



Strasbourg, 31 January 2005

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**Council of Europe Co-Operation Programme to strengthen the Rule of Law**

**1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Bureau of the European Network for the Exchange of Information between Persons and Entities responsible for the Training of Judges and Public Prosecutors**

**(LISBON NETWORK)**

(Web site of the Lisbon Network: [www.coe.int/lisbon-network](http://www.coe.int/lisbon-network))

Palais de l'Europe (Room 7) Strasbourg, 16 (10h00) – 17 (13h00) December 2004

**QUESTIONNAIRE "A" ON THE STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF TRAINING INSTITUTIONS OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS**

**Replies of the Office of the National Council of Justice in Hungary, Budapest**

*Prepared and adopted by the Bureau of the Lisbon Network at its first meeting  
(Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg, 16- 17 December 2004)*

**Questionnaire “A” on the structural and functional features of training institutions of judges and prosecutors<sup>1</sup>**

I. What is (are) the name (s) of the training institution (s) of judges and prosecutors in your country? Please indicate whether the training of judges and that of prosecutors takes place or not within the same training institution; does (do) the training institution(s) of judges /prosecutors ensure both initial and in-service training? National and decentralised training?

**The Hungarian judiciary currently does not have any training institutions. The immediate responsibility for organising training programmes falls at the Department for Training and Further Education of the Office of the National Council of Justice (ONCJ), The training events take place at hotels, conference centres, in the building of the ONCJ or the Supreme Court. The initial training of future judges takes place exclusively at the county courts.**

**The training of prosecutors falls within the competence of the Office of the Prosecutor General (OPG).**

II. For each training institution, please indicate:

- a) the number of full- time trainers
- b) the number of part- time trainers
- c) the number of occasional trainers
- d) the number of administrative and managerial staff
- e) the origin of funding
- f) the link with the Ministry of Justice, the High Council of Magistrates, etc..
- g) taking into account, in particular, item f) above, if it should be considered as an autonomous/independent training institution
- h) the links between the training institutions if there are more than one (co-operation, coordination, subordination, etc...);

**N. A.**

III. What are the procedure and the criteria for the appointment of managerial staff and instructors of the training institution (s)? Are the criteria for the appointment of the trainers identical for a) full-time, part-time and occasional trainers? b) trainers responsible for initial training and those responsible for in-service training?

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<sup>1</sup> Members of the Lisbon Network are invited to send their replies to the Secretariat by E-mail ([valerie.schaeffer@coe.int](mailto:valerie.schaeffer@coe.int)) for 31 March 2005 at the latest.

**There are occasional trainers who take part at our training programmes.**

IV. What is the proportion of judges and prosecutors who are full-time / part-time instructors and/or members of the management?

**N. A.**

V. If persons other than judges or prosecutors fulfill the task of trainers, what are their original profession? Please also give details on their proportion;

**The ONCJ hires psychologists, criminologists, media experts and also some other lawyers for the training programmes.**

VI. Are retired judges and prosecutors or other retired law practitioners invited to act as trainers or members of the management?

**There are some retired judges acting as lecturers.**

VII. What choice has been done between full-time instructors, part-time instructors or occasional instructors that furthermore have judicial functions?

**There are only occasional trainers who take part at our training programmes.**

VIII. If judges or prosecutors are part-time or occasional trainers, is the burden of their work within their jurisdiction alleviated?

**No, but in the framework of the Phare twinning project 'Training of judges and prosecutors in EU law' 58 national trainer judges have been trained. They act as normal judges but they have specific tasks in connection with EU law (hold lectures, giving advice, etc.). In its recommendation the National Council of Justice requested the presidents of the county courts to forbear from the making up for trial days the trainer judges have missed in connection with their training activities.**

IX. Please specify the modalities of the training of trainers who perform their training mission –full-time or part-time- within the framework of the training institution(s) or in Courts (content, educational methods, duration, periodicity, etc...);<sup>2</sup> Is training of trainers compulsory?

**In the training structure of the Hungarian judiciary there are only occasional trainers.**

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<sup>2</sup> See the conclusions of the meeting of the Lisbon Network held in Budapest, 25-26 October 1999, on the theme "The training of trainers".

X. Please specify what initiatives are taken to assure vicinity between trainers and trainees at regional and local level as well as to develop communication (including through the Internet);

**N. A.**

XI. Please specify what initiatives are taken to assure participation of the training institution in international co-operation in the field of training (exchanges between training institutions, periodicity of these exchanges, organisation of / participation. in international seminars, co-operation with International Organisations / Institutions (Council of Europe, the European Commission, etc...)).

**The Hungarian judiciary currently does not have any training institutions. The Office of the National Council of Justice has several external relations with partners from EU member states.**

**A French trainee judge visits Hungary each year for two months. There are also some bilateral co-operations between courts. Hungarian judges take part at international seminars as well as at seminars of the Bavarian Ministry of Justice and the French École Nationale de la Magistrature.**