

CCJE-BU(2021)1

Strasbourg, 21 January 2021

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN JUDGES (CCJE)

Questionnaire for the preparation of the CCJE Opinion No. 24 (2021):

"Evolution of the Councils for the Judiciary and their role for independent and impartial judicial systems"

ESTONIA

Please in your answers do not send extracts of your legislation but describe the situation in brief and concise manner.

General

1.	Is there a Council for the Judiciary in	x yes O no
	your judicial system?	

- What is the exact title/denomination of this body?
 Council for Administration of Courts / Kohtute Haldamise Nõukoda
- 3. This question should be answered by members from both legal systems with and without a Council for the Judiciary: Which department or body for example the Council for the Judiciary (often denominated as High Judicial Council (HJC)) or Ministry of Justice (MoJ) is responsible for or is in position to perform the following tasks? More than one institution might be involved, so more than one box can be ticked.

Defending and fostering the independence of judges and the judiciary/the rule of law	x HJC O MoJ x Court Presidents O bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board x Association of Judges O other, please specify
Defending judges/the judiciary against public attacks	O HJC O MoJ x Court Presidents

	O bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board x Association of Judges O other, please specify
Administration of the judiciary	x HJC x MoJ x Court Presidents O bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board O Association of Judges O other, please specify
Selection of new judges	O HJC O MoJ O Parliament O Court Presidents O bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board O A special Judicial Appointment Body x other, please specify: Judicial Examination Committee, Supreme Court and President of the Republic
Selection of judges for promotion	O HJC O MoJ O Parliament O Court Presidents O bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board O A special Judicial Appointment Body x other, please specify: Supreme Court
Evaluation of judges	O HJC O MoJ O Parliament x Court Presidents x bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board O Association of Judges x other, please specify: Judicial Examination Committee
Evaluation of court performance	x HJC x MoJ O Parliament x Court Presidents O bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board O Association of Judges O other, please specify
Conducting disciplinary procedures	O HJC x MoJ (over court president only) O Parliament

	x Court Presidents O bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board O Association of Judges x other, please specify: Disciplinary Chamber
Drafting and enforcing a code of ethics	O HJC O MoJ O Parliament O Court Presidents O bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board x Association of Judges x other, please specify: Estonian Court en banc
Public relations/media coverage for the judiciary, or individual courts	O HJC x MoJ O Parliament x Court Presidents O bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board x Association of Judges O other, please specify
Providing input on legislative projects	x HJC x MoJ x Court Presidents O bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board x Association of Judges O other, please specify
Training of judges	O HJC O MoJ O Court Presidents O bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board O Association of Judges x other, please specify: Training Council
IT, including digitalisation of the judiciary and online hearings	O HJC x MoJ O Parliament O Court Presidents O bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board O other, please specify:
The allocation of financial resources to the judiciary including individual courts	O HJC x MoJ O Parliament O Court Presidents O bodies within individual courts

	O Judicial Administration Board O other, please specify
Salaries of judges	O HJC O MoJ x Parliament O Court Presidents O Bodies within individual courts O Judicial Administration Board O other, please specify

If there is a Council for the Judiciary in your country, has it other duties not mentioned here? Is it in a position to appoint or remove presidents of courts to and from the office? Is there additional information that would be useful to understand the role of the Council for the Judiciary within your country?

Court presidents appoint and removes Minister of Justice. Council for Administration of Courts can block appointment, relevant court opinion is added but it is not binding.

■ If there is no Council for the Judiciary in your country, are there other important institutions, and formal or informal rules which are necessary to understand how the judiciary functions in your country?

Legal basis

4. Please explain which legal sources regulate the following aspects of the Council for the Judiciary in your legal system

Existence of a Council for the Judiciary	O Constitution
	x Law
	O other, please specify
Composition	O Constitution
	x Law
	O other, please specify
Selection of members including tenure and	O Constitution
removal during tenure	x Law
	O other, please specify
Tasks	O Constitution
	x Law
	O other, please specify
Resources, funding, administration	O Constitution
	x Law
	O other, please specify
Independence	O Constitution
	O Law
	x other, please specify: no specific regulation

 Are there other formal or informal rules which are necessary to understand the role and functioning of the Council for the Judiciary in your country?
 No.

Composition and Membership

- 5. The composition of the Council for the Judiciary:
 - How many members are there? 11
 - Are there ex-officio members? Yes: Chief Justice. Legal Chancellor and Chief Public Procecutor can send its representative; others are elected/appointed.
 - How many members must be judges? Do they need specific qualifications or experiences, must they come from different court systems or instances?
 6 (including Chief Justice), no qualifications.
 - Can/must non-judges be members of the Council? Please specify (number, qualification/specific functions)
 Yes: 2 members of the Parliament, 1 attorney, Legal Chancellor, Chief Public Procecutor
- 6. Please describe the procedure of appointment:
 - Who nominates the members? (judges or other institutions or authorities please specify). Judges are elected by the court en banc (court en banc is a body of all Estonian judges around 250), others are appointed by relevant authority, no specific appointment rules.
 - Please describe the appointment system see previous answer.
 - If members are elected by Parliament, are these members elected with a simple or qualified majority? No qualified majority needed.
- 7. How is integrity and independence of members ensured in the selection process and during their time on the Council?

 Judges are elected by secret voting.
- 8. How is the President and/or Vice-President of the Council selected and appointed? President of the Council is always Chief Justice.
- 9. What is the term of office for a member of the Council? 3 years.
- 10. May a member be removed from office against his/her will and, if so, under what circumstances? No such regulation.

Resources and management

1	1. Which body provides funding for the	x MoJ
	Council for the Judiciary?	O Parliament
	·	O other, if so specify
1	2. Is the administration of the Council for	x yes O no
	the Judiciary independent from other	
	branches of government?	

Relations within the Council for the Judiciary and within the judiciary

- 13. Have there been any severe internal conflicts within the Council for the Judiciary that have seriously affected its functioning? If yes, what was the character of these conflicts and have they been solved?
 - There has been no such conflict which affects its functioning. In case of equal votes, Chief Justice's vote is predominant.
- 14. Have there been conflicts between the Council for the Judiciary and the judiciary? Have judges felt that the Council for the Judiciary did not represent their interests? If yes, why and has the conflict been solved?
 - No serious conflicts. However, appointment of court presidents in which Concil has its veto rights has been resulted in controversial reactions among judges.

Relations with other branches of government, governmental bodies, civil society and media

- 15. Have there been conflicts between the Council for the Judiciary and the executive or legislative? If yes, what was the character of these conflicts and have they been solved? No serious conflicts.
- 16. What legal and political means may the Council of Judiciary in your judicial system employ if it feels that its constitutional role has been infringed? To express their view only.
- 17. How does the Council for the Judiciary in your judicial system interact with anti-corruption bodies?
 No.
- 18. How does the Council for the Judiciary in your judicial system interact with NGOs? Not significantly.
- 19. How does the Council for the Judiciary in your judicial system interact with associations of judges?
 Most years, president of the Association of Judges has been elected as a member of the Council.
- 20. How does the Council for the Judiciary in your judicial system interact with media? By publishing its public views.
- 21. What, if any, is the role of the Council for the Judiciary in the vetting of judges? Only role is to agree or disagree (veto) Minister of Justice's candidates for court president and give its opinion of candidates for the Supreme Court (not binding).

Challenges, developments

22. Does the Council for the Judiciary in your judiciary face particular challenges? If so, what is the character of these challenges? These challenges might have arisen – among other reasons - because of political and economic developments, societal changes, corruption, the Covid-19 pandemic or technological challenges such as the digitalisation of the judiciary.

Problem is a lack of objective criteria for promoting judges and appointing court presidents and members of the Supreme Court. There is a criticism that these positions

are filled by personal affiliation rather than objective criteria. There are also Covid-19 and technological challenges and (uneven) work load problems.

- 23. Has the role of the Council for the Judiciary in your judicial system changed in recent years? If so, how?

 No.
- 24. Have there been reforms concerning the Council for the Judiciary in your judicial system recently? If so, what were the objectives of these reforms and have they been successful?

 No.
- 25. In case your judicial system does not have one, is there a discussion to introduce a Council for the Judiciary? If so, what are the arguments made in favour and against the introduction of a Council for the Judiciary. Do you think that there are challenges in your judicial system a Council for the Judiciary might help to solve? Is it likely that such a Council will be introduced?

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