

**Appointing of Supreme Court Judges**  
**Examination of Situation in Individual Countries**

Condition as of 30 May 2006

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Introductory Comments

1. Since certain terms in the catalogue of questions are not explicitly defined, and the answers were not provided according to the same schematic in every case, categorizing the systems is connected with a certain amount of uncertainty. For instance, it is not clear whether in question number 1 the term “candidates” applies to all the individuals applying for the post of a supreme court judge or includes only those persons whose selection or appointment was proposed by appropriate authority.
  
2. Institutions of judicial commission and other self-governing bodies of the judiciary are regarded, from the perspective of their involvement in the appointment procedure, as being functionally united, although their particular compositions differ from each other.

Examination of the situation with respect to the membership composition of these institutions is presented in point B of the review of the situation in individual countries.

3. The following countries provided answers to questions regarding appointment of supreme court judges forwarded earlier:

- Germany
- England and Wales
- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Spain
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Norway
- the Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Scotland
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Sweden
- the Czech Republic

The following countries did not respond to the questions:

- Iceland
- Liechtenstein
- Northern Ireland

## A.

1. Competition for available posts is conducted, as far as it can be concluded from the reports on individual countries, in:

- England and Wales
- Belgium
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Hungary
- Norway
- Poland
- Scotland
- Slovakia
- Slovenia

2. Selection of candidates is conducted by:

## a) special bodies without the participation of supreme court (S.C.):

Germany	Commission for the Appointment of Supreme Court Judges
Norway	Recommendation Board <sup>1</sup>

## b) special bodies with the participation of S.C:

Spain	Assessing Committee (5 members of General Council) <sup>2</sup>
Ireland	Judicial Appointment Advisory Board under direction of Chief Justice among those candidates who are not High Court judges
Latvia	selection is made by the S.C. President in accordance with recommendations of the Judicial Qualifications Committee <sup>3</sup>
Portugal	National Judicial Council
Slovakia	Nomination Board

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<sup>1</sup> It is not known whether the judges sitting on this Board are judges of the Supreme Court.

<sup>2</sup> However, based on the composition of the General Council (see B. 1.) one should presume that the Supreme Court is being directly represented in this body.

<sup>3</sup> Lack of information on composition of the Committee as such.

c) special bodies with no detailed information about potential participation of S.C.<sup>4</sup>:

England and Wales	Judicial Appointments Committee
Scotland	Judicial Appointment Board

d) S.C. bodies

Austria	S.C."Internal Senate": president, first deputy president, three judges
Lithuania <sup>5</sup>	S.C. President who consults with heads of sections
the Netherlands	Maintaining up-to-date list of candidates by S.C. internal committee
Poland	General Assembly of S.C. Judges – proposal of 2 candidates per 1 available judicial post
Romania	Directorate College of S.C. examines applications and submits report of recommendations to Supreme Judicial Council
Slovenia	S.C. "Board of Employees" conducts evaluations and forwards them accompanied with own opinion and optional commentary by S.C. President to Judicial Commission
Sweden	3 S.C. judges prepare a list of candidates
Hungary	preparing a list of candidates by judges of appropriate senate

### 3. Interview of Candidates

Germany	by S.C. Presidial Council
Austria	by Internal Senate?
Belgium	by General Assembly on motion of applicant; by Appointing Commission on the motion or ex officio
Estonia	by S.C General Assembly.
France	by Supreme Judicial Council
Greece	by Supreme Judicial Council
Hungary	by S.C. President
Italy	possibility of interview by Judicial High Council
Lithuania	by Parliament, parliamentary groups and commissions
Norway	by Recommendations Committee
the Netherlands	by S.C. President and Judicial Council

<sup>4</sup> Lack of information on the composition of these bodies.

<sup>5</sup> On 9 May 2006, the Constitutional Tribunal decided that the President of the Supreme Court does not have the exclusive right to submit proposals. The President of the Republic of Lithuania may put forward to the Parliament a different candidate. In the future, the President of the Republic will probably be advised in this respect by the Judicial Council.

Poland	by General Assembly of S.C. Judges
Romania	by Plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council
Scotland	by Judicial Appointments Board

#### 4. Participation of S.C.

##### a) assumption of a position

Germany	adopting a position by Presidial Council (S.C. President, Deputy President , 5 chosen S.C. Judges - )
England and Wales	adopting a position by Lord Chief Justice
Belgium	adopting a position by S.C. General Assembly
Norway	adopting a position by S.C.
Scotland	adopting a position by Lord President
Slovenia	adopting a position by S.C. "Board of Employees" with optional commentary by S.C. President
Cyprus	consultations with S.C.

##### b) proposals, recommendations, requirement of approval

Austria	proposal by S.C. Internal Senate
Denmark	S.C. recommendations (S.C. President and General Assembly)
Estonia	proposal of S.C. President taking into consideration opinion of General Assembly
Finland	proposal of S.C. General Assembly
Latvia	proposal of S.C. President
Lithuania	proposal of S.C. President
Luxembourg	proposal of S.C. General Assembly
the Czech Republic	judge appointment only with approval of S.C. President

##### c) individual connections between S.C. and judicial commission etc.

Spain	S.C President is the President of the General
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	Council; 2 members of the General Council are S.C. judges
Ireland	Chief Justice as President of the Judicial Appointments Advisory Board
Italy	First President is member of the Judicial High Council
Portugal	S.C. President is the President of the National Judicial Council
Slovakia	Nomination Board (3 members recommended by the S.C. Judicial Council); S.C. President is the President of Judicial Commission of the Republic of Slovakia

## d) participation in variety of ways

Bulgaria	Proposal put forward by S.C. President; appointment carried out by S.C. President
Greece	S.C. President is also the President of Supreme Judicial Council, 11 S.C. judges are also members of the Supreme Judicial Commission; S.C. General Assembly has resolving competence in the event of protest by Minister of Justice against decision of Supreme Judicial Council
Hungary	Preparing a list of candidates by judges of appropriate Senate; S.C. President decides on nomination
the Netherlands	Preparing a list of candidates by S.C. internal commission; S.C. President conducts detailed discussions regarding the list with the Judicial Council
Poland	S.C. Chamber; selection of candidates during General Assembly of S.C. Judges; S.C. First President and 2 S.C. judges are members of the National Council of the Judiciary
Romania	Directorate College of the Supreme Court examines applications and submits report of recommendations; S.C. President is a member of the Supreme Judicial Council
Sweden	3 S.C. judges constitute the preparatory group, which creates a list of candidates; proposal of S.C. General Assembly

e) no participation

France	-
Malta	-

5. Participation of other state authorities (not being: head of state, judicial commission, judge appointment commission etc.)

Germany	Commission for the Appointment of Supreme Court Judges, Federal Minister of Justice
England and Wales	Judicial Appointments Committee; Lord Chancellor
Austria	Minister of Justice
Belgium	Minister of Justice
Bulgaria	-
Cyprus	-
Denmark	Minister of Justice
Spain	-
Estonia	Council of Administration of Courts, Parliament
Finland	Minister of Justice, Council of State
France	Ministry of Justice
Greece	Minister of Justice
Hungary	National Assembly (at selection of S.C. President)
Ireland	Government
Italy	Minister of Justice
Latvia	Parliament
Lithuania	Parliament, committees and parliamentary clubs
Luxembourg	-
Malta	Prime Minister
Norway	Minister of Justice, Government
The Netherlands	House of Representatives, Council of Ministers
Poland	-
Portugal	-
Romania	-
Scotland	First Minister
Slovakia	Minister of Justice
Slovenia	Minister of Justice, Parliament
Sweden	Minister of Justice, Government
the Czech Republic	Minister of Justice

6. Decision reached by

Germany	Commission for the Appointment of Supreme Court Judges and Federal Minister of Justice
England and Wales	till October 2006 : Lord Chancellor; from October 2006 : Judicial Appointments Committee
Austria	President
Belgium	Appointing Commission of the Judicial Council
Bulgaria	Supreme Judicial Council
Cyprus	President of the Republic of Cyprus
Denmark	Minister of Justice
Spain	General Council
Estonia	Parliament
Finland	Council of State
France	Supreme Judicial Commission
Greece	Supreme Judicial Commission
Hungary	S.C. President
Ireland	Government
Italy	Judicial High Council
Latvia	Parliament
Lithuania	Parliament
Luxembourg	most probably Grand Duke
Malta	President of Malta in accordance with the proposal of Prime Minister
Norway	Government
The Netherlands	Council of Ministers
Poland	probably National Council of the Judiciary
Portugal	National Judicial Council
Romania	Supreme Judicial Council
Scotland	First Minister
Slovakia	most probably President of the Republic of Slovakia
Slovenia	Parliament
Sweden	Government
the Czech Republic	S.C. President, Minister of Justice

7. Appointment carried out by:

Germany	President
England and Wales	Queen
Austria	President
Belgium	King
Bulgaria	S.C. President
Cyprus	President of the Republic of Cyprus
Denmark	Queen
Spain	King
Estonia	Parliament
Finland	President of the Republic of Finland
France	President
Greece	?
Hungary	?
Ireland	President of Ireland
Italy	Minister of Justice or President of the Republic of Italy
Latvia	?
Lithuania	Parliament
Luxembourg	Grand Duke
Malta	President of Malta
Norway	King
The Netherlands	Queen
Poland	President of the Republic of Poland
Portugal	National Judicial Council
Romania	President
Scotland	Queen
Slovakia	President of the Republic of Slovakia
Slovenia	?
Sweden	Government
the Czech Republic	President of the Czech Republic

8. Appointment appeal action

- a) by whom  
b) to what authority

Germany	a) candidate who was not appointed b) Administrative Court
England and Wales	a) candidate who was not appointed, Lord Chancellor b) ?
Belgium	a) candidate who was not appointed b) Conseil d' Etat (Council of State)
Bulgaria	a) candidate who was not appointed b) Supreme Administrative Court
Spain	a) most probably candidate who was not appointed b) S.C. (administrative section)
Estonia	a) most probably individual who was not appointed b) S.C. (constitutional review chamber)
France	a) most probably candidate who was not appointed b) Conseil d' Etat (Council of State)
Greece	a) candidate who was not appointed b) S.C. General Assembly
Italy	a) candidate who was not appointed b) regional administrative court
Lithuania	a) Parliament (1/5 MPs) b) ?
Luxembourg	a) most probably candidate who was not appointed b) administrative court
Portugal	a) candidate who was not appointed b) S.C.
Romania	a) candidate who was not appointed b) S.C.
Slovakia	a) ? b) Constitutional Tribunal
Slovenia	a) ? b) Judicial Commission and possibility of

	conducting administrative court action
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## B

1. Composition of judicial self-governing bodies (judicial commission, general council etc.)<sup>6</sup>

Belgium	Supreme Judicial Council Composed of French and Dutch speaking colleges with 28 members each, including 14 judges/prosecutor; group of judges/prosecutors: 1 S.C. judge or 1 prosecutor in the Supreme Court, 1 judge-member, 1 prosecutor + member from each district of the Appeals Tribunal; group of remaining members: 4 members of both genders, 4 barristers, 3 professors, 4 members with higher level of education (appointed by the Senate); Appointing Commission of the Judicial Council has 14 members
Bulgaria	Supreme Judicial Council term: 5 years; 25 members: S.C. President; President of Supreme Administrative Court; Attorney-General, 11 members selected by organs of the judicature (judges select 6 members, prosecutors 3 members, examining justices 2 members), 11 members are selected by the National Assembly; deliberations under the direction of the Minister of Justice who does not have the right to vote
Spain	General Council term: 50 years; 20 members selected by the Parliament, including 12 judges: S.C. President is also the President of the General Council + usually 2 S.C. judges
France	Supreme Judicial Commission
Greece	Supreme Judicial Council 15 members: S.C. President is also the President of the Supreme Judicial Council, Attorney General, 11 S.C. judges, 2 deputies of the highest representatives of the public prosecutor's office, chosen by a draw
Italy	Judicial High Council members: among others, S.C First President.

<sup>6</sup> If there is no data regarding composition, only name of appropriate body is given.

Lithuania	Judicial Council
Poland	National Council of the Judiciary members: S.C. First President, Minister of Justice, President of Supreme Administrative Court, 1 person nominated by the President of the Republic of Poland; 15 judges (including 2 S.C. judges, as well as judges of general, administrative and military courts), 4 MPs, 2 Senators
Portugal	National Judicial Council S.C. President is also the President of the National Judicial Council
Romania	Supreme Judicial Council members: S.C. President, representatives of the public and of Minister of Justice
Slovakia	Judicial Commission of the Republic of Slovakia 18 members: S.C. President is the President of the Judicial Commission
Slovenia	Judicial Commission

2. Composition of commissions of recommendations, commissions for appointing supreme court judges etc., in the countries which do not have judicial councils, general councils etc.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Commission of Recommendation etc.</b>
Germany	Commission for the Appointment of Supreme Court Judges: 32 members, composed of 16 ministries of justice of union states, 16 members elected by the Parliament, headed by the Federal Minister of Justices;
England and Wales	Judicial Appointments Committee
Denmark	Council for the Appointment for Judges Since 1999; members: 1 S.C. judge, 1 judge of higher instance court, 1 regional court judge. 1 barrister, 2 representatives of the public nominated by the Ministry of Justice
Ireland	Judicial Appointments Advisory Board (in case of non-judges)
Latvia	Judicial Qualifications Committee
the Netherlands	Judiciary Commission

Norway	Recommendation Board 7 members (3 judges, 1 barrister, 1 State attorney, 2 representatives of the public)
Scotland	Judicial Appointment Board 10 members (5 judicial, 5 non-judicial)

3. Composition of commissions of recommendations etc., which from the organizational perspective are part of the judicial council, general council etc.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Commission of Recommendation etc.</b>
Belgium	Appointing Commission of the Judicial Council 14 members, including 7 judges/prosecutors
Bulgaria	Proposal-Assessing Committee of the Supreme Judicial Council 7 members
Spain	Assessing Committee of General Council 5 members
Slovakia	Nomination Board 5 members (3 recommended by the S.C. Judicial Council, 1 by the Judicial Commission of the Republic of Slovakia, 1 by the Minister of Justice)

**Abbreviations: S.C. = Supreme Court****Reports were not sent by the following countries: Iceland, Liechtenstein and Northern Ireland**

Country	Candidate Selection	Interview	Supreme Court's Participation	Participation of State Authorities	Decision Formula-tion	Appointed by	Possibilities of Appeal
Allemagne -Germany	the right to put forward proposals belongs to the Commission for the Appointment of Supreme Court Judges (ministers of justice of member states, individuals selected by the Bundestag) and the Federal Minister of Justice	Conducted by the assessors of the Commission for the Appointment of Supreme Court Judges and by the Presidial Council	The Presidial Council (President, Deputy President + 5 S.C. Judges) – adopting a non-binding position	Federal Minister of Justice, Commission for the Appointment of Supreme Court Judges, President	Commission for the Appointment of Supreme Court Judges and Federal Minister of Justice	President	right of non-appointed candidate to a complaint in front of administrative court
Angleterre et Pays de Galles –  England and Wales	Competition is held by the Lord Chancellor ; Preparing of a list by the Judicial Appointments Committee (JAC)	none	The Lord Chief Justice is included by the JAC in the High Court; in the Court of Appeal the Lord Chief Justice as the president of the selection panel	Judicial Appointments Committee (JAC)	Until October 2006 (Constitutional Reform Act) only the Lord Chancellor; starting 10/06 the JAC and the Lord Chancellor	Queen (the Crown)	none; however there exists a possibility for non-appointed candidate to present a complaint against the JAC or the Lord Chancellor in the event of procedural shortcomings in the appointing process.
Autriche – Austria	prepared by the S.C. “internal senate” (president, first deputy president, three S.C. judges)	no such obligation but as a rule it does take place	proposal of the internal senate presented to the Minister of Justice	Minister of Justice, President	Minister of Justice (abiding by the list of candidates, however, the minister can change its order)	President	none
Belgique – Belgium	publishing information about availability of position in “Moniteur belge”;	by the General Assembly on the motion of appli-	General Assembly presents its position to the MJ	MJ hands over the application to the Appointing Commission of	Appointing Commission of the Judicial Council	King	complaint presented in front of Conseil d’ Etat

	application is submitted to the Ministry of Justice (MJ)	cant; by the Appointing Commission on the motion or ex officio		the Judicial Council; 14 members, half of them being judges/prosecutors; the proposal is accepted by a 2/3 majority			(Council of State) by the candidate + motion to issue a temporary decision
<b>Country</b>	<b>Candidate Selection</b>	<b>Interview</b>	<b>Supreme Court's Participation</b>	<b>Participation of State Authorities</b>	<b>Decision Formula-tion</b>	<b>Appointed by</b>	<b>Possibilities of Appeal</b>
Bulgarie – Bulgaria	proposals of the President of the Supreme Court are presented to the Proposal-Assessing Committee (7 members) of the Supreme Judicial Council; opinion of the Committee is presented to the Supreme Judicial Council	none	S.C. President issues a directive on the appointment of a judge	none; but see composition of the Supreme Judicial Council	Supreme Judicial Council = common administrative unit of the judiciary); 25 members, S.C. President, Supreme Administrative Court President, Attorney General, 11 selected by judiciary authorities, 11 by the National Assembly, 5 year term	President of Supreme Court	complaint by the individual in front of the Supreme Administrative Court
Chypre-Cyprus		-	consultations with S.C. judges	President of the Republic of Cyprus	President of the Republic of Cyprus	President of the Republic of Cyprus	none
Danemark – Denmark	public competition	-	recommendation of S.C. on the basis of applications (S.C. President + General Assembly) presented to the Council for the Appointment for Judges	recommendation of a single candidate only by the Council for the Appointment for Judges: members: S.C judges, judges of higher instance courts, local court judge, 1 attorney, 2 representatives of the public, minister of justice, the queen	Minister of Justice (so far he has abided by the recommendations of the Council for the Appointment for Judges which in turn abided by S.C. recommendations.)	Queen	none
Espagne – Spain	candidate selection by the Assessing Committee (5 members of General Council); proposal of the	-	S.C President is the President of the General Council; 2 mem-	none, but see composition of the General Council	General Council (Consejo General del Poder Judicial); 20 members selected by the	King	legal measures to 3 S.C. Senate S.C. = Federal Administrative

	Committee is presented to the General Council		bers of the General Council are S.C. judges.		Parliament, including 12 judges		Court
<b>Country</b>	<b>Candidate Selection</b>	<b>Interview</b>	<b>Supreme Court's Participation</b>	<b>Participation of State Authorities</b>	<b>Decision Formulation</b>	<b>Appointed by</b>	<b>Possibilities of Appeal</b>
Estonie - Estonia	announcement of public competition by S.C. President; S.C. President must take into account opinion of the S.C. General Assembly and the Council of Administration of Courts	in front of S.C. General Assembly	S.C. President proposes a candidate taking under consideration opinion of the General Assembly	Council of Administration of Courts and Parliament	Parliament	Parliament	complaint about Parliament's decision to the Supreme Court (Constitutional Review Chamber)
Finlande – Finland	no applications, candidates express their interest	none	proposal of the S.C. General Assembly; forwarded to the Minister of Justice with optional minority opinion	Minister of Justice, Council of State)	Council of State (so far it has approved S.C. proposals)	President of the Republic	none
France – France	Candidate list is prepared by the administrative division of the judiciary in the Ministry of Justice	by the Supreme Judicial Commission	none	Supreme Judicial Commissions	Supreme Judicial Commissions (Conseil supérieur de la magistrature)	President	to Council of State (Conseil d'Etat)
Grèce – Greece	Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals compete for the post	by the Supreme Judicial Council	Supreme Judicial Council; General Assembly (Plenary)	possibility of submitting a protest by the Minister of Justice against decision of the Supreme Judicial Council; decision is then taken by S.C. General Assembly	Supreme Judicial Council; 15 members: S.C. President, Attorney General, 11 S.C. Judges, 2 deputies of the highest representatives of the public prosecutor's office, chosen by a draw		appeal by the concerned individual to the General Assembly; does not apply to appointment of President, Deputy President and the highest representatives of the public prosecutor's office
<b>Country</b>	<b>Candidate Selection</b>	<b>Interview</b>	<b>Supreme</b>	<b>Participation of State</b>	<b>Decision Formulation</b>	<b>Appointed</b>	<b>Possibilities of</b>

			<b>Court's Participation</b>	<b>Authorities</b>	<b>tion</b>	<b>by</b>	<b>Appeal</b>
Hongrie - Hungary	publishing information on available judicial post by the S.C. President in court monitor; preparing a list of candidates by judges of appropriate senate	interview by S.C. President	decision is taken by the S.C. President; is not bound by the list of candidates	none	S.C. President (S.C. President is appointed by the National Assembly at the proposal of the President by a 2/3 majority vote)		none
Irlande – Ireland	candidates are High Court Judges or they represent exceptional level of merit; the latter must submit application to the Judicial Appointments Advisory Board); supervision is conducted by S.C. Chief Justice	none	Chief Justice as the President of the Judicial Appointments Advisory Board	Judicial Appointments Advisory Board in case of the individuals who are not High Court Judges; the Government is basically bound by the recommendation	Government	President of Ireland	none
Italie – Italy		possibility of interview by the Judicial High Council	First President thanks to the membership in the Judicial High Council	consulting the non-binding opinion of the Minister of Justice by the Judicial High Council in appointing Chief Justices, Deputy President and First President	Judicial High Council	Minister of Justice or the President of the Italian Republic	complaint by the concerned individual to regional administrative court
Lettonie – Latvia	selection is made by the S.C. President in accordance with the recommendations of the Judicial Qualifications Committee				Parliament on the basis of recommendation by the S.C. President		Once approved by the Parliament, the judge may not be dismissed with the exception of being convicted by a disciplinary court or penal code verdict
<b>Country</b>	<b>Candidate Selection</b>	<b>Interview</b>	<b>Supreme Court's Participation</b>	<b>Participation of State Authorities</b>	<b>Decision Formulation</b>	<b>Appointed by</b>	<b>Possibilities of Appeal</b>
Lituanie –	candidate selection is	interview in Par-	S.C. President	President of the Repub-	Parliament	Parliament	complaint by the

Lithuania	conducted by the President of the Republic ,the S.C. President must propose the candidates to the President of the Republic who is not, however, bound by this proposal	liament, in groups (clubs?) and parliamentary commissions	may present a proposal to the President of the Republic	lic proposes a candidate to the Parliament, the Judicial Council provides the President of the Republic with recommendations			Parliament (1/5 of MPs)
Luxembourg	Preparation of a list of 3 candidates per one available post by the General Assembly of the Supreme Court	none	S.C. President and Court			Selection from the list by the Grand Duke	Legal measures in the Administrative Court
Malte – Malta			none; S.C. President is only informed of the planned appointment prior to making the proposal public (but the S.C. President may decide in what court judge is to sit!)	Prime Minister; President of Malta	President of Malta according to the proposal of Prime Minister	President of Malta	none
Norvège – Norway	competition for available judicial posts is held by the Recommendations Committee; 7 members, including 3 judges; submitting candidate evaluations to S.C. judges.	interview by the Recommendations Committee; no public interview	position expressed in writing by the S.C. President is submitted to the Ministry of Justice with verbal notification given to the Minister of Justice	King (Government), Ministry, Recommendations Committee	Government; it can not select a candidate who does not have recommendation of the Committee	King (King in Council)	-
<b>Country</b>	<b>Candidate Selection</b>	<b>Interview</b>	<b>Supreme Court's Participation</b>	<b>Participation of State Authorities</b>	<b>Decision Formulation</b>	<b>Appointed by</b>	<b>Possibilities of Appeal</b>
Pays-Bas –the	maintaining up-to-date list of candidates by S.C.'s	interview by S.C. President prior to	S.C. President and Attorney-	House of Representatives, Judicial Commis-	Council of Ministers (usually accepts pro-	Queen	none

Netherlands	internal committee; if a post becomes available the S.C. presents to the House of Representatives a proposal of 6 candidates	submitting list of candidates to the House of Representatives; next interview by Judicial Council	General conduct detailed discussion about the list with the Committee, which then prepares a list of 3 candidates submitted to the House of Representatives; forwards the list to the Minister of Justice	sion	posal of the Supreme Court)		
Pologne – Poland	First President publishes information about available posts in an official monitor; presentation of the candidate to appropriate S.C. chamber; selections during General Assembly of Judges ; proposal of 2 candidates per one available judicial post is presented to the National Council of the Judiciary	Discussions with candidates during General Assembly of Judges	Chamber, General Assembly of the Judges. President and 2 S.C. judges are members of the National Council of the Judiciary	National Council of the Judiciary; members: S.C. First President. Minister of Justice, President of Supreme Administrative Court, 1 person nominated by the President of the Republic of Poland; 15 judges, 4 MPs, 2 Senators	probably National Council of the Judiciary?	President of the Republic of Poland	-
Portugal – Portugal	preparation of candidate list by the National Judicial Council; candidate selection procedure every 2 years	No interview	S.C. President as the President of the National Judicial Council	National Judicial Council	National Judicial Council	National Judicial Council	complaint by concerned individual to the Supreme Court
<b>Country</b>	<b>Candidate Selection</b>	<b>Interview</b>	<b>Supreme Court's Partici-</b>	<b>Participation of State Authorities</b>	<b>Decision Formula-</b>	<b>Appointed by</b>	<b>Possibilities of Appeal</b>

			<b>pation</b>				
Roumanie – Romania	Directorate College of the Supreme Court examines applications and submits report of recommendations to the Supreme Judicial Council	interview by the plenum of the Supreme Judicial Council	S.C. President as member of the Supreme Judicial Council	Supreme Judicial Council (S.C. President, representatives of the public and Ministry of Justice)	Supreme Judicial Council	President	Complaint by concerned individual to the Supreme Court
Écosse – Scotland	presenting of information about available posts; preparation of a candidate list by the Judicial Appointments Board since 2002 ; 10 members – judicial and non-judicial	by the Board	First Minister consults with Lord President	First Minister	First Minister	Queen	none
Slovákie – Slovakia	public competition; nomination by the Nomination Board; 5 members (3 recommended by the S.C. Judicial Council, 1 by the Judicial Commission of the Republic of Slovakia, 1 by the Minister of Justice)			approval by the Judicial Commission of the Republic of Slovakia (18 members, Commission President is the S.C. President) following consultations with the Minister of Justice; submitting the proposal to the President of the Republic of Slovakia by the Judicial Commission of the Republic of Slovakia		President of the Republic of Slovakia	none, however, possibility of a complaint to the Constitutional Tribunal about the decision of the Judicial Commission
Slovénie – Slovenia	publishing information about available judicial posts; forwarding applications by the Ministry of Justice to the S.C. “Board of Employees” – the Board conducts evaluations with optional commentary by the S.C. President; forwarding to the Judicial Commission	possible but not practiced	Board of Employees; S.C. President	Judicial Commission makes the selection and presents its proposal of candidatures to the Parliament	Parliament	Parliament?	possibility of approaching the Judicial Commission and conducting administrative court action

<b>Country</b>	<b>Candidate Selection</b>	<b>Interview</b>	<b>Supreme Court's Participation</b>	<b>Participation of State Authorities</b>	<b>Decision Formulation</b>	<b>Appointed by</b>	<b>Possibilities of Appeal</b>
Suède – Sweden	3 S.C. judges constitute the preparatory group, which creates a list of candidates		list of candidates is used by the General Assembly as the basis for discussion; submitting of the S.C. proposal by the S.C. President to the Minister of Justice	Minister of Justice may carry its own candidate; once agreement is reached the Minister of Justice comes to the General Assembly and presents the candidate	Government	Government	none
Czech Republic			S.C. judge may only be appointed with agreement of S.C. President	Minister of Justice decides about assignment of judge to Supreme Court	S.C. President and Minister of Justice	President of the Republic	-