

Clarity in jurisdiction

1. How much emphasis do you put on the public-clarity of judgements?

Albania - The public clarity of the judgment is an important issue. In order to achieve this aim the legislation foresees articles regarding the following requirements of court proceedings: regarding the notification of the parties, right to take part in judicial proceedings of the persons concerned, the judicial debate of the parties, the right to appeal the decision etc. The final judgment of the court describes shortly the above mentioned requirements.

Bosnia and Herzegovina - We put a lot of emphasis on the public-clarity of judgements. Because judgements are valuable just when the public understands it. These are regulations of procedural and material law nature, such as the Law on Civil Procedure of BiH and the Rules on Internal Court Affairs of Republika Srpska.

Bulgaria - A clear judgment should be a guarantor that ensures proper selection The adaptation of the legal expression in a language that is understandable to the public is of great importance for providing accessible justice. It is the acquisition of professional competence which is the basis of the good interaction between court and media. The court must be active in the provision of information, but also in the professional training of the people who are authorized to do so.

Czech Republic - As a constitutional court we put emphasis on the clarity of judgements as much as possible.

Finland - The issue has also been covered I e during a training session on decision writing. The issue has been covered during training sessions on decision writing and on discussion events among judges.

Hungary - I put much emphasis on the public clarity of judgements in my personal work for avoiding the misinterpretation of the judgements. Annex No. 2 of the Rules of Drafting includes the President's recommendations relating to the logical structure and length of the judgment, as well as linguistic simplification. For instance, in the reasoning part of the judgment, the history of first and second instance procedures and the parties' arguments should be reported only to the extent it was relevant for the Curia to decide the case. Redundant elements of legal reasoning, i.e. elements which do not belong to the tenor of the judgment and do not support it, weaken the argumentative force; thus, they should be avoided. As to the linguistic considerations, judges are invited to divide too long complex sentences into clauses and not to exaggerate passive voice because it makes the legal text difficult to read. For the sake of clarity, insertions should not be too long either.

Macedonia - The public-clarity of judgments is one of the most important elements which leads to increasing the quality of justice in general. Therefore, I am very much aware and always tend to write clear but substantive judgments.

Montenegro - very much. it is obligatory that any judgment must be available on the website of the court Maximum emphasis.

Netherlands - See answers 1. If you want someone to trust you, he first must understand you, which, in its turn, is only possible if he is able to understand you, which, in its turn, is only possible if he can "see" you. If you want the public to trust the judiciary, the public first must understand the judiciary and must be able to understand the judiciary and must be able to "see" the judiciary. In

this respect there is an important task for the judiciary to explain to the public its work and practices and to show itself to the public. Or to put it in another way: justice must be done and must be seen to be done and it must be understood how it's done. And... it has to be seen to be believed. Then and only then, the public can control the judicial system and can and hopefully will keep trust in that system.

Portugal - Very much. I always start the hearings explaining the main issues in discussion and I do the same in the written decision, trying to use clear language. Our decisions still use a technical language. However, in the most recent years there has been an inclination for producing shorter and simpler decisions. This tendency is also a consequence of the judicial inspections (judge's evaluation procedures). In these evaluations the Judicial High Council, in recent years, has insisted for simplicity and time management.

Romania - Quite much, I think. Same as above, I consider that judgments should speak as clearly as possible to the public and the result would be an increased public confidence in Courts. This criteria is also taken into consideration when evaluating an employee. It is very important since the public is the main "beneficiary" The way the public-clarity is ensured, is an important aspect of the way the people perceive the justice is done; because of it, a lot of conferences are held on this subject.

Serbia - Public-clarity of judgments are very important and we are giving great importance to this matter.

Slovenia - The Judicial Council and most of the courts in Slovenia do not have a special person, who would be responsible for public relations.

Turkey - According to the paragraph 3 of Article 141 of the Constitution, all court judgements should be justified. Additionally, information to be included in the justification of decisions is regulated in great detail in Article 297 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Article 232 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Therefore, judicial system pays great attention that court judgements are well justified.

Ukraine - courts publish press-releases after judgements All ukrainian courts must publish press-releases during one day after judgements.

2. Do you have national regulation on clarity in your country? If yes, in which way?

Albania - Yes. The Civil Procedure Code and Criminal Procedure Code regulate the elements that a court judgment should have. In delivering its judgment the court should analyze in a clear manner, the factual and the legal basis of its decision.

Bosnia and Herzegovina - No. Through expert consultations and seminars organized by authorized institutions that are the subject of decision-making, the promotion of the clarity of the verdict and the decisions of multiple instance courts are scant.

Bulgaria - Each institution has its own internal organization rules, accessible on the website of the institution concerned and accessible to all. All issues related to improving transparency, access to justice, clarity of the language of the court, communication of judicial acts and interaction of judicial bodies with the external to court communities are governed by the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, the Judicial System Act, as well as by the Communication Strategy Of the judiciary, endorsed by the Supreme Judicial Council in 2015. The communication strategy of the judiciary recommends the accessibility, simplification and clarity of the language used by the courts in the procedures and in the decisions.

Czech Republic - We don't have such a regulation.

Finland - The decisions are regulated by the Administrative Judicial Procedure Act. According to the 53§ of the Act, a statement of reasons shall be included in the decision. The statement shall indicate which facts and evidence have affected the decision and on which legal grounds it is based. The contents of decisions are regulated by 54 § of the Act: The decision shall contain: (1) the name of the appellate authority and the date of the decision; (2) the name of the appellant and the decision appealed against; (3) to the extent necessary, an account of the course of the previous proceedings; (4) an account of the claims of the parties and, to the extent necessary, the grounds on which they are based; (5) to the extent necessary, an account of the evidence given in the matter; (6) a statement of reasons and the final resolution; and (7) the names of the persons participating in the decision-making and, if a vote has been taken or the referendary has entered a dissenting opinion, a notification of the same; in this case the dissenting opinions shall be appended to the decision. Act on the Openness of Government Activities Chapter 5 — Duty of the authorities to promote access and good practice on information management Section 20 — Duty of the authorities to produce and disseminate information (1) The authorities shall promote the openness of their activities and, where necessary for this purpose, produce guides, statistics and other publications, as well as information materials on their services and practices, as well as on the social conditions and developments in their field of competence. When the extent of this duty is being assessed, due consideration shall be given to the opportunities to obtain information on the activity of the authority by means of access to its documents or the general compilations of statistics. (2) The authorities shall publicise their activities and services, as well as the rights and obligations of private individuals and corporations in matters falling within their field of competence. (3) The authorities shall see to it that the documents or the pertinent indexes which are essential to the general public's access to information are available where necessary in libraries or public data networks, or otherwise easily accessible to the members of the public.

Hungary - I don't know about national regulation on clarity in my country - but it is an important duty. The obligatory content of judgments and other decisions are defined by procedural law. These provisions do not mention clarity; however, in certain cases the judge is allowed to apply a shortened reasoning, e.g. in criminal cases, if neither the counsel for the defence, nor the prosecutor has filed an appeal against the judgment.

Macedonia - We do not have a specific law on clarity in Macedonia. Although our procedural laws contain the legal frame of the judgement and the mandatory elements that should be contained in one judgement. According to the national legislative, the Courts publish the judgments on their websites, except in the cases where the public is by law excluded through the whole process.

Montenegro - No right now

Netherlands - Not directly. It has evolved over the past decades in a natural way.

Portugal - We do not have special regulation. However the law foresees the need of clarity. There is no regulation.

Romania - I am not sure what you men. Yes. we have guidelines and regulations. Yes we have. There are rules and guidelines regarding the content and they are determined by the Superior Council of Magistrature. Yes, a lot of regulations on clarity have been passed, in order to ensure it. Thus, a number of guiding lines and mandatory conducts have been established; for example, the Law number 554/2001 on free access to public information, which establishes the procedure that has to be followed by the authorities when public information is demanded by the public.

Serbia - No, we dont have.

Turkey - Please see the answer right above.

Ukraine - no

3. Are there any positive inspirations to promote the clarity of judgements?

Albania - Yes the case-law of the European Court on Human Rights, and the case-law of the National Constitutional Court, National Supreme Court serve as a positive inspiration to promote the clarity in judgments.

Bosnia and Herzegovina - That isn't familiar to me. No direct communication with clients but the same through legal remedies show their attitude to the clarity of the decision.

Bulgaria - Each verdict and the reasons for it shall be published on the court's website and in the register of judicial acts of the Supreme Judicial Council. In this way they are easily accessible to everyone and can be checked at any time. The clarity of the judicial acts is one of the dimensions for quality of justice, which respond to the public expectations for rapid and fair process. It provides transparency of the judicial activity and reduces any doubts in corrupt practices. These positive consequences undoubtedly constitute a personal incentive for magistrates to comply with the idea of "Justice close to the people" as they promote the prestige of the profession and the trust in the institution and, on the other hand, they represent an objective criterion for evaluation the magistrates' work/performance.

Czech Republic - No idea.

Finland - Improving the quality of the decisions to gain even better clarity, harmonization and efficiency is one of the general goals of the Administrative Court of Helsinki. Paying attention to the clarity of the decisions is a part of everyday routines. Due to the increase of number in staff during 2015-2016, special attention to this issue has been paid. The staff has been provided several training sessions in order to improve the clarity of decisions. The clarity of decisions is also a commonly discussed topic among the judges. In addition, materials for language planning and dictionaries are available through intranet. At Helsinki District Court we try to pay attention to the clarity of judgements. Judges are also constantly reminded that judgements are to be written to the actual parties of the cases, not to their lawyers. In addition, materials for language planning and dictionaries are available through intranet.

Hungary - The transparency of judicial decisions by the clients is more and more important. The good practice of numbering paragraphs followed by the European Court of Justice inspired the Curia to publish its decisions in this structure which enables the target audience to separate each unit of thought visually.

Macedonia - In the past period there were many seminars and workshops on clarity of judgments that were frequently organized by the Academy for judges and public prosecutors.

Montenegro - We have a website where all the judgments are available

Netherlands - None that I know of. I am not sure what is meant by this question.

Portugal - We have been trained to use simple and clear language. There is none.

Romania - Using a simple, clear language helps a lot. Clear and effective communication There may be. However, I cannot give an example. Yes, a well conducted case is the best inspiration to promote such a clarity.

Serbia - Yes, because of public opinion and overall atmosphere in public.

Turkey - Judgements of judges are subject to an assessment pursuant to Article 28 of the Law on Judges and Prosecutors and these assessments are taken into consideration in their promotions. One of the most important assessment criteria is the justified quality of decision. Thereby, quality of the justification of decisions are evaluated, assessed and this affects judges' promotions.

Ukraine - the desire to increase people's trust in the courts The desire to increase people's trust in the ciurts.

4. How can you evaluate the effect of it? Do you get any feedback from clients?

Albania - Clarity in the judgments increases the public confidence. No feedback received from the clients.

Bosnia and Herzegovina - We don't receive feedback from clients. It would lead to favoritism. The clarity guidelines, as stated above, are provided by the Civil Procedure Act and by the Ordinance on Internal Court Operations.

Bulgaria - Certainly, public disclosure of court acts plays a positive role and creates greater credibility in our justice system. This is appreciated by the citizens. Establishing good communication between court and society is a two-way process with long-term implications which is intended to achieve high public confidence in the judicial institutions. In short terms, this process is expressed in the citizens' satisfaction with the quality of justice, which is revealed by the large proportion of unappealed judicial acts. The abandonment of the right of appeal, especially in very fierce disputes, illustrates to the fullest extent the positive effect of the thorough and accessible judgment.

Czech Republic - May be some feedback on our social network profiles.

Finland - The feedback received by the court is generally targeting the outcome of the decision rather than the clarity of it. The feedback received by the court is generally targeting the outcome of the decision rather than the clarity of it.

Hungary - There is no regularly feedback from clients, but they reflect through their appeals. The Curia received several feedbacks from attorneys at law who were satisfied with the new structure, as it made the decisions more transparent and easier to research.

Macedonia - "I think that it has a positive effect, although the problem of clarity of judgments is much more a judges' personal matter, than it is a systematic issue that can be solved on a general level. There is no feedback from clients."

Montenegro - This is very important for strengthening the transparency of the court and for strengthening the public confidence. In everyday communication and through the media.

Netherlands - Not known by me. We evaluate it with enquiries. Clients (professional and non-professional) do give feedback. We also ask feedback from the press regularly.

Portugal - Sometimes we have feedback from lawyers and from the citizens. We still associate clarity to simplifying decisions, but focusing more on time management. To avoid delays.

Romania - Not really. Yes. There was a better public understanding of the justice proceedings and an improvement in public judicial education. Generally, we don't get a direct feedback. One way, not very precise, is to analyze the statistics regarding the rate of appeal. The effect of it is best evaluated by the feedback, that in most cases will occur.

Serbia - In general Yes. We have feedback from our Clients by direct verbal comments and with performing of different kinds of questionnaires.

Slovenia - Yes.

Turkey - Effectiveness of justified judgments is evaluated by high courts as explained in the

answer of the previous question. Clients can also file an appeal in accordance with the procedural laws if the justification is unclear.

5. Does the judiciary receive any guidelines related to clarity?

Albania - See above the answers to questions 2 and 3.

Bosnia and Herzegovina - No. The Judicial and Prosecutorial Training Center organizes seminars intended for judges, as well as trainees and professional associates whose aim is education on the way of making a verdict. As an institute we go to the point that the problems must be clear and unambiguous and should answer all the controversial issues between the actors of a particular dispute.

Bulgaria - Such guidelines are obtained from our governing body - the Supreme Judicial Council. On any given question the council sets out certain rules of conduct with which everyone can get acquainted with the Council's website. The main guidelines for clarity are laid down in the Opinion No 7 (2005) of the Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE) on "Justice and Society". This strategic document is a framework, global action plan for judges in Europe, public relations, the educational role of the courts in a democratic society, relations with all parties involved in court procedures, accessibility, simplification and clarity of the language used by the court in procedures and decisions. The opinion recommends that judicial bodies should become more accessible by introducing general measures to inform the public about the activities of the courts. It formulates the need to conduct educational activities of the courts and the need to organize visits for students and other groups interested in their activities. It is recommended that courts and judges' associations cooperate with schools, universities and other educational institutions through "Promotion programs" and access to justice programs.

Czech Republic - No.

Finland - Please see answer above

Hungary - I don't know about such guidelines. At the Curia, the President's Order No. 1 of 2016 on the Rules of Drafting Curia Decisions serves as a guideline.

Macedonia - Not officially. Although the subject matter is very much addressed at different seminars and workshops organized by the Academy for judges and public prosecutors.

Montenegro - Only about the procedure for publishing judgments.

Netherlands - Press guidelines It is contained in the PROMIS-program

Portugal - The law foresees it. The guidelines comes from the Inspection Services within the Judicial High Council. They recomend avoiding needless and extensive quotes

Romania - Yes, they receive some regulations. Yes. Yes, from the Superior Council of Magistrature. Yes, the guidelines are especially established by the regulations that are passed.

Serbia - Yes.

Slovenia - No.

Turkey - Judges are provided with guidelines related to the quality of judgements through case-laws and trainings.

6. Do you have trainings to promote the clarity of judgements? If yes, who are the lecturers and what do they emphasize during the training?

Albania - Several trainings are organized to promote the clarity of the judgments. The lecturers are national and sometimes foreign judges and professors of law. The trainings are mainly organized by the School of Magistrates, in collaboration with the Supreme Court of the Republic of Albania and other Institutes and Organizations. They emphasize the manner in which a judgment should be written to be easily understood by the parties and the public.

Bosnia and Herzegovina - We have. Lecturers are mostly judges from higher courts which are educators of the Court training center. It can be supported by a clear expression without using expert expressions that an average reader can not understand.

Bulgaria - Training on a different subject is being prepared and conducted at the National Institute of Justice. In detail, the clarity of suicide is commented on in the training of junior judges. The acquisition of communication competence, knowledge and skills is assigned to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The NIJ created in 2016 specialized communication training courses. Their inclusion in the compulsory magistrates' professional qualification program ensures the application of uniform standards and sustainability in the implementation of the principles of active communication. The NIJ conducts a training program on communication competence of the judiciary representatives involved in the internal communication process, including administrative heads, public relations officers and judicial administration. The NIJ conducts professional public communication training for magistrates and public relations officers. The NIJ conducts a training program on the use of new and social media and creating common standards for the use of institutional and ethical rules in the use of personal profiles and social networks in the communication of magistrates and officials of the government. The NIJ implements a program for ongoing crisis communication training for the individual units of the judiciary.

Czech Republic - Yes, we have some trainings for the judges organised by our academy of justice.

Finland - During the past years, there has been arranged several training sessions related to the clarity of decisions. Lecturers came from the Supreme Administrative Court and Institute for the Languages in Finland. Topics covered in the sessions were the structure of the decision, paying attention to the target groups of the decision and grammar. During the past year, there has been arranged one training session on clarity matters at district court of Helsinki. Lecturer came from the Institute for the Languages in Finland. Unfortunately, only some 10 judges attended (training was also initially intended to be carried through in a small group). Topics covered in the session were the structure of the decision, paying attention to the target groups of the decision and grammar.

Hungary - 6. Last year we had such a training lectured by judges and linguists. The emphasize of the course was put on the unequivocality. At the beginning of October this year, judges from the Federal Court of Australia visited the Curia of Hungary and gave a presentation on the legal writing course available for university students.

Macedonia - Yes. The lecturers are usually judges that are appointed as trainers at the Academy for judges and public prosecutors, but often there are judges, professors and other professionals from other countries which visit our Academy and gives lectures to our national judges. They all emphasize the necessity for judges' personal development in the process of increasing clarity of own judgments. The lecturers also share different techniques and tips for writing short but substantive, well-structured and clear judgments.

Montenegro - Yes. Domestic and foreign experts from the field.

Netherlands - Yes lectures are given by journalists and linguists. It is contained in the PROMIS-program. Professors from Universities and senior-judges emphasize the understandability of the verdicts for the layman.

Portugal - We attend conferences with judges of Superior Courts and they empathize the importance of using clear language and leaving unnecessary details. We have lectures on time management in the judicial Center - Centro de Estudos Judiciários.

Romania - Yes, we have some trainings. The lecturers are experts in communication usually. They are not judges. Yes. Trainings with the court public speakers are organized periodically. there are meetings with public relation specialists and a media representative. We do not have special training in this matter. The National Institute of Magistrature organises seminars but the number of participants is very limited. Yes, seminars and conferences, focusing on the clarity of judgements regularly take place, and the lecturers are especially people that work in judiciary system.

Serbia - Yes we have. Lecturers are Professors from Judicial academy and also some representatives from media. They emphasize way of communication and similar.

Slovenia - No, but would be useful.

Turkey - Trainings of judges are provided by the Turkish Justice Academy. Applied trainings are lectured by justices of supreme court or senior judges while theoretical trainings are lectured by academics.

Ukraine - we have a national school of judges. This institution trains judges, assistant judges. employees of courts. Teachers are judges. Ukrainian national school of judges conduct that trainings. Usually lecturers are judges.

7. How can you help clarity in case of a formalized and an individual judgement? What differences can occur from formalization?

Albania - There are no differences.

Bosnia and Herzegovina - Individual judgements have more details than formalized judgements. Formalization limits writing and explanations of judgements. The clarity of the verdict is one to the foundation of public trust in the judiciary. This connection is necessary and completely clear and justified and is an essential condition for total confidence that the court must have a public, thus justifying its role in society as a protector of the rights of parties guaranteed by the Constitution, law and international, ratified conventions.

Bulgaria - I believe that regional trainings should be carried out jointly with the National Institute of Justice in order to avoid formalism and to create clear practices that help to understand judicial acts. Regardless of the formalities of the court proceedings, clarity should be assured by the accuracy and legal certainty of the judicial acts, the completeness of the reasons and the consideration of all the parties' objections, the respect of the parties' rights in the trial and the provision of equal opportunities for proving their defense and by usage of specialized terminology without foreigners and over-complicated phrases. Law enforcement is highly specialized expert activity, but it should not become an end-to-end process because its purpose is to serve society. For this reason, a balance should be sought between complying with formal requirements for legality and accessibility.

Czech Republic - I don't understand what do you mean by formalized and individual judgement.

Finland - In the decisions, the legislation and related paragraphs should be written as they are. At Helsinki District Court almost all our judgements are individual. The paragraphs concerning the legislation are supposed to be written as they are. However, the reasoning is almost always written as common language style as possible. I as a communications officer can't really affect on the judgement writing; instead the work for better clarity can be made on press releases the communications officer works with.

Hungary - In a formalized judgement sometimes there are panel texts of decisions. An individual judgement is more labour intensive from the viewpoint of clarity. Formalized judgments follow strict rules relating to the structure; as a result, it is easy to separate the main units such as preamble, tenor / operative provisions, reasoning, closing part. Nevertheless, clarity must also prevail in each unit: for instance, it is highly recommended to draft each operative provision as an independent clause and in a new paragraph. In Hungary, all judicial decisions are formalized to a certain extent; on the other hand, there is a considerable scope for the judge to summarize and group the parties' legal arguments, and then reply them in that order. Formalization can help clarity but shall never abolish completely the individual freedom the judge enjoys when expressing his/her arguments in writing.

Macedonia - There are writing techniques that can assist clarity in formalized and pre-structured judgements. It is up to the judge to be clear and concrete in writing the judgement, so I don't think that the legal form or pre-determined structure is an obstacle, but it only gives the frames in which clarity can be achieved, if the judge is well trained and has personal skills of clarity in his written expression.

Montenegro - this job is under the authority of the public relations officer. By addressing a person in charge of public relations.

Netherlands - I am not familiar with these kinds of judgements. In the Netherlands all criminal judgements are individual judgements.

Portugal - We may start the hearing explaining the main issues and how will it work. I believe we should separate the legal grounds discussion from the rest of the decision itself. The decision part should be clear and Comprehensible for all.

Romania - I am not sure. The basic idea is that documents should be written with the reader in mind. This should lead to clear and effective communication. When a judge makes a decision and gives written reasons for that, the reasons must be clear. Otherwise, the law acts on people who cannot understand what is happening or why it is happening. I am not able to give an example. In the case of an individual judgement, the clarity in communication is easier to obtain, because it offers the possibility to interact in a much casual manner, easier to understand by the subject in case, though in a formalized judgement it may be ensured compliance to specific rules that regulate a specific area.

Serbia - With additional explanations with overall aim to clarify core meaning.

Turkey - Formalized judgement method is not frequently preferred. Formalized judgements are generally used in the matters being irrelevant to the merits of the case such as limitation of action and reassessment of law amendments. Apart from that, formalized judgement method does not conform to our judicial tradition.

Ukraine - It is necessary to write a judgement in a more understandable and accessible language. At the same time, a press release can help the public understand the essence of the court decision. It is necessary to write a court decision in a more understandable language.

8. Do you see any relation between the clarity of judgements and public confidence?

Albania - Yes. The clarity of judgments promotes and increases the public confidence in the judiciary.

Bosnia and Herzegovina - There is a relation between the clarity of judgements and public confidence. Judgements which are clear to the public lead to public confidence. The Court and the media have a duty to cooperate in accordance with the Freedom of Access to Information Act, the Law on Courts, and the general and normative legal acts. The media are required by the court to provide the public with information on certain phenomena occurring in the social community, problems arising from the economic system of a country, legal traffic and contractual relations between the various institutions, and cases relevant to the interest of the state, the local community etc. On the other hand, courts can use the media for the purpose of promoting and presenting their values, and creating a picture of the independence and professionalism of the judiciary as a whole and its role in society.

Bulgaria - Through the clarity of trust, the positive assessment of the society is raised, as only clear criteria guarantee the confidence in the judiciary. The clarity of the judicial acts is one of the leading mechanisms for increasing public confidence in the judicial institutions. An accessible and reasoned explanation of the reasons for the final decision of the court guarantees its legality and prevents any doubts as to its correctness or the possible prejudice of the judge. Practice shows that detailed and comprehensibly reasoned judgments are more convincing for the parties and therefore in most cases they do not appeal, so the cases often conclude in one instance. This contributes to the rapidity of justice, which leads to even further increase in confidence in the capacity of the judicial system to ensure resolution of disputes in reasonable terms.

Czech Republic - Yes, sure, it's very connected.

Finland - There is a clear connection. If the argumentation is understood correctly, it will have a positive effect also on the perceived openness and perceived justice. There is a clear connection. If the argumentation is understood correctly, it will have a positive effect also on the perceived openness and perceived justice.

Hungary - The proper interpretation of judgements promote the public confidence. Yes, because clearly drafted judgments contribute to the acceptance of the judicial argumentation, thus they increase the citizens' confidence in the predictable functioning of the legal system.

Macedonia - Yes, they are closely connected. Increasing the clarity of judgments, directly affects the level of public confidence in the judiciary in general.

Montenegro - Of course, transparency in the work of the court is a precondition for strengthening public confidence

Netherlands - No that I know of. See my answer to the first question of this section.

Portugal - There is a huge relation, since citizens will trust their Judges more if they understand the judgment. Yes, I believe that the misconstructions about the judicial systems derive from it's inability to communicate better.

Romania - Yes, when people understand what a judges had in his mind when he has reached a verdict, they understand that verdict better and they have more confidence that justice had been done. yes. The result would be an increased public confidence in Courts. Definitely yes. For people

to accept a judgement, they first have to understand it, to feel that the justice was done especially for them, that the one which made the judgement knew the case. Yes, the way people perceive how justice is carried out affects the public confidence.

Serbia - Yes, they are in direct relation. Confidence is based on clarity.

Slovenia - Yes.

Turkey - There is a direct relation between the clarity of judgements and public confidence since "Judge speaks with his/her judgement." Judgement is the most effective communication tool between judge and the society. Justification of decision provides parties and third persons with an objective assessment of the accuracy and fairness of the judgement. Accuracy and fairness of the judgement can only be understood by its justification. Therefore, public confidence in the judicial system is built through clear and justified judgements. Additionally, judgement should be clear and justified according to the principle of transparency.

Ukraine - yes, we do not trust that we do not understand. The clarity of the judgment is one of the components of trust in the court Of course. People can not trust in the courts in case of non-understandable judgements.