National training structures are the main providers of European judicial training for the judiciary. Schools providing initial and continuous training exist in 17 Member States. In others, training is organised by the justice ministry, the council for the judiciary or court services.

Here is information regarding the structures in charge of judicial training in the EU Member States, which was provided by the structures themselves.

Belgium:
Since February 2008, the Institute of Judicial Training organises training sessions for judges, public prosecutors, court staff and other professions of the judicial order.

Bulgaria: factsheet on the National Institute of Justice [PDF](751 KB) [en]
Czech Republic: factsheet on the Judicial Academy [PDF](124 KB) [en]

Denmark: factsheet on the Court Administration [PDF](120 KB) [en]

Germany:
The German Judicial Academy is responsible for continuous training of all judges and public prosecutors at national level.

Estonia: factsheet on the Judicial Training Department of the Supreme Court [PDF](122 KB) [en]
Ireland:
The Judicial Studies Institute organises training, seminars and study visits for the judiciary. It is linked to the Courts Service of Ireland.

Greece: factsheet on the National Judicial Officers Institute [PDF](137 KB) [en]

Spain:
factsheet on the School for the Judiciary [PDF](131 KB) [en]
factsheet on the Centre for Legal Studies [PDF](250 KB) [en]

France:
Factsheet on the National School for the Judiciary [PDF](131 KB) [en]

Croatia:
As of 1 January 2010, the Judicial Academy of Croatia has been operating as a public institution whose objectives include efforts to organise initial training programmes for trainees in judicial bodies and candidates for judges and deputy prosecutors (the State School for Judicial Officials programme) and to ensure on-going professional training for judges and deputy prosecutors.

Italy: factsheet on the School for the Judiciary [PDF](136 KB) [en]

Cyprus: factsheet on the Supreme Court [PDF](130 KB) [en]

Latvia:
The Latvian Judicial Training Centre was established to provide continuous training to judges, court staff, bailiffs and other legal professionals.

Lithuania: factsheet on the National Court Administration's Training Centre [PDF](122 KB) [en]

Luxembourg:
The Ministry of Justice of Luxembourg is responsible for initial and continuous training of judges and public prosecutors.

Hungary:
The Hungarian National Council of Justice is responsible for initial and continuous training of judges.
The Hungarian Prosecutor General's office is in charge of the centre providing training to prosecutors and staff of the prosecutors' offices.

Malta: factsheet on the Judicial Studies Committee [PDF](117 KB) [en]

Netherlands: factsheet on the Justice Studies Centre [PDF](117 KB) [nl]

Austria: factsheet on the judges and prosecutors' training department of the Ministry of Justice [PDF](120 KB) [en]

Poland: factsheet on the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution [PDF](133 KB) [en]

Portugal: factsheet on the Centre for Judicial Studies [PDF](137 KB) [en]

Romania: factsheet on the National Institute of Magistracy [PDF](130 KB) [en]

Slovenia: factsheet on the Centre for Judicial Education of the Ministry of Justice [PDF](135 KB) [en]

The Judicial Academy of Slovakia organises initial and continuous training for judges, public prosecutors and court staff.

Finland:
The Training unit of the Ministry of Justice of Finland is in charge of organising training for staff of the Ministry of Justice and of the Courts.

Sweden: factsheet on the Courts of Sweden Judicial Training Academy [PDF](132 KB) [en]

For more detailed information on initial training courses in the Member States please consult the "Menu for Justice" project website by clicking here (information on initial training can be accessed by selecting "access to country data set").

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