448	131	58	259
Hungary	429	123	67	239
Ireland	80	11	8	61
Italy	1.274	410	105	759
Latvia	183	38	37	108
Lithuania	215	88	30	97
Montenegro	162	28	24	110
Netherlands	642	125	89	428
Norway	346	53	45	248
Portugal	318	146	67	105
Romania	155	86	25	44
Slovakia	526	91	69	366
Slovenia	211	42	47	122
Spain	579	324	70	185
Sweden	647	122	90	435
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	122	56	331
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	4	3	22
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	16	11	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.335</b>	<b>3.063</b>	<b>1.538</b>	<b>6.734</b>

<b>Court resources</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	144	65	244
Belgium	231	104	33	94
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	66	85	241
Bulgaria	382	105	81	196
Croatia	110	29	21	60
Czech Republic	484	56	68	360
Denmark	199	17	10	172
Finland	172	42	11	119
Germany	2.066	550	292	1.224
Greece	448	122	76	250
Hungary	429	107	145	177
Ireland	80	17	11	52
Italy	1.274	496	122	656
Latvia	183	32	44	107
Lithuania	215	88	45	82
Montenegro	162	25	30	107
Netherlands	642	49	63	530
Norway	346	82	82	182
Portugal	318	195	47	76
Romania	155	84	28	43
Slovakia	526	59	110	357
Slovenia	211	82	52	77
Spain	579	331	64	184
Sweden	647	131	101	415
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	171	65	273
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	8	2	19
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	21	12	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.335</b>	<b>3.213</b>	<b>1.765</b>	<b>6.357</b>

19. During the last two years I was moved to another function, section or court against my wishes.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	27	4	422
Belgium	231	10	6	215
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	20	14	358
Bulgaria	382	13	6	363
Croatia	110	9	1	100
Czech Republic	484	26	8	450
Denmark	199	0	2	197
Finland	172	9	2	161
Germany	2.066	155	28	1.883
Greece	448	35	8	405
Hungary	429	39	8	382
Ireland	80	4	1	75
Italy	1.274	63	9	1.202
Latvia	183	7	1	175
Lithuania	215	17	8	190
Montenegro	162	3	4	155
Netherlands	642	24	7	611
Norway	346	1	2	343
Portugal	318	13	19	286
Romania	155	4	0	151
Slovakia	526	25	1	500
Slovenia	211	8	6	197
Spain	579	28	7	544
Sweden	647	10	8	629
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	17	14	478
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	0	0	29
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	3	0	90
Total	11.335	570	174	10.591

## Accountability

20. In my country, I believe that judges sufficiently adhere to ethical standards.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	384	45	24
Belgium	231	202	21	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	195	152	45
Bulgaria	382	236	106	40
Croatia	110	52	43	15
Czech Republic	484	364	102	18
Denmark	199	183	3	13
Finland	172	150	9	13
Germany	2.066	1.727	233	106
Greece	448	277	115	56
Hungary	429	296	111	22
Ireland	80	74	1	5
Italy	1.274	992	140	142
Latvia	183	112	56	15
Lithuania	215	173	32	10
Montenegro	162	136	24	2
Netherlands	642	610	26	6
Norway	346	322	20	4
Portugal	318	247	55	16
Romania	155	126	20	9
Slovakia	526	301	177	48
Slovenia	211	118	72	21
Spain	579	364	166	49
Sweden	647	583	45	19
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	460	8	41
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	27	1	1
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	90	0	3
Total	11.335	8.801	1.783	751

21. In my country, I believe that judicial misconduct is appropriately addressed by the judicial authorities.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	292	122	39
Belgium	231	156	59	16
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	146	155	91
Bulgaria	382	163	163	56
Croatia	110	31	51	28
Czech Republic	484	360	102	22
Denmark	199	173	23	3
Finland	172	145	9	18
Germany	2.066	1.313	591	162
Greece	448	200	151	97
Hungary	429	224	143	62
Ireland	80	41	24	15
Italy	1.274	1.056	115	103
Latvia	183	136	41	6
Lithuania	215	154	37	24
Montenegro	162	138	18	6
Netherlands	642	497	127	18
Norway	346	284	51	11
Portugal	318	143	101	74
Romania	155	81	54	20
Slovakia	526	232	198	96
Slovenia	211	86	85	40
Spain	579	174	185	220
Sweden	647	526	90	31
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	420	58	31
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	27	1	1
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	78	11	4
Total	11.335	7.276	2.765	1.294

22. In my country judicial corruption is effectively addressed by the judicial authorities.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	388	52	13
Belgium	231	154	69	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	98	189	105
Bulgaria	382	137	165	80
Croatia	110	24	57	29
Czech Republic	484	384	84	16
Denmark	199	172	24	3
Finland	172	120	49	3
Germany	2.066	1.701	326	39
Greece	448	248	136	64
Hungary	429	290	106	33
Ireland	80	56	17	7
Italy	1.274	1.086	111	77
Latvia	183	92	74	17
Lithuania	215	145	61	9
Montenegro	162	120	37	5
Netherlands	642	499	137	6
Norway	346	302	39	5
Portugal	318	153	123	42
Romania	155	65	54	36
Slovakia	526	214	228	84
Slovenia	211	113	73	25
Spain	579	345	148	86
Sweden	647	530	110	7
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	462	36	11
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	27	2	0
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	82	10	1
Total	11.335	8.007	2.517	811



### ***Respect for independence of judges***

23. During the last two years I believe that my independence as a judge has been respected by: Association of Judges, Constitutional Court, Council for the Judiciary, Court Management incl. Court President, Government, Lawyers, Media (i.e. press, television or radio), Parliament, Parties in the trial, Prosecution, Social Media (for example Facebook, Twitter or LinkedIn) and Supreme Court/Cassation.

<b>Association of Judges</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Austria	449	441	4	4
Belgium	192	172	7	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	378	306	55	17
Bulgaria	371	247	88	36
Croatia	110	81	18	11
Czech Republic	421	409	4	8
Denmark	196	192	0	4
Finland	171	161	6	4
Germany	2.037	1.963	40	34
Greece	441	421	10	10
Hungary	421	384	20	17
Ireland	79	77	0	2
Italy	1.239	1.035	74	130
Latvia	180	157	14	9
Lithuania	207	159	29	19
Montenegro	161	151	7	3
Netherlands	608	595	7	6
Norway	305	297	3	5
Portugal	305	285	17	3
Romania	155	115	22	18
Slovakia	515	459	38	18
Slovenia	204	191	8	5
Spain	577	508	24	45
Sweden	550	512	26	12
United Kingdom: England and Wales	465	453	10	2
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	28	27	0	1
United Kingdom: Scotland	74	66	6	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.839</b>	<b>9.864</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>438</b>

<b>Constitutional Court</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	429	414	10	5
Belgium	195	167	13	15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	380	316	54	10
Bulgaria	370	264	82	24
Croatia	107	82	22	3
Czech Republic	453	422	20	11
Denmark	35	31	2	2
Finland	18	13	3	2
Germany	2.033	1.917	63	53
Greece	182	158	18	6
Hungary	426	336	51	39
Ireland	61	59	0	2
Italy	1.147	1.038	40	69
Latvia	176	162	11	3
Lithuania	209	194	9	6
Montenegro	158	138	16	4
Netherlands	209	201	5	3
Norway	79	76	2	1
Portugal	288	227	42	19
Romania	155	75	25	55
Slovakia	514	441	55	18
Slovenia	207	168	28	11
Spain	572	489	45	38
Sweden	130	113	11	6
United Kingdom: England and Wales	264	238	24	2
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	15	14	1	0
United Kingdom: Scotland	43	36	6	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.855</b>	<b>7.789</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>408</b>

<b>Council for the Judiciary</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Austria	429	389	30	10
Belgium	208	164	26	18
Bosnia and Herzegovina	374	276	64	34
Bulgaria	376	222	99	55
Croatia	105	75	16	14
Czech Republic	119	109	8	2
Denmark	198	190	3	5
Finland	8	2	3	3
Germany	391	310	64	17
Greece	318	271	30	17
Hungary	423	357	36	30
Ireland	17	12	3	2
Italy	1.257	1.000	92	165
Latvia	178	139	32	7
Lithuania	210	157	34	19
Montenegro	162	152	7	3
Netherlands	632	480	92	60
Norway	330	270	41	19
Portugal	317	170	42	105
Romania	136	73	28	35
Slovakia	516	464	37	15
Slovenia	207	170	25	12
Spain	577	337	94	146
Sweden	620	490	59	71
United Kingdom: England and Wales	369	333	29	7
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	28	26	2	0
United Kingdom: Scotland	66	52	12	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.571</b>	<b>6.690</b>	<b>1.008</b>	<b>873</b>

<b>Court Management</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	451	401	28	22
Belgium	222	189	11	22
Bosnia and Herzegovina	386	322	37	27
Bulgaria	378	306	34	38
Croatia	109	85	10	14
Czech Republic	477	442	16	19
Denmark	197	191	2	4
Finland	171	160	1	10
Germany	2.055	1.703	178	174
Greece	446	392	26	28
Hungary	420	313	47	60
Ireland	79	71	4	4
Italy	1.265	1.068	61	136
Latvia	181	124	33	24
Lithuania	212	148	29	35
Montenegro	161	146	11	4
Netherlands	630	558	46	26
Norway	320	290	15	15
Portugal	311	183	53	75
Romania	155	134	10	11
Slovakia	525	468	28	29
Slovenia	209	164	20	25
Spain	574	449	51	74
Sweden	627	538	33	56
United Kingdom: England and Wales	504	411	50	43
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	27	24	1	2
United Kingdom: Scotland	91	77	6	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.183</b>	<b>9.357</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>985</b>

<b>Government</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Austria	441	165	155	121
Belgium	209	82	46	81
Bosnia and Herzegovina	365	230	96	39
Bulgaria	369	73	131	165
Croatia	105	57	30	18
Czech Republic	390	270	81	39
Denmark	199	168	12	19
Finland	170	136	19	15
Germany	2.044	1.416	373	255
Greece	428	186	104	138
Hungary	421	160	83	178
Ireland	79	67	4	8
Italy	1.206	450	185	571
Latvia	179	30	66	83
Lithuania	208	79	73	56
Montenegro	157	134	19	4
Netherlands	626	412	123	91
Norway	308	258	34	16
Portugal	293	83	68	142
Romania	153	32	32	89
Slovakia	499	281	141	77
Slovenia	201	114	53	34
Spain	573	268	81	224
Sweden	597	515	45	37
United Kingdom: England and Wales	508	182	109	217
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	27	15	4	8
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	47	16	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.848</b>	<b>5.910</b>	<b>2.183</b>	<b>2.755</b>

<b>Lawyers</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	448	387	46	15
Belgium	223	178	20	25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	383	268	78	37
Bulgaria	380	187	117	76
Croatia	109	66	28	15
Czech Republic	443	372	53	18
Denmark	199	191	3	5
Finland	172	148	17	7
Germany	2.061	1.734	204	123
Greece	445	287	97	61
Hungary	424	354	40	30
Ireland	79	71	5	3
Italy	1.247	828	172	247
Latvia	180	81	63	36
Lithuania	211	121	74	16
Montenegro	162	127	28	7
Netherlands	635	593	31	11
Norway	336	317	11	8
Portugal	309	191	61	57
Romania	151	96	38	17
Slovakia	524	375	102	47
Slovenia	202	129	52	21
Spain	577	419	70	88
Sweden	631	577	22	32
United Kingdom: England and Wales	504	461	30	13
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	28	1	0
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	87	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.157</b>	<b>8.673</b>	<b>1.465</b>	<b>1.019</b>

<b>Media</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Austria	440	187	132	121
Belgium	210	113	45	52
Bosnia and Herzegovina	368	194	111	63
Bulgaria	375	75	110	190
Croatia	108	40	27	41
Czech Republic	418	273	81	64
Denmark	199	181	9	9
Finland	172	124	27	21
Germany	2.041	1.026	583	432
Greece	429	145	131	153
Hungary	423	160	92	171
Ireland	79	56	12	11
Italy	1.229	439	184	606
Latvia	178	30	60	88
Lithuania	211	45	75	91
Montenegro	159	94	45	20
Netherlands	630	415	147	68
Norway	328	294	27	7
Portugal	301	75	49	177
Romania	152	35	36	81
Slovakia	509	212	142	155
Slovenia	202	72	55	75
Spain	573	214	90	269
Sweden	615	486	84	45
United Kingdom: England and Wales	508	136	109	263
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	14	3	12
United Kingdom: Scotland	92	36	21	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.978</b>	<b>5.171</b>	<b>2.487</b>	<b>3.320</b>

<b>Parties</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Austria	451	348	74	29
Belgium	223	184	18	21
Bosnia and Herzegovina	386	264	87	35
Bulgaria	379	200	115	64
Croatia	110	61	26	23
Czech Republic	474	358	76	40
Denmark	199	192	3	4
Finland	172	153	9	10
Germany	2.057	1.679	263	115
Greece	446	283	104	59
Hungary	422	336	48	38
Ireland	79	59	14	6
Italy	1.250	870	154	226
Latvia	181	85	68	28
Lithuania	212	107	78	27
Montenegro	162	119	34	9
Netherlands	637	577	43	17
Norway	336	311	17	8
Portugal	313	212	66	35
Romania	154	104	31	19
Slovakia	523	344	123	56
Slovenia	210	127	49	34
Spain	573	416	79	78
Sweden	636	548	47	41
United Kingdom: England and Wales	506	384	65	57
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	21	3	5
United Kingdom: Scotland	91	74	8	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.211</b>	<b>8.416</b>	<b>1.702</b>	<b>1.093</b>



Parliament	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	440	231	149	60
Belgium	204	101	45	58
Bosnia and Herzegovina	360	214	100	46
Bulgaria	367	78	118	171
Croatia	105	50	35	20
Czech Republic	386	274	79	33
Denmark	199	165	12	22
Finland	171	138	19	14
Germany	2.040	1.491	351	198
Greece	424	195	117	112
Hungary	422	170	93	159
Ireland	79	54	13	12
Italy	1.189	532	216	441
Latvia	178	38	64	76
Lithuania	208	64	74	70
Montenegro	156	123	27	6
Netherlands	624	362	154	108
Norway	299	254	26	19
Portugal	295	87	78	130
Romania	154	33	31	90
Slovakia	501	267	149	85
Slovenia	196	100	56	40
Spain	569	266	89	214
Sweden	589	526	34	29
United Kingdom: England and Wales	508	187	117	204
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	28	13	4	11
United Kingdom: Scotland	91	42	20	29
Total	10.782	6.055	2.270	2.457

<b>Prosecution</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	407	379	21	7
Belgium	206	186	9	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	376	299	62	15
Bulgaria	379	251	81	47
Croatia	106	77	23	6
Czech Republic	421	389	18	14
Denmark	199	192	3	4
Finland	156	135	17	4
Germany	1.724	1.585	100	39
Greece	417	364	37	16
Hungary	417	334	50	33
Ireland	78	73	3	2
Italy	1.193	983	99	111
Latvia	169	127	35	7
Lithuania	197	141	33	23
Montenegro	160	138	18	4
Netherlands	440	425	7	8
Norway	328	315	5	8
Portugal	238	169	55	14
Romania	150	122	13	15
Slovakia	510	436	49	25
Slovenia	190	165	18	7
Spain	558	484	32	42
Sweden	469	441	11	17
United Kingdom: England and Wales	413	345	57	11
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	25	24	1	0
United Kingdom: Scotland	81	74	5	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.007</b>	<b>8.653</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>492</b>

<b>Social Media</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	422	104	163	155
Belgium	182	93	53	36
Bosnia and Herzegovina	356	177	128	51
Bulgaria	363	67	158	138
Croatia	104	34	42	28
Czech Republic	348	181	118	49
Denmark	161	115	39	7
Finland	170	79	64	27
Germany	1.929	636	766	527
Greece	417	150	163	104
Hungary	422	169	136	117
Ireland	75	24	29	22
Italy	1.181	418	311	452
Latvia	168	28	86	54
Lithuania	198	46	100	52
Montenegro	150	94	45	11
Netherlands	574	251	209	114
Norway	272	189	69	14
Portugal	287	64	78	145
Romania	149	58	45	46
Slovakia	480	174	202	104
Slovenia	193	87	60	46
Spain	568	220	112	236
Sweden	558	306	167	85
United Kingdom: England and Wales	497	85	212	200
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	27	6	13	8
United Kingdom: Scotland	91	19	48	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.342</b>	<b>3.874</b>	<b>3.616</b>	<b>2.852</b>

<b>Supreme Court/Cassation</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Austria	434	414	14	6
Belgium	207	190	8	9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	379	316	51	12
Bulgaria	374	294	59	21
Croatia	108	85	20	3
Czech Republic	451	421	20	10
Denmark	191	184	2	5
Finland	169	157	8	4
Germany	1.973	1.836	77	60
Greece	431	357	52	22
Hungary	415	378	17	20
Ireland	76	70	4	2
Italy	1.197	1.024	72	101
Latvia	173	126	35	12
Lithuania	206	174	21	11
Montenegro	159	147	9	3
Netherlands	579	569	2	8
Norway	324	315	3	6
Portugal	294	228	42	24
Romania	153	120	17	16
Slovakia	517	440	58	19
Slovenia	207	167	31	9
Spain	560	439	57	64
Sweden	592	574	8	10
United Kingdom: England and Wales	470	422	40	8
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	27	25	0	2
United Kingdom: Scotland	85	76	5	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.751</b>	<b>9.548</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>471</b>

24. I believe that in my country the Council for the Judiciary has the appropriate mechanisms and procedures in order to defend judicial independence effectively.

	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Austria	453	84	336	33
Belgium	231	98	69	64
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	162	144	86
Bulgaria	382	150	116	116
Croatia	110	40	40	30
Czech Republic	484	30	416	38
Denmark	199	151	35	13
Finland	172	27	135	10
Germany	2.066	336	1.582	148
Greece	448	200	188	60
Hungary	429	110	138	181
Ireland	80	11	61	8
Italy	1.274	880	102	292
Latvia	183	60	81	42
Lithuania	215	114	68	33
Montenegro	162	120	30	12
Netherlands	642	285	199	158
Norway	346	204	92	50
Portugal	318	111	43	164
Romania	155	55	46	54
Slovakia	526	279	164	83
Slovenia	211	73	93	45
Spain	579	134	84	361
Sweden	647	414	134	99
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	236	177	96
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	20	4	5
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	52	31	10
Total	11.335	4.436	4.608	2.291

**Personal and professional characteristics**

25. Gender

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Did not answer</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Austria	451	0	198	253
Belgium	230	0	124	106
Bosnia and Herzegovina	387	0	162	225
Bulgaria	375	0	128	247
Croatia	108	0	37	71
Czech Republic	480	0	227	253
Denmark	198	0	103	95
Finland	169	0	87	82
Germany	2.041	0	1.188	853
Greece	438	0	160	278
Hungary	424	0	167	257
Ireland	79	0	50	29
Italy	1.262	0	625	637
Latvia	181	0	42	139
Lithuania	215	0	99	116
Montenegro	160	0	63	97
Netherlands	632	0	283	349
Norway	344	0	194	150
Portugal	310	0	126	184
Romania	153	0	60	93
Slovakia	512	0	218	294
Slovenia	205	0	157	48
Spain	567	0	322	245
Sweden	643	0	323	320
United Kingdom: England and Wales	505	0	337	168
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	0	23	6
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	0	59	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.191</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.562</b>	<b>5.629</b>

26. Judicial experience (years of service as a judge) in categories of years

Judicial experience	Response	0-5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	21-25 years	Over 25 years
Austria	453	45	58	76	61	79	134
Belgium	231	47	26	39	50	34	35
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	66	67	71	60	57	71
Bulgaria	382	32	24	82	99	78	67
Croatia	110	4	22	10	25	22	27
Czech Republic	484	71	55	53	108	66	131
Denmark	199	38	31	64	27	16	23
Finland	172	43	34	27	29	9	30
Germany	2.066	326	246	251	289	333	621
Greece	448	123	78	78	83	46	40
Hungary	429	49	57	68	73	59	123
Ireland	80	39	23	12	4	2	0
Italy	1.274	84	133	103	148	228	578
Latvia	183	18	25	56	19	35	30
Lithuania	215	44	35	39	38	27	32
Montenegro	162	30	39	26	16	15	36
Netherlands	642	114	107	118	131	82	90
Norway	346	92	62	67	53	30	42
Portugal	318	23	44	67	84	63	37
Romania	155	37	51	22	12	31	2
Slovakia	526	136	43	85	65	57	140
Slovenia	211	10	20	66	41	38	36
Spain	579	54	86	54	103	49	233
Sweden	647	137	187	132	89	32	70
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	94	160	112	91	27	25
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	6	6	7	6	2	2
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	17	26	17	25	5	3
Total	11.335	1.779	1.745	1.802	1.829	1.522	2.658

27. Primary place of work (current): Court of first instance, Appeal Court or Supreme Court/ Court of Cassation

Type of court	Response	Court of first instance	Appeal court	Supreme Court/ Cassation
Austria	453	355	85	13
Belgium	231	177	45	9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	285	91	16
Bulgaria	382	317	58	7
Croatia	110	83	21	6
Czech Republic	484	349	112	23
Denmark	199	137	53	9
Finland	172	113	48	11
Germany	2.066	1.555	420	91
Greece	448	331	45	72
Hungary	429	307	115	7
Ireland	80	71	5	4
Italy	1.274	947	248	79
Latvia	183	116	52	15
Lithuania	215	135	69	11
Montenegro	162	138	17	7
Netherlands	642	510	131	1
Norway	346	235	99	12
Portugal	318	292	25	1
Romania	155	98	56	1
Slovakia	526	361	141	24
Slovenia	211	161	45	5
Spain	579	374	196	9
Sweden	647	476	159	12
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	479	30	0
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	24	5	0
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	85	8	0
Total	11.335	8.511	2.379	445



28. Primary field of work (current): criminal cases, administrative cases, civil (including family) cases or all of these in equal measure

Type of cases	Response	administrative cases	civil (including family)	criminal cases	all of these in equal measure
Austria	453	15	349	76	13
Belgium	231	6	133	78	14
Bosnia and Herzegovina	392	22	225	119	26
Bulgaria	382	69	166	99	48
Croatia	110	12	60	37	1
Czech Republic	484	32	343	109	0
Denmark	199	1	7	16	175
Finland	172	38	41	42	51
Germany	2.066	667	1.027	357	15
Greece	448	168	75	17	188
Hungary	429	25	218	186	0
Ireland	80	3	25	22	30
Italy	1.274	1	679	550	44
Latvia	183	28	81	66	8
Lithuania	215	21	93	55	46
Montenegro	161	14	81	57	9
Netherlands	642	141	294	197	10
Norway	346	2	19	5	320
Portugal	318	14	170	116	18
Romania	155	12	85	39	19
Slovakia	526	36	366	118	6
Slovenia	211	8	152	49	2
Spain	579	74	242	174	89
Sweden	647	225	59	82	281
United Kingdom: England and Wales	509	80	226	187	16
United Kingdom: Northern Ireland	29	2	10	10	7
United Kingdom: Scotland	93	12	15	25	41
Total	11.334	1.728	5.241	2.888	1.477