

**COURTS' MISSION TO PROMOTE VALUES**  
**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

**1. Is the notion of „Courts’ mission to promote values” discussed within the judicial system of your country?**

Hungary, Veszprém Regional Court:

Yes, of course.

Romania, Superior Council of Magistracy:

Yes. As I mentioned in the previous answers, there are projects in these field at the present moment.

Hungary, Pécs District Court:

Yes, of course. According to the point of view of the Hungarian judicial system it is important to promote values. The court must transmit the values of the jurisdiction.

Bulgaria, Stara Zagora:

The Supreme Judicial Council holds conferences annually, on which are being discussed good practices and is being developed an action plan for the courts to promote student values.

Czech Republic, Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic:

Not really, the main focus is on speeding up the court proceedings. But recently there are also discussions about judicial independence.

Hungary, Pécs District Court:

Yes, of course. The Hungarian judicial system reckon it important.

Croatia, Municipal Civil Court:

In judicial system of Croatia the Court's mission to promote values is not discussed.

Albania, Supreme Court:

In fact, no. We are experiencing the judicial reform since 2016 and the process of building the new institution of justice is still pending. But I think that soon, after finishing this process, we will be discussing the promotion values.

It is rather an indirect function of the courts and prosecution. Values are emphasized in decision-making in courts and prosecution offices.

Croatia, Municipal Court, ovi Zagreb:

no.

Lithuania, Telsiai region court Mazeikiai courthouse:

no

Armenia, Administrative Court of RA:

Yes, the values are stipulated in the Constitution and in the Judicial code of the RA, and the relevant measures derived from the legal regulations are developed by the self-organizing body of the Supreme judicial council to develop the budget for the implementation.

Bulgaria, Devin District Court:

The Republic of Bulgaria has adopted the Communication Strategy of the Judiciary for the period 2014-2020, which outlines as a long-term goal "Enhancing the legal culture of the society and knowledge of the role and functions of the separate bodies of the judiciary". Among the main measures set out in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Communication Strategy is the involvement of the judiciary and their direct involvement in enhancing the legal culture of young people, familiarizing them with the law and characteristics of the judiciary.

Macedonia, Kavadarci District Court:

In my 24 years of working experience in the judiciary system in the RNM, I could not recall an event discussing precisely this specific topic, namely whether the courts have a mission to promote values. But, this doesn't mean that at numerous conferences, workshops or seminars, there was no discussion of the particular values that courts, through the exercise of their jurisdiction, should present to the public. In my view, this issue is closely linked to the basic principles underlying the work of the courts laid down in the Constitution and the Law on Courts and the need to present to the public the mechanism and principles of the functioning of the judiciary in deciding on the protection of freedoms and rights of citizens. In these terms, particular emphasis should be placed on the crucial role of the courts in the realization of one of the fundamental constitutional values - the rule of law.

Hungary, Szekszárd Regional Court:

no

Latvia, Supreme Court:

No, the notion is not discussed at the level of the judicial system. Such an activity is an initiative of each specific court.

Turkey, Council of Judges and Prosecutors – CJP:

This issue is being currently discussed in Turkey within the framework of judicial ethics. Recently, Declaration of Ethics for Turkish Judiciary, a binding document establishing ethical rules that are to be followed by Turkish judges and prosecutors has been accepted by the Council of Judges and Prosecutors, the relevant authority and was shared with public. Some principles in the abovementioned Declaration is related to the Court's mission to promote values. Moreover, this issue is also treated in Turkish Judicial Reform Strategy published in the first half of this year.

Ukraine, USAID Justice Sector Reform Program in Ukraine:

Courts demonstrate to the public through their decisions or supporting various projects that they share the same values as the communities their serve.

Albania, High Judicial Council:

This is the new spirit of the justice reform laws, but still in its infancy. Right now, a deep vetting process is shaking the whole judiciary in Albania.

Armenia, Civil Court of Appeal:

Courts' mission is to promote values, to protect human rights and freedoms, to restore justice and to find solutions to the disputable relations according to the rule of law.

Croatia, Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia/Novi Zagreb Municipal Court:

In Croatia, the Courts' role in promoting values is recognized. However, the performance of that mission is at a very early stage.

Poland, 1) Regional Court in Czestochowa, 2) National Council of the Judiciary:

Courts in their judicial activities promote values encoded in legal regulations.

Hungary, Curia:

Yes. As our new institutional strategy says: "The Curia shall develop its operational and organizational system with regard to transparency and efficiency, and in conformity with the values and ethical principles accepted by the judiciary."

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**2. Are Courts actively engaged in promoting values in your country? If so, do they act independently, based on central planning or in cooperation with the executive branch of government (i.e. Ministry of Education).**

Hungary, Veszprém Regional Court:

Yes. Promoting values are communicated on a central planning based on the programmes of the National Office for the Judiciary as well all the programmes the judicial system has.

Romania, Superior Council of Magistracy:

The principle is that courts are independent in their activity. As for judicial education programs, there are fields of cooperation with the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Justice, depending on the objectives of the projects.

Hungary, Pécs District Court:

Hungarian courts are actively engaged to promoting values and take a part in the social responsibility. The Hungarian courts do this partly independently. But in some cases there are some central plans.

Bulgaria, Stara Zagora:

The courts in Bulgaria are actively promoting values. They act independently by drawing up a program for the year in cooperation with the Ministry of Education. This program is reported to the Supreme Judicial Council.

Czech Republic, Constitutional Court:

Not as much as they should do that.

Hungary, Pécs District Court:

Hungarian judicial system is engaged to promote values. There are central and local initiatives for example treaties of mutual assistance.

Croatia, Municipal Civil Court:

as previously written, Courts in Croatia are not engaged in promoting values

also, the Ministry of justice and the Ministry of education are not engaged in these matters.

Albania, Supreme Court:

There is not a cooperation between courts and the Ministry of education or any other ministry upon this issue. But Albanian courts of course are promoting values in every case they are dealing with and every day of their work. Of course, there are too many problems. But the most important thing is that we are progressing year after year.

Croatia, Municipal Court of ovi Zagreb:

no.

Lithuania, Telsiai region court Mazeikiai courthouse:

no

Armenia, Administrative Court of RA:

No, the courts are not much involved for the promotion of values. There is no cooperation with the Government, and especially with the Ministry of education.

Bulgaria, Devin District Court:

At the initiative of the Supreme Judicial Council (SJC) in the Republic Bulgaria runs Judicial Education Program - informed choice and civic confidence. Courts open and prosecutors' offices, which is aimed at building legal literacy and culture among students, increasing confidence in the judiciary and respecting the law. The program started as a pilot in the fall of 2014, through information campaigns to clarify the structure and functions of the judiciary. A Cooperation Agreement was signed between the SJC and the Ministry of Education and Science (MES). The program is aimed at students in grades 10-12, and the lecturers are magistrates and court staff who participate voluntarily and free of charge. The educational program is successfully combined with the Open Day initiative. The program is presented through the websites of the judiciary, development and distribution of information materials - posters, brochures, presentations, simulation processes, role-playing games and discussions, essay competitions. In October 2017, the Supreme Judicial Council of the Republic of Bulgaria received the special award of the jury in the Council of Europe's Crystal Scales of Justice competition.

Macedonia, Kavadarci District Court:

In general, I can say that the courts are either not involved at all or participate very little in promoting certain values in our country's public. In any case, there are no certain programmatically designed and systematic activities. On the other hand, within its curricula, the Ministry of Education foresees certain activities through which students in primary and secondary education, as well as students of the faculties are introduced to the work of the courts and their role in society. (court visits, practical training, simulated trials, etc.).

Hungary, Szekszárd Regional Court:

no

Latvia, Supreme Court:

Courts act independently. As stated above, such an activity is an initiative of each separate court.

Turkey, Council of Judges and Prosecutors - CJP:

Judicial officials working in courts and other public officials are actively included with their manners and behaviors in the promotion of values, especially in terms of determination of public's trust in judiciary. According to our national legislation, as required by the principle of separation of powers, full independence is ensured within this framework.

However; Justice Academy that is responsible for training of judges and prosecutors gives trainings under the title of judicial ethics within the framework of both internship and in-service training activity. At this stage, collaborations are carried out with universities.

**Ukraine, USAID Justice Sector Reform Program in Ukraine:**

Courts in my country are active in this respect. They act independently as well as in cooperation with the Parliament, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Policy, international organizations and civil society organizations.

**Albania, High Judicial Council:**

Courts are independent to cooperate with the Ministry of Education. E.g., all the law students conduct one month of internship in the district courts around Albania. But not specifically with the mission of promoting values.

**Armenia, Civil Court of Appeal:**

Courts and judges in Armenia are totally free from other branches of the state's power. They also have internal independence between different levels of the courts. Meanwhile judicial branch cooperates with both legislative and executive branches.

**Croatia, Supreme Court:**

The Courts have begun to engage in promoting values. Courts act independently without central planning. The Courts act in several manners. First of all, the Courts publish their important decisions or decisions of public interest on the website of the court at issue. The Supreme Court publishes all its' decisions. Additionally, the Supreme Court publishes summary of its important decisions or its decisions of public interest, adopted legal views and important decisions of the ECHR and ECJ. Secondly, Courts organize "open day at court", offering the citizens the opportunity to visit the court building out or during normal business hours. On these days, visitors are enabled to visit the courtrooms, and to get familiar with the rules of conduct in the court. Furthermore, Courts has been participating for fifteen years in MOCK trials that simulate real first instance trials in a competitive manner. Namely, the trial in which participate high school students takes place in the real courtrooms before the real judges. The trial is an extracurricular activity, which enables students to learn about the legal system and the rule of law. The MOCK trials are organized in cooperation with the Education Agency that is part of the Ministry of the Education.

**Poland, 1) Regional Court in Czestochowa, 2) National Council of the Judiciary:**

Courts in judicial activities promote values encoded in law. In other respects, individual judges sometimes engage in educational activities, most often carried out by non-governmental organizations.

**Hungary, Curia:**

Hungarian courts are engaged in promoting values. Their activities, however, are neither based on any central plan, nor do they require any cooperation with the executive branch.

In October 2019, the Curia organized a conference on 'Ethics and Law' where theologists, church leaders and legal professionals shared their views on the relationship between ethical values and provisions of law, the moral aspects of legislation, as well as the involvement of ethical values in the application of law.

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**3. Should such an activity be the responsibility of judges, spokespersons and communication experts, or both?**

Hungary, Veszprém Regional Court:

Both.

Romania, Superior Council of Magistracy:

It should be the responsibility of all of them.

Hungary, Pécs District Court:

I think both of them.

Bulgaria, Stara Zagora:

In our court, this activity is a responsibility of the judges and communication experts.

Czech Republic, Constitutional Court:

The essential question is - what should we imagine under such an abstract term as "promoting values". Which kind of activities? So it depends on the type of action. Judges should "promote values" thru their decisions, they are expected to promote some kind of values even thru their behavior or the way of life.

Hungary, Pécs District Court:

I think both of them.

Croatia, Municipal Civil Court:

in my opinion such an activity should be the responsibility of communication experts because judges need to promote values through their judgements and behavior as judges. Since the spokesperson in Croatia is also a judge it is hard to keep the balance between ruling the cases and providing information, so organizing such an activity would be impossible

Albania, Supreme Court:

I think that it is primordial that we collaborate with each other for promoting the best values in society. So we need to have institutional strategies and collaboration in order to succeed.

Lithuania, The Prosecutor's office of the Republic of Lithuania:

Values should be emphasized more by prosecutors or judges than by communication professionals. Not communication specialists, but prosecutors and judges make decisions, so they should talk about it.

Croatia, Municipal Court ovi Zagreb:

judges

Lithuania, Telsiai region court Mazeikiai courthouse:

I think its responsibility for spokespersons and communication experts.

Armenia, Administrative Court of RA:

There should be a communication expert and judge, but the main responsibility should be under the communication expert.

Bulgaria, Devin District Court:

Judges participating in the Education Program expressed a positive appreciation for its usefulness. Many of them express a strong desire to continue working in this direction. The program has received wide public response, good communication and coordination has been established between judicial institutions, NGOs and Child Protection Departments.

Macedonia, Kavadarci District Court:

In any case, these efforts to reach out to the public and to promote the values that are essential in the judiciary process should include all of the above-mentioned persons. Promoting these values undoubtedly means building the image of the judiciary in society and fostering public confidence in its work. For this reason, it is necessary to approach this issue seriously and with strategic thinking. Probably the best solution would be to build a PR center within the Supreme Court of the RNM, which would unite different profiles of experts (experts on communications, journalists, PR experts, opinion poll experts, sociologists). This center would build the public relations strategy for the whole judiciary, which would be an essential part of promoting the values on which the work of the courts rests in the judicial process. This center would also coordinate and support the work of the public relations offices and public relations officers in each individual court.

Hungary, Szekszárd Regional Court:

both

Latvia, Supreme Court:

Such an activity should be responsibility of the whole Court's team. There should be cooperation among judges and employees.

Turkey, Council of Judges and Prosecutors:

In our country press spokespersons are chosen from among judiciary officials. Communication experts that train these spokespersons are not judiciary officials. According to this, the judiciary official responsible for the action and/or spokesperson making statement to the press are directly responsible for an activity about promotion of values. At this point, as communication expert does not have any mission to promote values, there is no responsibility to be mentioned. However, it is expected from communication experts to be careful about not to harm the trust in judiciary.

Ukraine, USAID Justice Sector Reform Program in Ukraine:

The collective efforts are better, in my opinion.

Albania, High Judicial Council:

In my opinion, this is one of the core missions of the courts, building the public trust, and should be the concern of every judge. On the other hand, the Media Judges, as they are named in Albania, should be more actively involved.

Armenia, Civil Court of Appeal:

If doing something is the responsibility of such individual that person must carry all the negative effects of failing to do so, but we need to remember that judges have legal immunity.

Croatia, Supreme Court:

The activities aimed at promoting values should be the responsibility of the communication experts. However, the judiciary (the judges) must brief communication experts who lack legal education.

Poland, 1) Regional Court in Czestochowa, 2) National Council of the Judiciary

The judge's primary task is to exercise judicial duties - adjudicating work. However, sometimes the example of a "real judge" can have a greater educational value than the activities of other educators.

Hungary, Curia:

Basic moral values that are essential for living and working together in community are reflected (or sometimes not reflected) in judicial decisions as acts of public power. In addition, statutory law itself acknowledges moral principles, inasmuch as it speaks about unfair commercial practices, immoral contracts, principle of equity and good faith and protects not only the physical, intellectual, emotional, but also the moral development of minors (by penalizing child endangerment).

So, I think that it is the responsibility of judges at the first place to articulate moral values in judgments and other decisions, and they should be assisted in this respect by communication experts.

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**4. Which are the principal values promoted by Courts in your country? Should there be, in your view, additional values?**

Hungary, Veszprém Regional Court:

The main programmes of the courts in Hungary are: open courts, witness care and victim protection, child-centered justice, court mediation. The details of the Digital Court Programme is very emphasized as well.

Romania, Superior Council of Magistracy:

Independence of courts, access to justice, impartiality, reasonable time of the proceedings, the goal for constant jurisprudence, public trust in the field of justice.

Hungary, Pécs District Court:

The president of the National Office for the Judiciary (NOJ) announced the Sustainable Values Program (SVP), consisting of three pillars, with the aim of transmitting the values of the judiciary for the posterity by relying on past traditions and results already achieved. The three pillars are:

1. Good judge pillar
2. Green Court pillar
3. The Focus on the Family pillar.

The NOJ try to promote with this program the value of the judicial profession, judicial virtue, judicial morality, the responsibility for the environment, environmental friendly solutions, energy conscious solutions, and the balance between family, profession and health.

Bulgaria, Stara Zagora:

The basic values promoted by the courts in Bulgaria are: trust in the judiciary, the principle of separation of powers, knowledge of citizens' fundamental rights and obligations, ways of resolving cases, prevention of cybercrime.

Czech Republic, Constitutional Court:

Efficiency, access to justice, independence, autonomy. But we should promote also(procedural)fairness, public confidence in the courts, equality and dignity. And of course a protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms - that is, what the Constitutional Court does.

Hungary, Pécs District Court:

Principal values: good judge, green court, focus on the family, balance between family, health and profession.

I think we need to express more urgently the role of jurisdiction, and the substantiated profession decisions and it is in connection with the promoted values of the court.

Croatia, Municipal Civil Court:

as I wrote before, the Courts in Croatia only promote values through their judgements and by announcing the Code of Judicial Ethics. In my opinion all the principal values (such as the right for freedom, the right of speech,ecc) should always be promoted by Courts but by all means in society.

Albania, Supreme Court:

Independence, integrity, respect for dignity of every human being, tolerance, amicable approach with the issues of environment. There always be place to promote values that help our society to improve.

Lithuania, The Prosecutor's office of the Republic of Lithuania:

Freedom, independence, citizenship, health, dignity, wealth of every person.

Croatia, Municipal Court novi Zagreb:

Equality.

Lithuania, Telsiai region court Mazeikiai courthouse

courts are fair and independent; courts exist to protect citizens and their rights.

Armenia, Administrative Court of RA:

The following principle values are defined by the Judicial Code:

- 4.1. protection of universal rights and freedoms of all people
- 4.2. equality in front of law
- 4.3. independence of courts.

I believe the professional loyalty and consistence for adopted values should be defined as value.

Bulgaria, Devin District Court:

The creation of a Communication Strategy of the Judiciary in the Republic of Bulgaria is part of a set of measures aimed at improving its work, increasing its confidence in it and guaranteeing the legal order in the country. The bodies of the judiciary apply policies and practices at all levels to build public confidence, uphold the rule of law and the sense of justice of Bulgarian citizens. The communication policies of the various judicial authorities take into account their specific functions as defined by law.

Macedonia, Kavadarci District Court:

I would list here: judge independence in a decision's making process, deprived of any kind of external influence, judiciary independence towards two other governing branches, impartiality and competence, ethical behaviour, accountability for disciplinary violations and incompetent performance of judge's duties. Promotion of these values should enable every citizen to become aware of the standards which ensure that his rights are completely protected during the court procedures and processes. It is extremely important that adequate court performance respecting these values ensures the practical implementation of the rule of law, strengthens the legal security and enables positive economic environment which attracts foreign investments.

Hungary, Szekszárd Regional Court:

independency, the rule of law, democracy, separation of powers, checks and balances

Latvia, Supreme Court:

The principle values promoted by the Supreme Court of Latvia are as follows: effective and high quality of justice; strengthening the role of the cassation instance; ensuring openness in court work; legal education of the society; and research and preservation of the Supreme Court's history. These values are stated in the Performance Strategy of the Supreme Court of Latvia for 2017-2019

Turkey, Council of Judges and Prosecutors - CJP

In our country there is no legislative disposition that regulates the values that are promoted by Courts. The principles in the abovementioned Declaration of Ethics for Turkish Judiciary can be expressed as primary values to be promoted by Courts. According to titles in the Declaration Turkish judges and prosecutors: 1- Respect human dignity, protect human rights and treat everyone equally; 2- Are independent; 3- Are impartial; 4-Have integrity; 5-Represent the trust in the judiciary; 6-Protect confidentiality; 7-Act with propriety as required by their profession; 8-Are competent and act diligently in their profession. Besides, the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct and Budapest Principles that are related international documents on the issue are adopted by the Council of Judges and Prosecutors and these documents are taken into consideration in application. Moreover, general principles of law such as *pacta sunt servanda* (agreements must be kept) should be taken into account.

Ukraine, USAID Justice Sector Reform Program in Ukraine

HUMAN RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW, EQUAL JUSTICE; INDEPENDENCE; EXCELLENCE.

Albania, High Judicial Council:

The conduct of a judge, in the course of assuming his/her function or when carrying out extra-office activities, should guarantee the preservation and strengthening of the confidence of the public in the justice system, the legal profession and parties who are subject of proceedings. The magistrate should exercise his/her functions in a fair, accurate, timely reasonable, conscious, cautious, dedicated and systematic manner, with objectivity, self-restraint and maturity.

Armenia, Civil Court of Appeal

There are lots of principal values in different branches of law, but the common ones are the rule of law, equality, independence, impartiality and so on.

Croatia, Supreme Court:

The principal values are the independence of the judiciary, the rule of law, transparency and equality before the law. The Court could contribute to the citizens' understanding of the law, by clarifying to the public how legal provisions are applied.

### Poland, 1) Regional Court in Czestochowa, 2) National Council of the Judiciary

The courts are apolitical, so they do not engage in the promotion of values that are the subject of political disputes. They can engage in the promotion of universal values, such as compliance with the law, respect for others, human dignity, etc.

### Hungary, Curia:

In my opinion, many values are promoted in judicial decisions, and different values are highlighted in the various branches of the judiciary. For instance, a civil law judge will most probably focus on moral values and principles governing civil law, such as 'pacta sunt servanda', while a criminal law judge will most likely promote the value truthfulness when sentencing a person for perjury. A labour law judge is very likely to promote equal treatment in certain cases.

Each area of life has its governing moral values which are reflected mainly in the general principles included in codes of law, usually in the introduction. Thus, I think that it is not necessary to promote additional values; it is more important for judges to find the moral value (or general principle) that is relevant for the individual case, especially if provisions of statutory law are vague or ambiguous.

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### **5. What are the principal vectors or means by which Court engage in the promotion of certain values?**

#### Hungary, Veszprém Regional Court:

The main programmes are promoted by different events, informative videos, flyers and internet.

#### Romania, Supreme Council of Magistracy:

By applying the law, free of any influences, in the scope of protecting and guaranteeing the rights of every citizen, without discrimination.

#### Hungary, Pécs District Court:

The main vectors and means of the promotion of the certain values move on a wide range. The tools of the Good Judge pillar are the professional trainings, to introduce an exemplary judge icon from the past. The means of Green Court are the environment friendly and energy conscious solutions during the building development, and when the court collect the waste selectively or utilize the gray water. The Focus on the Family pillar has the most tools. The NOJ helps the employees with a complex family friendly system, and there are local actions as well. Some tools from the lot: starting school voucher, worktime reduction in case of a family cause, schoolroom for the employees' children at the court.

#### Bulgaria, Stara Zagora:

Our court actively works with the media through press releases on current issues, participation in television or radio broadcasts on matters of public concern, amendments to legislation or opinions on publicly pressing issues. The court is involved in various charitable initiatives. We work actively with students by giving lectures on certain legal topics, organizing simulation processes in court, as well as essay or drawing contests on specific occasions. All court activities are posted on the court's Facebook page.

#### Czech Republic, Constitutional Court:

Mainly decision-making, PR, education of the public, events for students etc.

Hungary, Pécs District Court:

trainings, self-improvement, Judicial Ethical Codex, direct and targeted investments, supports, national networks

Croatia, Municipal Civil Court:

there are not any, except judicial decisions and Code of Judicial Ethics

Albania, Supreme Court:

The main means are the decision making. The open court is an important mean to communicate with the society. The press judge and the office for media and public relations within the courts play a crucial role in the process of promoting the values.

Lithuania, The Prosecutor's office of the Republic of Lithuania

Various social actions, campaigns, active communication about decisions made, presentation of a prosecutor or judge as an independent, educated and just as ordinary as everyone else.

Croatia, Municipal Court, ovi Zagreb

none

Lithuania, Telsiai region court Mazeikiai courthouse:

press releases, conferences, presentations.

Armenia, Administrative Court of RA:

The promotion of the values is ensured through the routine work of courts.

Bulgaria, Devin District Court:

In 2013, the Supreme Judicial Council established the Communication Policy of the governing body for the administration of the judiciary, with the aim of establishing communication standards in their interaction with external communities. An Action Plan for the Implementation of the Communication Policy has been established which sets out the indicators for implementation and evaluation, accountability, financing of activities and an internal mechanism for implementation and evaluation.

Macedonia, Kavadarci District Court:

Press conferences on topics or cases which attracts the public attention, spokesperson or president judge briefings with journalists, press releases, TV interviews on some actual topics, public presentation of the annual report on court's work, surveys on citizen's satisfaction on the quality of the provided court's services, participation on debates on same important issues (e.g. ongoing law changes), seminars and workshops with participation of various target groups, students visits to courts.

Latvia, Supreme Court:

The Supreme Court organizes and takes part in conferences, publishes books, Supreme Court Bulletin (periodical on topicalities of the Supreme Court published twice a year), compilations of Court's rulings (since 1918, when the judicial system of Latvia was created). As well as the Supreme Court organizes various events for pupils, students, colleagues both Latvian and foreign (Shadow Day, Open Days, Days of First-year Students, experience exchange visits etc.).

Turkey, Council of Judges and Prosecutors CJP:

Judges serving at courts are included in the promotion of values with the principles of independence and impartiality and their appearance about these principles. Keeping in mind that the trust in them represents the trust in judiciary, they are included in the promotion of values with their honest personality and their consistency in all deeds and decisions. Moreover, pursuant to “judges speak through their decisions” principle, the fact that the reasoning for decisions are satisfactory puts forwards that the court does the necessary about the promotion of values in the eyes of those who access to justice. At this point, it is possible to be included in the promotion of values through training activities and conferences.

**Ukraine, USAID Program:**

Courts promote certain values through fair court decisions; public outreach campaigns (public lectures on the various legal issues, including the rule of law; events aimed at raising awareness of kids, students about courts' mission and its importance for the democracy, about crimes and liability and etc.; through media and social media about the results of courts' work and new services for court visitors).

**Albania, High Judicial Council:**

The values are imbued and made apparent within the judgements themselves, issued by the courts in their everyday activity. Apart from that, they should be open, to reflect the social and economic dynamics of the society as a whole.

**Armenia, Civil Court of Appeal:**

By acting in accordance to legal regulations and by making just and reasoned decisions.

**Croatia, Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia/Novi Zagreb Municipal Court**

For the present time, Courts are engaged in electronic promotion by publishing press releases on its web site. The Supreme Court once organized a reception for the members of the press. During the reception, the judges were able to present themselves and their work to the journalists in an informal atmosphere. Unfortunately, in general Courts act more reactively than proactively.

**Poland, 1) Regional Court in Czestochowa, 2) National Council of the Judiciary**

The basic means of court activity is jurisprudence. Otherwise, individual judges may conduct lectures or engage in the work of non-governmental organizations.

**Hungary, Curia:**

In my view the principal mean of promoting moral values is the reasoning part of judgments and other decisions. That part is where the judge can show the moral value(s) that were relevant for the case and served accordingly as a basis for the interpretation of law. Nevertheless, there are other useful means, such as conferences or round table discussions about already finished cases, where judges can explain what kind of moral question arose in that case and what was the courts' answer to that question.

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**6. Should such an activity be directed to the general population or specific target groups? If so which ones?**

Hungary, Veszprém Regional Court:

It depends on the sort of the activities and the tools.

Romania, Supreme Council of Magistracy:

To the general population

Hungary, Pécs District Court:

I think the special actions are always more efficient than the general ones, so I prefer the specialized ones, but I can agree with that general directions can be useful and necessary.

Bulgaria, Stara Zagora:

This activity should target the general population.

Czech Republic, Constitutional Court:

It should be addressed to the general population, but with a special emphasis on the young people.  
I think the special actions are always more efficient than the general ones, because it concentrates to the unique needs.

Croatia, Municipal Civil Court:

such activities should be directed to the general population and especially to young lawyers still at the University

Albania, Supreme Court:

Yes. Especially media, civil society, political parties, public administration and every person which can be interested.

Croatia, Municipal Court, ovi Zagreb:

maybe in general

Lithuania, Telsiai region court Mazeikiai courthouse:

child

Armenia, Administrative Court of RA:

Such activity should be directed to the general population as equality before the law and rule of law is for everyone. At the same time justice is delivered to population, and I believe the population should understand and share the same values.

Bulgaria, Devin District Court:

This activity is in line with Opinion 7 (2005) of the Advisory Council of the European Judges (CCJE) on Justice and Society, which outlines a global plan of action for judges in Europe, for public relations, for the educational role of the courts, for accessibility, simplification and clarity of the language used by the court in procedures and decisions. Judicial institutions cooperate with schools, universities and other educational institutions through "Promotion Programs" and access to justice programs.

Macedonia, Kavadarci District Court:

These activities should be aimed to the general public as well to the so-called expert public. I would like to stress the necessity of finding models for improving communication with the journalists. A good

example in that manner is the establishment of Judicial-media council in the RNM. The council consists of representatives of judges and journalists and its primary goal is to increase the mutual understanding.

Hungary, Szekszárd Regional Court:  
general population

Latvia, Supreme Court:

Such an activity should be targeted both to the general population and specific target groups. What regards the general population, these are the Court's press releases that are available to everyone interested on the website of the Supreme Court. Specific target groups would be students, pupils, Latvian and foreign colleagues.

Turkey, Council of Judges and Prosecutors CJP:

The answer to this question depends on the value that is promoted. Generally, the situation about the general population may be only towards one side of disagreement. However, the consistency in deeds and actions, activities such as trainings and conferences serve the purpose of the party of the case and the related judge at first step, they are finally aimed at general population.

Ukraine, USAID Program:

Both. Some of the activities are specifically designed for the students and kids, some - for general public, some - for legal community.

Albania, High Judicial Council:

In my opinion, it should be directed to the general population.

Armenia, Civil Court of Appeal:

Courts are having educational impact on both the parties of the case and also on society in general.

Croatia, Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia/Novi Zagreb Municipal Court

The activity of promoting values should be directed to the general population at the first place. However, having in mind the important role of the press, the Supreme Court considers activities directed to the media representatives (e.g informal reception with the members of the press once a year).

Poland, 1) Regional Court in Czestochowa, 2) National Council of the Judiciary

It is the whole general public which is in need of legal education; however, the most important thing is to provide basic information on this subject to the young generation.

Hungary, Curia:

Such activities should be directed both to judges and other legal professionals (so that they can learn from each other), as well as to a wider audience including students and interested citizens.