

**Initiative Towards Building the
Constitutional Justice Platform
“Constitutional Network Building in the
MENA Region and Europe”**

-Background paper-

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Constitutional Network Building in the MENA Region and Europe -Executive Summary-

The concept of constitutionalism is relatively new in the MENA countries. Prior to independence, the adherence to a constitutional system of government in these countries developed under former colonial rule. In contrast, European countries consolidated their identity and system in the nineteenth century and the concept of constitutionalism developed upon internal consensus based on previous experiences of governance. The constitutional judiciary is an institution established to protect the constitution and to ensure correct implementation of the laws, in turn safeguarding the rights and freedoms of the people and protecting the civil peace.

The history of constitutionalism in various European countries resulted in the development a competent constitutional judiciary, significantly enriching constitutional jurisprudence and thought. However, the general developments shaping MENA countries combined with the inheritance of culture and methodologies rooted in European constitutional thought during the colonial rule and exchanges thereafter in a myriad of communication forms, established a solid foundation for evolution of a constitutional framework.

In addition, neighboring European countries are directly and closely engaged with affairs in the MENA countries ranging from economy to politics and to climate. This accounts for the causes of events happening as for its effects and repercussions on the countries and the region as a whole.

Historical, cultural and geographical factors constitute the portal and bridge on which ideas of communication and cooperation along the shores of the Mediterranean materialize. The approach that we propose for the initiative is built on this belief of longstanding relationship and proximity. Intrinsicly, the initiative aims to build a virtual platform online for continuous dialogue and knowledge exchange between constitutional actors of the countries around the Mediterranean.

The virtual network offers a significant collection of constitutional jurisprudence and publications; however, the content is still scattered and unorganized in the absence of a comprehensive single source. Therefore, our approach concentrates on building a platform that assembles and capitalizes on available production by constitutional actors in this geographical region.

Ultimately, the platform relies on the idea of information sharing in particular from the main producers of constitutional jurisprudence and thought. Namely, in order of relevancy, the following producers:

- 1- The constitutional courts and councils, alternatively known as the constitutional judiciary being the interpretation source of constitutional principles.
- 2- Parliaments as the main institution in the process of constitution-making;
- 3- Universities and research centers specialized in constitutional issues functioning as laboratory in which ideas are manufactured and developed, especially in centers where theoretical effort is accompanied by field research effort;
- 4- The press specialized in constitutional affairs with its influence on public opinion and spreading awareness of the rights and freedoms enshrined in the constitution.

The platform is founded and developed consecutively and in communication with mentioned producers of constitutional jurisprudence and thought. The methods utilized center around accumulation of knowledge and interaction between peers.

This platform will be developed in two languages: English (given its geographical spread) and Arabic (the prevalent language in the MENA). As such, the platform will serve as an observatory, a reference and a forum for dialogue and ultimately; a tool towards sound and correct practice, which benefits Arab countries on multiple levels including civil peace, protection of human rights and sustainable development.

Preface

The countries of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) are facing severe and multilayered crises. As a consequence, political instability, security threats, collapsing economic and social conditions, soaring poverty and unemployment rates, spread of religious hatred and intolerance, internal strife and emerging terrorism are filling the headlines nationally, regionally and internationally. The threats to stability of many countries combined with lack of effective public policy leadership has led the region to become a breeding ground for illegal operations, notably for terrorism and malicious acts spreading beyond the borders of the region.

Democracy serves as a guarantor of rights and freedoms for the population of a country; preserving access to justice, security, stability and conditions of decent living amongst others. However, a significant factor causing the deteriorating conditions in the region is the absence of democratic norms and values in governance and society.

At the beginning of 2011, people across the MENA region took to the streets to express their suffering and call for comprehensive, sustainable and democratic development. Essentially, the people sought a transition of governance and the establishment of new political regimes that would guarantee the rights and freedoms of the population, safeguarding dignity for all, while promoting transparency, accountability and integrity at all levels and across all sectors of society.

Instead, the demonstrations spiraled into violence and, in some countries, into long-lasting conflicts. The events were fueled by deep frustrations felt by the population in a state of extreme poverty – at times resorting to religious extremism – whereas the political class was led by fears of loss of control and humiliation on the regional and international front. With that, previous achievements were shattered, the distortion of Islam spread and the perpetration of the most heinous crimes against the peoples committed.

The miserable situation we have reached requires action that should not be limited to preventing and responding to terrorism. Rather, the approach necessitates addressing the underlying causes of religious fanaticism and terrorism by promoting and establishing political regimes that prioritize human rights and dignity, provide the constitutional and legal guarantees together with institutions for law enforcement while seeking comprehensive development in political, economic, social and cultural sectors. The above is fundamental in order to tackle poverty, install confidence in the government and public services, reduce rejectionist movements, achieve social and political stability, and to open the way for the development of democratic experiences in these countries.

Experiences globally have confirmed that constitutional justice forms the basis of an effective and fair justice system. Constitutional guarantees of rights and freedoms must find expression in laws that regulate these rights and freedoms. To achieve the latter, monitoring the constitutionality of laws through constitutional courts or councils is

essential to prevent the issuance of laws that violate the constitution and hence do not guarantee rights and freedoms.

The ordinary court passes its judgments according to the laws. If the laws are unjust, the judgments passed on the basis of them are considered unjust and unfair. When these judgments are taken as a precedent and reproduced, the consequence is disorder in society and the State which ultimately enables authoritarian regimes to seize and consolidate their power. In times of dissent and demonstrations by the people, the government will justify acting with violence to suppress demonstrators and to impose its rule.

The concept of constitutional courts or councils in the MENA region is relatively new. The first Arab constitutional court was established in Egypt in 1969, and then in the State of Kuwait in the early seventies of the last century. Henceforth, especially since the early nineties, constitutional courts and councils began to emerge in the region. Similarly to the European countries, the emergence of constitutional courts and councils began after the WWII.

The jurisprudence of the constitutional courts and councils, especially in Europe, has contributed to the development of constitutional law and led to a change in the traditional institutional framework as well as to adoption of the Jurisprudential Constitutional Law (*Droit Constitutionnel Jurisprudentiel*). These developments led to a deepening of understanding and clarification of constitutional concepts and development of constitutional law.

The implementation of constitutional provisions has become governed by constitutional principles and rules under the auspices of the constitutional court or council instead of driven by political interests. This augmented respect for the constitution, the supreme law in the State, by the legislative power(s) to abide by the provisions when enacting laws. Deviation from the constitution leads to the law being nullified by a decision of the constitutional court or council. As such, constitutionalism of laws is upheld and the principle of separation and balance of powers respected. The above development also safeguards the judicial court in the sense that the laws regulating its functioning became subject to the judgment of the constitutional court, thus no longer subject to the will of the legislative and procedural powers. Moreover, various laws, including penal laws, have become restricted by constitutional guarantees of rights and freedoms, a major step towards achieving that judgments issued by courts are in accordance with the constitution. The authority of the constitutional court or council on laws has been established.

In the MENA region, the constitutional court or council is still at the early stages of development, and capitalizing on the rich and diverse experiences of various European constitutional courts or councils and its jurisprudence is needed. Analyzing other constitutional practices contributes to further development serving the enhancement of constitutional justice in Arab countries, thereby achieving the legislative stability and as a cornerstone for stability in the region and prosperity.

To facilitate constitutional knowledge building, the establishment of a network for relevant stakeholders between the constitutional courts and councils in the Arab countries and in Europe, is required as it will enable exchange of experiences, especially in terms of constitutional jurisprudence. In-depth studies are necessary to further bolster knowledge on constitutional practices outside the region. Such efforts require the establishment of a network between the constitutional courts and councils in the countries of the MENA region and other actors concerned with state-building, the rule of law and democracy.

Equally important is the inclusion of faculties of law and political science in the network to contribute to the centrality of constitutional law in the academic field in Arab countries and to stimulate research incorporating the decisions issued by the constitutional courts and councils, and to adopt the Jurisprudential Constitutional Law (Droit Constitutionnel Jurisprudentiel) into their curriculum. These efforts provide graduates with a deep and developed understanding of constitutional matter and culture, enabling them to qualify for the duties of constitutional judges. Ultimately, constitutional knowledge building from academic institutions onwards contributes to elevating the performance of these courts and councils which in turn leads to the strengthening and consolidation of constitutional justice in the region.

For this purpose, ACRLI concluded the urgent need to equip constitutional courts and councils in the Arab countries with a platform that provides them with access to information, and facilitates exchange of experiences and best practices with neighboring European countries. The initiative prioritizes an easy-to-use platform, low-cost and keeping pace with digital developments to establish a platform focused on building constitutional knowledge that opens the door for a scientific dialogue between stakeholders of the countries of the Mediterranean basin.

Dr. Issam Suleiman

Former President of the Lebanese Constitutional Council

Section One – Introduction

The importance of constitutional justice as a fundamental pillar in establishing the rule of law and social security appeared first in the 20th century. Constitutional justice started to reflect a new and important source of democratic culture and literature and strengthened the concept of rights and freedoms. In parallel, the constitutional court has had a significant influence in consolidating constitutional principles, particularly those related to human rights and the promotion of the rule of law.

The rule of law is the essential element for protecting and ensuring democracy, which relies on the independent, impartial and effective work of services that monitor the constitutionality of laws. Constitutional courts play a pivotal role in ensuring the sovereignty and respect of the constitution and in protecting the rights of the people under the principle of equality, and thus ensuring societal peace within the framework of democracy. The constitutional judiciary was established as a result of the development of constitutional systems and the need to ensure constitutionality of legislation, decisions and general regulations.

Constitutional courts and councils did not emerge in Europe until the second part of the 20th century. From the end of the seventies of the 20th century, constitutional courts and councils began to emerge in Arab and African countries aiming at achieving the sovereignty of law and establishing a regime of values and democratic principles.

The constitutional courts and councils were established in Europe based on the prevailing opinion that democracy cannot be realized without a constitutional court.¹ Hence, specialized constitutional courts were established separate from the regular courts in most European countries (e.g. in France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Czech, Austria, etc.). The specialized courts were granted the powers and functions, the most important being the monitoring of the constitutionality of laws and ensure that they do not contradict with the provisions of the constitution.

The disregard of authoritarian regimes for constitutional principles was the main cause for the emergence of constitutional courts and councils. In light of the violations of constitutional rights and freedoms that this era witnessed – such as in Germany during the two World Wars and the Spanish Civil War – a need for a supreme judicial authority began to rise, to control the behavior of rulers and to address constitutional violations. Consequently, the purpose of establishing the constitutional court was linked to the desire to ensure constitutional stability and public order, and to guarantee two basic principles upon which all constitutions are based: the principle of sovereignty and the principle of separation of powers. Proceeding from the prevailing concept that the constitution is a social contract that citizens and rulers alike must abide by, an authority empowered to consider and decide on the constitutionality of laws had to be

¹ In the words of a great legal thinker and a native of Prague, Hans Kelsen: “A Constitution which would not establish a constitutional court with the power to annul unconstitutional acts, is a light which does not shine.” <https://www.usoud.cz/en/history>

established. Especially, since the drafting of constitutional articles allows for wide, and sometimes contradictory, interpretations that challenge enforcement of the law. This necessitated the establishment of a specialized judicial body instead of ordinary courts, because of the required knowledge and independency. Thus, the matter of interpretation and review of the implementation is entrusted to a highly specialized body, particularly in the matter of the philosophy of law and its social, political and economic fields.

In France, the Constitutional Council was established by the Constitution of the Fifth Republic on October 4, 1958.² The Council regulates the work of the public authorities, has a multi-jurisdictional power, and is particularly responsible for overseeing the law's conformity with the constitution through a prior or a post control. Additionally, the Council monitors the processes of Presidential and National Assembly elections aside from its advisory role to the Head of State on the implementation of Article 16 of the Constitution and the decisions taken in this context.

In Germany, the Federal Constitutional Court was established through the Basic Statute of Germany in 1949 and began its work in 1951.³ The Court is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Basic Law. Since its establishment, the Court helped to ensure respect for Germany's free democratic Basic Statute. This applies particularly to the guarantee of fundamental rights and all authorities exercising public power are obligated to abide by the Basic Law. In case of disagreements regarding the Basic Law, the case can be filed before the Federal Constitutional Court, whose decisions are final and binding without consideration for issues of political benefit in its decisions. Its work is limited to defining only the constitutional framework within which policies can be developed.

... "The ability to limit State power is an essential characteristic of the modern democratic constitutional State."

The Federal Constitutional Court of Germany

In some other European countries, the powers to monitor the constitutionality of laws have been granted to the higher courts (e.g., Switzerland, Greece, Cyprus).

In the Netherlands, the Dutch Constitution prohibits the courts from reviewing the constitutionality of Acts of Parliament⁴, and stipulates in Article 120 thereof that: "The constitutionality of Parliament Laws and treaties may not be reviewed by the courts."⁵ The evaluation as to whether legal regulations are corresponding to international treaties remains necessary. In fact, legislations are subject to constitutional review

² The website of the Constitutional Council of France: <https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/en>.

³ The website of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany: <https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/>

⁴ The website of the Constitution of the Netherlands: <https://www.rechtspraak.nl/>

⁵ Article.120: "The constitutionality of Acts of Parliament and treaties shall not be reviewed by the courts" The website of Supreme Court of the Netherlands: <https://www.hogeraad.nl/english/the-ban-on/>.

during the preparatory stage by the authorities involved in enacting legislation (the State Council in its advisory role and the legislative authority, i.e. the Government and the two Houses of Parliament), as it is their responsibility first and foremost to ensure that no unconstitutional legislation is passed.

Countries on the east and south of the Mediterranean, after gaining their independence, began to establish constitutional courts or councils similar to those in countries in Western Europe and, in particular, in neighbor northern Mediterranean countries.

The first constitutional court was established in Egypt in 1969, followed by the State of Kuwait in the early seventies. The other Arab countries followed and various powers have been conferred upon these courts and councils, most notably to monitor the constitutionality of laws, and to consider appeals related to the presidential and parliamentary elections. However, not all constitutional courts and councils received authority to interpret the constitution whereas the extent of interpreting powers remains unclear in some Arab countries. In this regard, Arab countries have taken the European constitutional approach given that the majority of judicial systems in the region follow the Roman-Germanic or Latin justice system (i.e., civil law with codified statutes) which contrasts with the common law adopted in the Anglo-Saxon justice system.

In 1997, a conference was held in Algeria to establish a union of Arab constitutional courts and councils from the following countries: Tunisia, Algeria, Sudan, Palestine, Kuwait, Lebanon, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania and Yemen. As a result, the Union of Arab Constitutional Courts and Councils was founded.⁶ The Union aims at deepening the concepts of constitutional courts and councils in the Arab world and at consolidating the role of this entity in protecting rights and freedoms by safeguarding the supremacy of the constitution, thereby facilitating exchange of experiences and strengthening constitutional knowledge among experts. This Union was later joined by Jordan, United Arabs of Emirates, Bahrain and Iraq.

Nonetheless, additional efforts are required towards achieving supremacy of the constitution to preserve the connection between democracy, rule of law and constitution, as well as deepening knowledge of constitutional principles and jurisprudence. In this respect, knowledge on the application of constitutional jurisprudence lacks proficiency, as studies related to constitutional judiciary and constitutional justice offer limited specialization possibilities in the MENA region. Some initiatives to promote constitutional knowledge, however, do exist such as the Constitutional Council in Lebanon's initiative in 2010 when it started issuing an annual book of nine volumes (2009-2019), which included valuable studies related to the constitutional judiciary and constitutional justice in Arabic and French, and some in English.⁷

⁶ The website of the Union of Arab Constitutional Courts and Councils: <http://www.uacc.org>.

⁷ The yearbook of the Constitutional Council which includes the decisions of the council, judiciary comments, specialized studies and information related to the activities of the council, aims to develop the communication with social actors, to spread constitutional culture, to promote constitutional justice, and to reinforce the

Considering the situation, a need exists to initiate additional initiatives focused on knowledge building through capitalizing on the experience and knowledge of neighboring countries with a longer history of constitutionalism. The medium for the initiative is an interactive electronic platform that collects information on constitutional courts and councils in selected countries and assembles stakeholders to offer valuable knowledge that contributes to modernizing constitutional justice. In this paper, we will present the following: i) the foundations on which the initiative of the Constitutional Justice Platform is built; ii) its objectives; iii) its beneficiaries and iv) its implementation stages. We will also present lists of collected information related to the constitutional field from legal texts, literary references and related sources.

Section Two - The Foundations of the Constitutional Justice Platform

Chapter One: The Evolution of Constitutional Jurisprudence

Following the emergence of constitutional councils and courts in the world, constitutional jurisprudence developed and became the pillar for assessing political action and the performance of institutions. Consequently, constitutional jurisprudence has developed over the years, which enriched legal thought in general and constitutional thought in particular and thus created the Jurisprudential Constitutional Law (Droit Constitutionnel Jurisprudentiel). The result was that constitutional law expanded beyond the traditional framework, towards adopting the Jurisprudential Constitutional Law, which has contributed to understanding, clarifying and deepening constitutional concepts. Hence, the flourishing emergence contributed to the development of jurisprudence of constitutional courts and councils, and constitutional justice.

Chapter Two: Adopting Constitutional Jurisprudence in University Curricula

In light of the development of constitutional jurisprudence, universities have noticed a growing space for constitutional law in both its jurisprudential and institutional aspects. As a result, a number of European universities have adopted Jurisprudential Constitutional Law (Droit Constitutionnel Jurisprudentiel) in their curriculum that enables students to acquire in-depth constitutional knowledge. The option to specialize creates space to develop constitutional regulations and concepts to monitor the performance of constitutional councils from theoretical and practical perspectives. Moreover, the scope of public debate on constitutional matters including rights and freedoms has widened through press and media outlets, further consolidating the principles and foundations of the rule of law.

Most learning programs in the faculties of law and political sciences in Arab countries are limited to theoretical courses of the constitutional law. Existing curricula offer few

exchange with other constitutional courts and councils on both Arab and international levels. (Dr. Issam Sleiman, President of the constitutional council, *"The fundamentals for constitutional justice in Lebanon"* (*"Des fondements pour la justice constitutionnelle au Liban"*, Yearbook 2009-2010): <https://www.cc.gov.lb/en/annuaire>.

opportunities to specialize in constitutional law or incorporate dedicated courses to constitutional jurisprudence. This limitation constitutes a gap in the formation of law graduates aspiring to be appointed as constitutional judges in the future. Law graduates should be expected to have acquired significant knowledge of constitutional justice and of the workings of the constitutional court or council, including the procedures to be taken before this court, during their legal studies. Accordingly, there is an urgent need to develop their capabilities and knowledge, especially those related to the social dimensions, to perform their tasks efficiently, given the importance of their role in: (1) developing constitutional institutions; 2) monitoring and reviewing the legislative process; 3) achieving constitutional justice leading to justice in ordinary courts.

Chapter Three - The Evolution of Constitutional Culture in Arab Countries

The so-called Arab Spring, which began in 2011, revealed the struggles of Arab people rooted in failures of nation-building including respecting and promoting the rule of law in Arab countries. Calls for reform pointed to the need for re-structuring and re-engineering of the legal system. The creation of a platform amalgamates these needs through offering information, tools of communication and cooperation to exchange knowledge and experience that will facilitate the re-structuring and re-engineering of the legal system needs. The platform will also deepen constitutional knowledge by providing relevant constitutional literatures including jurisprudence and decisions of the constitutional courts and councils, articles, media releases, parliamentary discussions related to constitutional topics. Further to that, various resources will be concentrated on the platform to facilitate access, e.g. concerned experts, think tanks, institutions and university departments on law and constitutional justice and reform in the Arab countries and in Europe.

Chapter Four: Lack of a Comprehensive Constitutional Platform

1- Situation in the European Countries

Further to an extensive research, the need for a constitutional justice platform has been emphasized, especially for such comprehensive platform that includes all constitutional information and facilitates communication and dialogue as well as knowledge- and experience-sharing between key actors and stakeholders from different region of the world. For selected European countries, dedicated websites for the constitutional court or council offer a rather comprehensive overview on the history of the court, the composition, related legislations and case-law, various publications and references and latest developments. We identified the following country websites to serve as an example:

France: The website of the French Constitutional Council provides general information about this Council, the procedures followed by it, its powers, and the method for appointing its members and its president. Under this heading, the annual reports (2017-2020) are published. It also contains legal and regulatory provisions and all decisions of the French Constitutional Council since its founding in 1958,

some of which are accompanied by written commentary by its legal authority. Resolutions can be searched by type, date and keywords/keys. In addition, the site contains a number of French jurisprudential references and constitutional issues that have been reviewed by the French Constitutional Council. It also shows news and events organized by the Council including the latest referrals and press releases in addition to a semi-annual digital magazine that includes a summary of the case law of the French Constitutional Council and an analysis of the administrative and judicial authorities and jurisprudential review.

Germany: The website of the German Federal Constitutional Court includes in addition to general information about the history, composition and competence of the German Federal Constitutional Court, a number of different procedures for having recourse to court, including constitutional complaints and electoral complaints. It also specifies the distribution of competencies, access to the decision, a list of annual reviews, i.e., a list of important issues in which it intends to reach a decision throughout the year (2013-2021), annual statistics of the number of reviews held before the court, and basic legal sources related to the constitution and the organization of the German Federal Constitutional Court. Further, the website shows information on data protection during court review procedures and in matters of judicial administration. The website also includes an information base that includes a list of all court decisions (1951-2021), which are searched on the basis of the year, type of procedures, type of decision, and language. The website includes press releases issued by the Federal Constitutional Court and information on upcoming events.

Spain: The website of the Constitutional Court of Spain⁸ includes a search engine for Spanish constitutional case laws, a chronological listing of court announcements and decisions, and legal and regulatory provisions. It can be searched by year, number, type and date of the decision. In addition to annual reports that contain a brief summary of its activities, prepared by the Court Departments, aiming at providing useful data for advice and information purposes only. It also includes some statistical data on the number of constitutional reviews and the number of final decisions. The website also provides a record of appeals. One of the prominent things of this website are standards of transparency and information about the procurement system, contracts and agreements concluded by the Constitutional Court, in addition to jurisprudential references, press articles and various publications related to constitutional issues.

We have also identified international and European initiatives affiliated with intergovernmental organizations or funded by official authorities facilitating access to constitutions, legal and regulatory provisions for constitutional courts and councils in the world, decisions and judgments issued by constitutional courts (summary or full text) from various countries, in addition to jurisprudential references and various publications related to constitutional matter. Below are our key findings:

⁸ The website of the Constitutional Court of Spain: <https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en>

The Constitutionnet Project⁹ is a project created by International IDEA¹⁰ to support legislators, constitutional lawyers and other constitutional practitioners in finding useful and relevant constitutional information, sharing knowledge and building a community of best practices. It includes several knowledge-building resources and tools, covering a variety of topics related to constitutional design and constitution-building processes, a variety of analytical studies on constitutional developments around the world, constitutional news from around the world, historical profiles of States, and gathering relevant constitutional information by country.

CODICES Database¹¹ was created by the Commission de Venice¹² and contains summaries and full texts of some 9,000 decisions, mostly in English and French, but also in more than 40 other languages. The website provides special bulletins as well as constitutions and laws of constitutional courts from around the world, in addition to the decisions and judgments passed by the constitutional courts. Here it must be noted that the number of judgments and decisions passed by Arab constitutional courts is very few on this platform, and it includes only some Arab countries (Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritania and Djibouti). The database also includes a group of reports issued by international conferences related to constitutional matter.

2- The situation in the Arab Countries

The conclusion of significant research and planning on the appropriate approach to contribute to constitutional justice in Arab countries, is that no platform exists providing the user with constitutional knowledge and facilitating communication between various constitutional courts and councils. Similarly, no platform exists enabling continuous dialogue between experts in this field from Arab and European countries. The situation in the Arab countries varies as the majority of constitutional courts and councils have established their own websites, which, depending on the country, provide information and sources related to constitutional matters such as legal texts regulating the constitutional courts or councils, a selection of related publications and events. However, several websites do not give access to constitutional jurisprudence or the

⁹ ConstitutionNet is a project created to support legislators, constitutional lawyers and other constitutional practitioners in finding useful and relevant information, sharing knowledge and building a community of best practice. The website of the constitutionnet: <https://constitutionnet.org/>

¹⁰ The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) is an intergovernmental organization that supports sustainable democracy worldwide. Its mission is to support sustainable democratic change by providing comparative knowledge, and assisting in democratic reform, and influencing policies and politics. The website of IDEA: <https://constitutionnet.org/about>

¹¹ The website of CODICES Database: <http://www.codices.coe.int/>

¹² The Venice Commission is an advisory body of the [Council of Europe](#), composed of independent experts in the field of [constitutional law](#). It was created in 1990 after the fall of the [Berlin Wall](#), at a time of urgent need for constitutional assistance in Central and Eastern Europe. The Commission's official name is the European Commission for Democracy through Law, but due to its meeting place in [Venice, Italy](#), where sessions take place four times a year, it is usually referred to as the Venice Commission. The Venice Commission's primary task is to assist and advise individual countries in constitutional matters in order to improve functioning of democratic institutions and the protection of human rights.

current composition of the court or council. Oftentimes, only be excerpts or a summary is provided, for example the websites of Egypt, Kuwait, Libya. Some of other websites are still under construction.

Other Arab countries do not have a website for the Constitutional Court or the Supreme Court, such as Syria, Yemen, Qatar, Algeria and Tunisia, due to various reasons. Algeria¹³, for example, recently worked to establish a Constitutional Court, which replaced the Constitutional Council in the new constitution of 2020 within the framework of building new Algerian institutions. The new court is an independent, oversight constitutional institution that monitors the constitutionality of laws, and controls the functioning of institutions and the activity of public authorities. As for Tunisia, it is going through a crisis in approving the law of the Constitutional Court, which was supposed to be formed one year after the legislative elections in October 2019.

In some Arab countries, all decisions and judgments passed by their constitutional courts are published since the date of their establishment. Such is the case for Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, Iraq, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, and Morocco.

As it appeared to us through in-depth research, most constitutional courts and councils are still drafting, typing and publishing their judgments without taking into account the benefits and multitude of possibilities enabled by information technology¹⁴ (especially in digital modern forms). Utilizing information technology would open doors for advanced research in legal metrology (jurimetrics) that serves the development of constitutional thought, as well as preparing and drafting the legal text of its various types (legislative, organizational, etc.).

Chapter Five: The Importance of Benefiting from Counterparts' Experiences

Another finding is the value in creating a tool to facilitate communication between the Mediterranean countries that are homogeneous in terms of legal system in order to promote culture and consolidate knowledge with regards to constitutional matters. Because the professional circle on the rule of law assembling stakeholders is crucial to bolster constitutional knowledge through Peer review methods.

¹³ Creation of the Constitutional Court to replace the Constitutional Council in Algeria, Dr. Zahira Bin Ali, Algerian Journal of Legal and Political Sciences. Volume 58, Numéro 4, Pages 295-323. <https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/164366>

The new constitution added a qualitative addition by transforming the Constitutional Council of a political nature into a constitutional court of a judicial nature, with the view to entrusting the process of overseeing the constitutionality of laws as is known in the constitutional jurisprudence of a judicial body, which is a basic guarantee for protecting rights and freedoms, and monitoring the work of the authorities In an atmosphere of independence, the desire of the Algerian constitutional founder to build a state of law that is based on political legitimacy and constitutional justice. He pointed out that the Constitutional Court is an independent institution charged with ensuring respect for the constitution and controlling the functioning of institutions and the activity of public authorities.

¹⁴ Structural approach contribute to deconstruct and reconstruct the information for analytical and investment purposes

For this purpose, it is necessary to create an electronic platform in order to institutionalize the relationship between Arab countries and European countries and to establish a continuous communication network. The platform provides a textual database functioning as a source to easily access information. An interactive section aims at creating a periodic dialogue which brings together concerned persons from Arab and European countries. This section will provide a space for discussion, introducing critical constitutional issues to be published on the platform and on related international websites. In addition, an annual conference will be held, whether electronically via the platform or through in-person attendance, to discuss urgent constitutional issues. The agenda will be set by the Steering Committee discussions, summaries and recommendations issued by this conference will be published on the platform. This interactive section will also include providing advice by providing a Questions and Advice section.

The platform will function as reference and guiding tool for the public on constitutional aspects. It will promote analysis by providing access to public parliamentary debates, support academic research through both establishing specializations in constitutional law and strengthening traditional legal teaching, further to conducting analytical research on the judgments published.

The strength, success, and importance of this platform is contingent on the functioning of the administrative and informatics system engineering. This accounts for the collection of information and for introducing constitutional information producers i.e., constitutional courts. The use of advanced methods and methodologies of drafting and typing constitutional case-law maximizes the possibility to invest in and use the stored information in a smart fashion.

As for the administrative aspect, this platform is based on the principle of cooperation between various Arab and European constitutional courts and councils. Ultimately, the aim is to establish the network to stimulate knowledge sharing and exchange decisions issued by their constitutional courts or councils, reports, studies and other references related to constitutional matters.

Section Three: The Initiative's Description

The development of the Constitutional Justice Platform for Arab and European countries falls within the scope of the Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law and Integrity's (ACRLI) initiative to build constitutional knowledge and promote constitutional justice in the MENA region through the development of an internet-based knowledge exchange platform for a consortium of partners operating in the constitutional law sector.

The initiative aims to shed light on the important role of constitutional courts and councils in consolidating the sovereignty of the constitution and ensuring a certain level of political and social stability for the state. This initiative will also contribute to identifying the challenges and needs for constitutional judiciary reform in the MENA region through the creation of a network of specialized experts from Arab and European countries.

The platform will also propose a new methodology, through research, in drafting and typing constitutional decisions, namely Jurimetrics¹⁵.

The Initiative's main goal is to support democratic reform by deepening knowledge of the constitutional culture as a main tool to safeguards rights and liberties of the people. Simultaneously, we aim to develop a strategy for a coherent and robust constitutional judicial system by consolidating the performance of the constitutional courts and councils in the MENA region and strengthening their roles in ensuring the constitution's supremacy and controlling constitutionality.

Part One: The Initiative's Objectives

The importance of developing the project of Constitutional Justice Platform is reflected in the goals that include but are not limited to:

- Creating a consolidated constitutional law source where key actors in the constitutional field in Arab and European countries participate in producing content and nourishing dialogue through online and in-person sessions and conferences. Actors include constitutional courts and councils and the constitutional judges. More so, this source offers access to a collection of legal information e.g. the constitutions, the regulatory texts of the constitutional courts, samples of their judgments and decisions, in addition to a number of other

¹⁵ Jurimetrics is the study of law and science. It involves a strictly empirical approach to the law and examines a wide range of scientific and legal topics that are interrelated. Origin of the term JURIMETRICS, juri-, juslaw + E-metrics (as in econometrics). Jurimetrics is a step towards seeking new alternatives in the field of legal inquiry and may not be treated as a 'new science.' The term jurimetrics originated in the 1960s as the use of computers in law practice began to revolutionize the areas of legal research, evidence analysis, and data management.

<https://definitions.uslegal.com/J/Jurimetrics/>

references such as publications, experts, professors of law and constitution, think tanks and related institutions and press.

- Developing an electronic compendium that provides constitutional information, creating an interactive space for dialogue between the constitutional community to share experiences, activities and events related to the subject matter. The compendium includes all information referred to above and is published electronically in accordance with the right of access to information. At the same time it will also promote constitutional culture and practice through the exchange of experiences and best practices.
- Deepening the constitutional concepts and principles and consolidating constitutional culture in the MENA region. The compendium is key to raising the level of politicians' awareness regarding democratic performance and the culture of the rule of law.
- Providing a framework to enhance the institutional performance of the constitutional courts by benefiting from counterparts through the peer-learning approach;
- Laying the foundation for scientific and professional cooperation and communication framework between stakeholders from Arab and European countries;
- Raising awareness among the public on the importance of the constitutional judiciary's role.

One of the most important benefits and outputs that may result from this initiative is to conduct research serving the constitutional institutions and legal and constitutional concepts through the use of Jurimetrics techniques¹⁶.

Part Two: The Initiative's Stakeholders and Countries Involved in the Initiative

The Constitutional Justice Platform is dedicated to promoting and deepening the constitutional culture, developing the performance of constitutional institutions and raising awareness on best practices to improve constitutional justice reform. Therefore, this platform targets a wide range of stakeholders namely: 1) members of constitutional courts and councils and administrators; 2) the ordinary judiciary (judges and lawyers); 3) governmental institutions such as the House of Representatives, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, ministries and other public administrations; 4) experts and professors of constitutional law; 5) think tanks and specialized civil society organizations; 6) the concerned press and 6) the public.

¹⁶ JURIMETRICS: THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD IN LEGAL RESEARCH, PERRY MEYER

The term "jurimetrics" describes the use of scientific methodology in legal enquiry. Perry Meyer examines data storage and retrieval, legal drafting and textual ambiguities, analysis of complex evidence, prediction of judgements and law reform and concludes that jurimetrics is an incipient revolution in legal enquiry which, sooner or later, will shake legal education, legal research and legal practice to their very foundations.

<https://cbr.cba.org/index.php/cbr/article/view/2605>

The platform contributes to developing the performance of the Arab constitutional courts' members by creating a communication network with European constitutional courts and councils. This stimulates continuous dialogue between constitutional judges, ordinary judges, experts and professors of constitutional law from Arab and European countries to exchange experiences and expertise. The project contributes to establishing and educating the future generation of constitutional judges by developing structured curricula at law faculties for the benefit of students and ensuring integration of professional skills. It also contributes to raising awareness about the concepts of constitutional justice by strengthening the capacities of specialized civil society organizations, enhancing the role of the press in defending the rights and freedoms enshrined in constitutions, monitoring practices that violate constitutions and laws, and disclosing them to the media. The latter serves in return to increasing public awareness and thus the ability to hold the authorities accountable.

This Initiative is based on creating a communication network between the countries of the MENA region and selected European countries bordering the Mediterranean in order to provide a mean for exchanging expertise between Arab and European constitutional councils and courts. The reason of establishing such network is due to the historical relationships between these two regions. As the Mediterranean countries¹⁷ often shared legal knowledge with the European countries which have had a great impact on them, especially in regards to rights and liberties reflected by the Napoleonic Code inspired in its turn by the German-Romano legal system. Thus, information was collected from all Arab countries: Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Palestine, Iraq, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain, Sultanate of Oman, Qatar, Yemen, Sudan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Djibouti and Somalia; and from some European countries neighboring the Mediterranean, such as Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Turkey, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Slovenia, Norway, and the Czech Republic, as well as to the Netherlands, Germany, and Austria. Additional countries may join this Initiative at later stage to include not only European countries, but other countries of the world.

Part Three: Partners in Developing the Constitutional Justice Platform

The development of the constitutional justice is based on participatory approach, i.e., the Arab constitutional courts and councils collaborate to provide the platform with useful information relating to the constitutional topic, mainly rulings and decisions of the constitutional courts, annual reports and periodicals, in an automated manner through an advanced electronic platform.

ACRLI is implementing the preparatory phase of the Constitutional Justice Platform with the support of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)¹⁸, based on common goals in strengthening legal and constitutional reform in Arab countries and in an effort to

¹⁷ The countries surrounding the Mediterranean are Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco.

complement their previous project on “Strengthening the Role of the Constitutional Judiciary in Building the Rule of Law in Lebanon”¹⁹.

This Initiative is also a continuation of the efforts by KAS and the Lebanese Constitutional Court to incorporate improvements to the system; thus, to consolidate the rule of law structures and its relevant institutions. These are in particular the constitutional courts and councils and the protection of the basic rights and liberties as well as to promote the importance of constitutional authority in the rule of law.

ACRLI has more than 20 years of experience in implementing legal and judicial reform projects in the Arab countries. Areas of expertise are in particular reforming legislations, assisting decision-makers and concerned parties to identify reform priorities and build their capacities according to the needs and areas of their work. This includes building and disseminating knowledge about the rule of law by developing mechanisms and methodologies for scientific research, encouraging dialogue between various stakeholders at national, regional and international levels as a prerequisite for reform and democratic, social and economic development.

ACRLI also has extensive experience in developing legal databases, the most important of which is the Legal Database of the Constitutional and Legislative Bodies. ACRLI established several compendia, most notably the Compendium on Fighting Human Trafficking²⁰; The Bankruptcy Reform in the Middle East compendium²¹; The

¹⁹ ACRLI has implemented this project with the support of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS). From among its important activities is promoting the adoption of the draft amendment to the Constitutional Council Law, and raising awareness through holding brainstorming sessions and discussion panels between stakeholders. A book on "The Role of the Constitutional Judiciary in Building the Rule of Law in Lebanon" was launched during a launching ceremony, in the presence of Dr. Issam Suleiman, President of the Constitutional Council. The ceremony included conclusions and recommendations on the importance of the role of the Constitutional Council in Lebanon, especially with regard to its authority to interpret the constitution and expand its role and authorities. For more, please click on the following link:

www.arabruleoflaw.org/activitiesListing_ar.aspx?postingID=306&categoryID=1&id=318

²⁰ This Compendium is developed by ACRLI in the context of the project on “Improving Capacities to Fight Human Trafficking in Lebanon”, with a funding provided by the United States government. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of the judiciary body to enforce and improve the application of the Lebanese Anti-Trafficking Law (Law no 164/2011). The Compendium takes stocks of the main related legal texts, court decisions, best practices and other useful resources. It describes regional and international instruments that relate to human anti- trafficking, such as international and regional conventions, international and regional indicators, reports, principles and studies. For more information, please follow the link:

http://traffickinghuman.arabruleoflaw.org/?page_id=16&lang=en_US

²¹ This Compendium is a web-based application developed in the context of the “Middle East Regional Bankruptcy Reform Initiative” Project implemented by (ACRLI), with the support of the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI). This project aims at promoting and raising confidence in business and commerce in both Egypt and Jordan, through establishing and activating the concepts of the rule of law in the trade and business sectors. In addition to the project outputs, the compendium includes a number of related legal sources (legislation and judicial rulings from Egypt and Jordan), in addition to legislations from Arab countries and relevant national, regional and international references. For more information, please follow the link:

<http://bankruptcyreform.arabruleoflaw.org/?lang=en>

compendium of the MENA Commercial Laws²²; and a compendium for providing legal aid services at Al-Rusafa Court, Baghdad²³.

ACRLI's vision is to work with regional partners from the European Union specialized in the field of constitutional justice, such as the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission). Such partnerships allow for exchange of experiences and best practices related to strategies for the development of constitutional justice, sharing the practices of the European countries and providing support in strengthening and building capacities. ACRLI will also cooperate with the Union of Arab Constitutional Councils, coordinate with law faculties, and with renowned and specialized think tanks due to their strong and extensive experience in constitutional justice.

Part Four: Content of the Constitutional Justice Platform

The Constitutional Justice Platform will be developed through the collaborative efforts of members of constitutional courts and councils of this platform.

The Platform will be divided into two main sections: informative and interactive sections. The *informative* section will include reliable and comprehensive set of information from Arab and European countries that is accessible and easy to navigate, including constitutions, constitutional laws, decisions, doctrinal references (books, studies, etc.), policies, statistics and analysis as well as regional and international resources and references, training materials and courses, who's who (key players, constitutional institutions, think tanks, academics, universities, activists, etc.) and relevant events. It will also include periodicals where related articles, news and announcements will be published and freely accessible to the public.

²² This Compendium is a web-based application developed in the context of the MENA Commercial Law Strengthening (CLS) Project, implemented by the Arab Center for the Rule of Law and Integrity, with the support of the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI). The project aimed at raising awareness on key commercial legal issues and its effects on economic growth, as well as building capacity to increase efficient and effective utilization of commercial dispute resolution mechanisms. The project also includes supporting private-sector participations in policy-making and strengthening public-private networking and partnerships to support commercial law reform. It includes commercial laws, regulations, court judgments, doctrines and other legal resources. The compendium also includes information and resources on business advocacy and international best practices, among other useful tools for commercial law practitioners in the region. For more information, please follow the link: www.arabruleoflaw.org/compendium/output/main/home.aspx

²³ This compendium was developed within the framework of implementing the second phase of the project "Providing Legal Support in Southern and Central Iraq - Palace of Justice in Rusafa, Iraq", funded by UNDP-Jordan. This project aims to enhance the protection of the legal rights of citizens, by improving access to justice and enhancing accountability and transparency in the judiciary. It also aims to ensure an effective legal aid system for Iraqi citizens, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, through the establishment of the Legal Aid Office at the Palace of Justice in Rusafa. It includes a set of information about the project's activities and publications, in addition to providing a free legal aid service. For more information, please follow the link: rusafalegalhelpdesk.wordpress.com

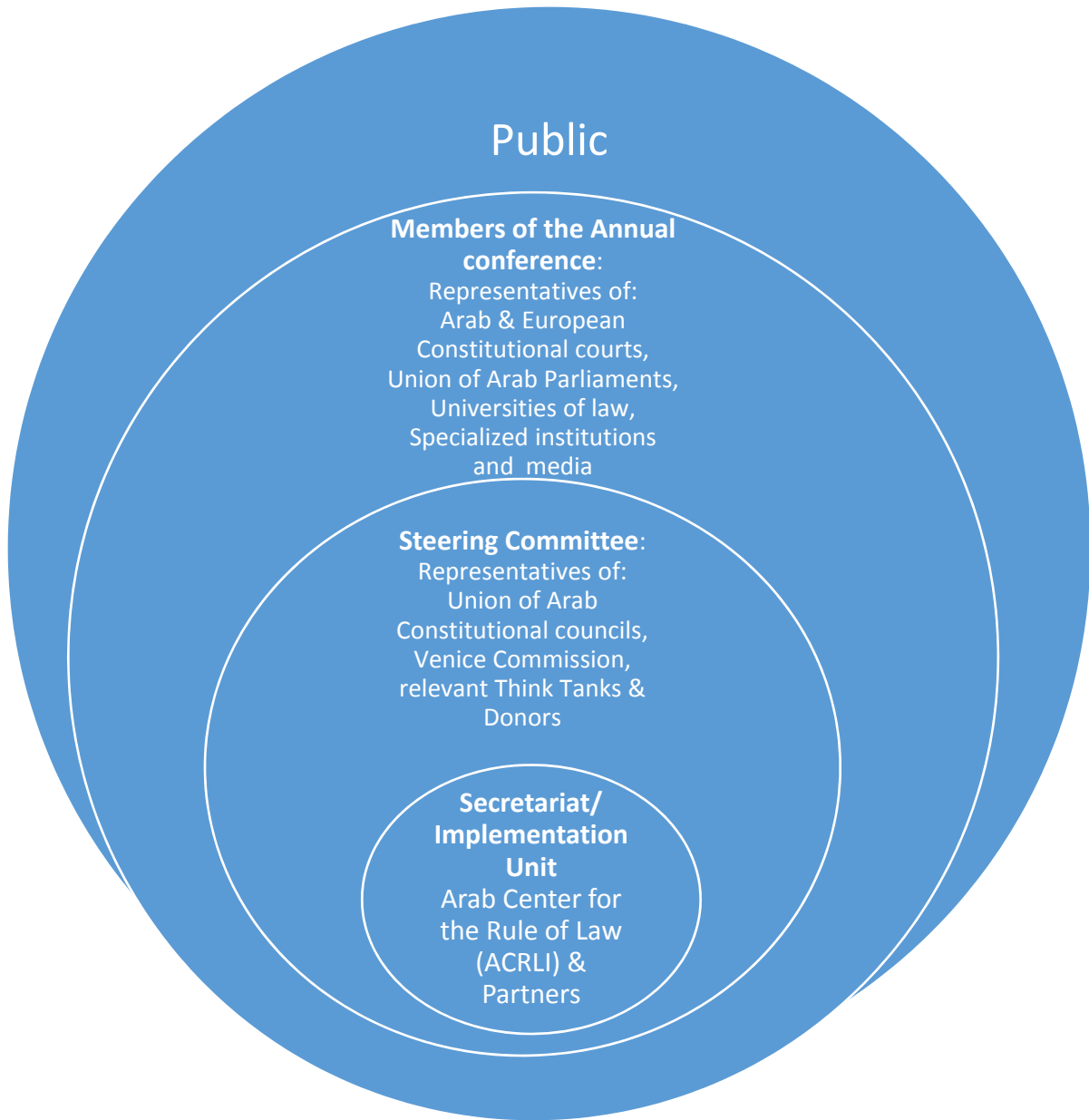
The *interactive* section will include i) **chatting room** where concerned experts can share knowledge, exchange best practices and increase their capacities; ii) **online meetings** where webinars and conferences will be organized periodically, bringing together concerned participants and institutes to discuss different topics of constitutional reform. Topics of the online conferences will be planned and organized by the Steering Committee of this project; and iii) a **training program** combining theory with practical application and skills developed in professional settings. To this end, ACRLI will conclude an agreement with specialized institutions such as the Venice Commission and relevant law faculties. This platform will serve as a learning tool to build the knowledge and capacities of relevant stakeholders such as officials, lawyers, academics in addition to law students' universities, who are interested in the constitution and constitutional justice.

The interactive part contains also the **Q&A feature** designed to provide adequate advice from specialized experts who will be engaged for this purpose. It will also act as **a watchdog** for constitutional practices in the Mediterranean countries and monitor the functioning of the constitutional courts and councils; the wrongdoings and the best practices which may extends to monitor the accountability of the concerned officials.

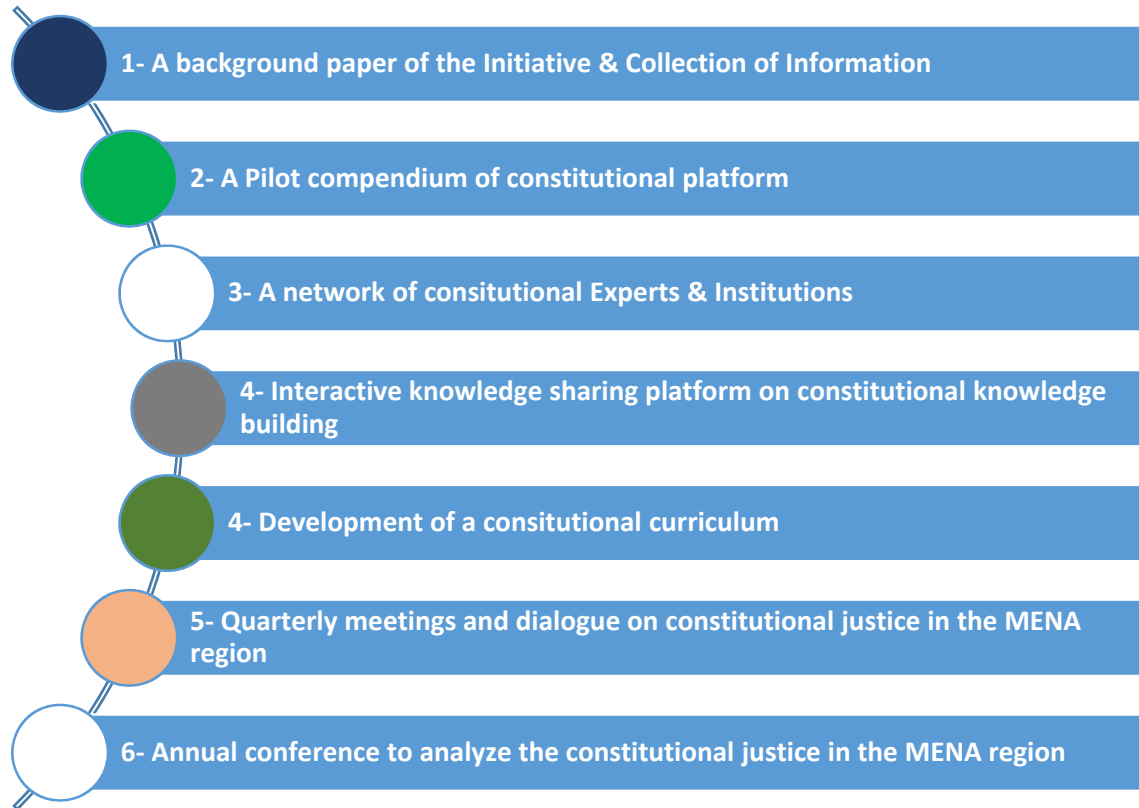
Part Five: Initiative's Structure and Roles

The Initiative's structure is composed of a Management Unit, Steering Committee and members of the annual conference, which will be formed of the following entities:

- 1- The Management Unit is composed of members from ACRLI and the donor. ACRLI will be responsible to manage and carry out all the administrative and executive work of the Initiative. The donor will be responsible for the financing and the budget management.
- 2- The Steering Committee is composed of producers of constitutional information, mainly representative/s of the Union of the Arab Constitutional Councils, Union of the Arab Parliaments, Venice Commission; dedicated think tanks and donor/s. The role of the Steering Committee is to define the mission of the Initiative, provide support, guidance and oversight of the progress of the initiative outputs and the achievement of the Initiative outcomes.
- 3- Members of the annual conference are composed of members of the constitutional courts and councils from Arab and European countries, constitutional judges, and representatives of law faculties, concerned media/press and relevant civil society organizations. The role of the general assembly is to contribute to implementing the initiative and developing the platform.
- 4- The Public as the end-users and provides the public with access to free legal information on constitutional justice and reform in the region.



Part Six: The Initiative's Outputs



Section Four: Implementation Phases of the Constitutional Justice Platform

The development of the Constitutional Justice Platform encompasses several successive and interrelated stages:

First Stage: The Preparatory Phase

The preparatory phase consists of implementing the following tasks:

1- Collecting constitutional information

1.1 The methodology of data collection

The basic methodology adopted for collecting the constitutional information, relied on gathering materials by conducting research on the internet and using the library of ACRLI. The constitutions and the laws of the constitutional courts and councils were collected by browsing their websites, as well as the samples of decisions and the judgments of the constitutional courts and councils in addition to samples of related publications such as annual reports and doctrinal references which are published on-line.

Constitutional resources are also collected by: i) contacting ACRLI's network of specialized experts in the constitutional topic, mainly Dr. Issam Sleiman, the former president of the Lebanese Constitutional Council; ii) visiting the Arab, European and foreign specialized websites (e.g. Union of the Arab Constitutional Courts, Venice Commission); and ii) searching databases and websites of law faculties and colleges in Arab and European countries.

Additional information will be collected successively and in direct communication with the main producers of constitutional information, i.e., constitutional courts and councils and parliamentary councils, constitutional judges, universities, research centers and the press specialized in constitutional affairs, through the establishment of a cooperation network whose members consist of Arab and European constitutional councils and courts.

1.2 The collected constitutional information

The constitutional information collected during the preparatory phase, is divided into five main sections:

Part One: A Brief Profile of the Constitutional Courts and Councils

The first part includes an inventory of all Arab and European constitutional courts and councils concerned with this project. It comprises a summary of the constitutional courts and council's functions and tasks in each country as well as its address and means of contact. (See Annex 1)

Part Two: Constitutions and Constitutional Courts Laws

This section includes the full texts of the constitutions and basic laws of the Arab and European countries concerned with this project. It also includes the full text of legislation regulating the establishment of constitutional courts and councils. Such information can be retrieved by searching through the number, date, title, type of information, by country, or by free search online. (See Annex 2)

Part Three: Samples of Constitutional Courts' and Councils' Decisions and Judgments

Section three includes samples of final decisions and rulings issued by the constitutional courts and councils of Arab and European countries. Related information can be retrieved through the introductory elements of the decisions, i.e. the number and date, or via keywords, in addition to the free search. The electronic source of each constitutional decision or ruling has been identified for credibility purposes. (See Annex 3)

Part Four: Samples of Related Publications

This section includes the full texts of sample of articles and studies related to constitutional topics. Related information can be retrieved through title, date and name of the author, in addition to a free search in the title. The electronic source of each constitutional publication has been identified for credibility purposes. (See Annex 4)

Part Five: Who's Who in the Constitutional Field

The fifth section includes various samples of sources related to constitutional affairs, the most important of which are:

- 1- A comprehensive list of the names of the current constitutional judges in the Arab and European constitutional courts and councils.
- 2- A list of experts and specialists in constitutional field and university professors specialized in constitutional law;
- 3- A list of law faculties in Arab countries in addition to law faculties and centers affiliated to law universities specialized in constitutional law and public law in European countries;
- 4- A list of names and addresses of think tanks and non-governmental organizations specialized in the constitutional field and working on the promotion of rights and public freedoms operating in Arab countries and European countries.

5- Specialized media outlets, media institutions and journalists from Arab and European countries.

The names of the specialists were put together with a brief profile of each judge, expert or university professor, the related address and means of contact were mentioned. The names of law faculties were given, with their addresses and means of communication, as well as civil society organizations, think tanks, and the press. Each list is searched through online searches. (See Annex 5)

2- Elaborating the background paper for the Constitutional Justice Platform

The background paper addresses the foundations on which the initiative was built, its purposes and ultimate goals, the participating members and beneficiaries, outputs as well as the different phases of implementation. The paper includes also a comprehensive set of information (constitutions and laws of Arab and European constitutional courts, samples of judgments and decisions issued by constitutional courts and councils, sample of related literature from the Arab and European countries). In addition to resources related to the constitutional community from Arab and European countries, such as the constitutional courts and councils, constitutional judges, experts and specialists, think tanks and relevant institutions, law universities, constitutional law professors, etc.). The background paper is written in Arabic and English. (See annexes).

3- Developing a Pilot Compendium

The Pilot Compendium provides a compilation of Arab and regional resources and references, key players and constitutional institutions across the world. The Compendium serves as a communication tool and is intended to provide reliable information in a single resource published on both the websites of ACRLI and KAS in Arabic and English and on constituionalknowledge.arabrulEOFlaw.org. This will establish a comprehensive, interactive and knowledge sharing platform and the establishment of a network of experts and key actors in the Arab and European countries in order to exchange experiences and best practices at a later stage. All information, such as decisions and judgements issued by the constitutional courts, doctrinal references, parliamentary debates and other useful information related to the constitutional subject will be added during the implementation phase of the project in communication with the main producers of the constitutional information referred to below.

Second Stage - Implementation Phase

The implementation phase of the Constitutional Justice Platform consists of the following actions:

1- Developing an online, interactive knowledge sharing platform on constitutional knowledge building

At this stage, the Pilot Compendium will be upgraded and developed to become a comprehensive, interactive and knowledge sharing platform. This will be achieved by i) developing and activating the interactive section of the Constitutional Justice Platform with all its components, as mentioned above (See Section Four on the Constitutional Justice Platform); ii) completing the collection of information related to the constitutional field and updating the knowledge sharing section, such as rulings, decisions, annual reports issued by Arab and European constitutional courts and councils, parliamentary debates on constitutional issues, studies, press articles and various jurisprudential references, in addition to new sources related to the subject.

The platform is founded and developed in communication with mentioned producers of constitutional jurisprudence and thought. The methods utilized center around accumulation of knowledge and interaction between peers.

It will be built by the main producers of constitutional literature and thought who will exchange constitutional texts, including jurisprudence issued by courts and constitutional councils, and constitutional doctrinal references. Producers are classified according to the production priorities: 1) The constitutional councils i.e. constitutional judiciary, being the explanatory and applied source of constitutional principles; 2) Parliaments, being the principal institution in the process of constitution-making; 3) Universities and research centers specialized in constitutional issues, being the laboratory in which ideas are manufactured and developed, especially in centers where theoretical effort is accompanied by field research effort; 4) The press specialized in constitutional affairs, with its influence on public opinion and the guarantor of rights and freedoms.

This platform is intended for all users concerned with constitutional issues. The space allows for interaction on the content and exchange of information and recommendations that contribute in strengthening the democratic practices serving the development of Arab countries.

The importance of this initiative is based on the partnership between the Arab and the European constitutional courts and councils and the concerned universities. Therefore, the platform is designed to be developed in two languages: English (given its geographical spread) and Arabic (the prevalent language in the MENA). The website will offer a search engine categorized by different methods (search by country, type of content, topic e.g., keyword or abstract, and free search).

2- Establishing a network of constitutional experts and professionals

From among the platform main outputs is building a strong communication system among the different constitutional's actors, such as the constitutional courts and councils, governmental institutions, universities and think tanks from different regions of along the Mediterranean. The objective of this strategy is to monitor and analyze the progress on permanent improvement of the constitutional justice in the related countries, in order to strengthen the public trust in constitutional courts and councils. Moreover, the objective is to significantly empower the constitutional courts' and council's operation and its role in achieving and safeguarding the rule of law. This will be through organizing a series of focus groups and workshops combining relevant key stakeholders from different regions to share best practices and monitor the work of the constitutional judiciary in compliance with international principles.

3- Building the capacities of the law students

Building the capacities of the law students who are interested in the constitutional law by i) developing a constitutional curriculum to be adopted in law and political science faculties, and ii) creating an internship program between those faculties and constitutional research institutes. This will contribute to integrating practical application and skills developed in professional settings into the classroom and general theory. It will also contribute to increasing benefits to students on two levels; while completing a degree and when seeking a career path post-graduation. The program activities will include participation in research projects, examining various lectures, observing and analyzing court trials, etc. The internship program will be an excellent opportunity for the participants to broaden their understanding of the constitutional adjudication in their countries.

4- Holding a permanent annual conference

The purpose of a permanent annual conference is to discuss and analyze the constitutional justice status in Arab countries and to study emerging and critical topics in the field of the constitutional judiciary. This conference aims at supporting MENA countries in establishing good governance that guarantee the rights and freedom of its citizen while countering extremism and terrorism by addressing its causes. Causes that are often rooted in the absence of democracy, stability and development as well the spread of poverty due to poor performance of political systems.

The conference will be organized and moderated by Dr. Issam Sleiman, in collaboration with representatives from the Union of Arab Constitutional Courts and Councils, Venice Commission and prominent think tanks, such as Max Planck Institute and Carnegie Middle East center.

The conference will be divided into several sessions; each will be dedicated to different categories of participants (judges, lawyers, public administrations officials, academic

and professors, etc.). From among the main topics that may be addressed in this conference:

- 1) The foundations and standards of building the rule of law and the role of the constitutional judiciary safeguarding of social justice and political representation through the oversight of the constitutionality of laws and its justice in ensuring rights and freedom to the citizens;
- 2) The important role of the constitutional judiciary in the development of constitutional laws as well the role of the constitutional doctrines in developing the jurisprudence of the constitutional courts and councils;
- 3) The constitutional judiciary in the MENA region, its status, and the challenges that impede its development, as well as the development of the constitutional judiciary in Europe. The latter has played an important role in establishing good governance, building the rule of law achieving democracy and stability, with a special focus on the role of the Venice Commission in this field and the establishment of the World Conference on Constitutional Justice
- 4) Road map to promote the development of the constitutional judiciary in the MENA region and improving the performance of the constitutional institutions and judges, and to emphasize the necessity of teaching constitutional law in law faculties. The road map will also focus on the importance of building a network of experts between Arab and European countries to share experiences and best practices, and creating the Constitutional Justice Platform.

The presented findings form the background paper on the Constitutional Justice Platform form the preparatory phase outputs, as mentioned above, based on: 1) drafting the background paper that includes a comprehensive set of legal information and resources related to constitutional matters; 2) developing a Pilot Compendium, which will be accessible to the public and comprises all the constitutional information collected within this preparatory phase and as defined in the background paper.

Section Five: Roadmap for the Initiative implementation

The roadmap for implementing the Constitutional Justice Platform passes through several phases:

- 1- The preparatory phase (Year One):
 - 1.1- Elaborating the background paper on the Constitutional Justice Platform Initiative;
 - 1.2- Developing a Pilot Compendium including legal information, resources and references related to constitutional topics;
- 2- The execution phase (Year Two):
 - 2.1- Organizing and conducting a workshop to launch the Pilot Compendium and to discuss the methodology and way of coordination between the Initiative's stakeholders to implement this platform. The workshop will be organized in

coordination with the Union of the Arab Constitutional Courts, with the participation of the Venice Commission and representatives of Arab and European constitutional courts and councils, and attended by international organizations and donors to secure the necessary funding for the development of the Constitutional Justice Platform.

2.2- Building a network of experts formed by the constitutional courts' and councils' members, experts and law professors, specialized think tanks and institutions and concerned press;

2.3- Developing the interactive knowledge sharing platform and updating the existing legal information, resources and references related to constitutional field;

2.4- Holding quarterly on-line meetings and dialogues between judges and constitutional experts from Arab and European countries.

2.5- Organizing the annual conference to discuss critical topics related to the application of constitutional law and jurisprudence;

2.6- Developing a curriculum for students of constitutional law

3- The monitoring and coaching phase (Year Three)

3.1- Providing technical support and coaching to maintain the platform and to update the existing information, mainly the decisions and the judgments of the constitutional courts, as well as the annual reports and additional resources and references;

3.2- Holding quarterly on-line meetings and dialogues between judges and constitutional experts from Arab and European countries.

3.3- Conducting the annual conference to discuss critical topics related to the application of constitutional law and jurisprudence.

Conclusion

Lastly, the building of the constitutional justice platform constitutes an essential tool for spreading awareness on constitutional concepts and culture in the Middle East and North Africa region; and developing constitutional practices' capacities by creating a framework of cooperation and scientific and professional communication between those concerned with the constitutional field from Arab and European countries neighboring the Mediterranean. This platform, as mentioned above, with rich legal content and information related to constitutional topic, will impose itself, on the Internet and through the electronic media, and at various faculties of law, especially in the Middle East and North Africa and some European countries.

Annex 1- General Overview on the Arab and European Constitutional courts

1- Arab Constitutional Courts

Country	General overview of constitutional courts	Address/Website
Lebanon	<p>Constitutional Council of Lebanon</p> <p>The Constitutional Council was created by law 250 of 7/14/1993, of which art. 2 provides that the Council is constituted of ten members: five appointed by Parliament by an absolute majority, and five appointed by the Council of Ministers by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Government.</p> <p>The constitutional council has the jurisdiction to control the constitutionality of laws and to rule on electoral disputes related to presidential elections and disputes related parliamentary elections</p>	<p><u>Constitutional Council</u></p> <p><u>Hadath, Boulevard Camile Chamoun, no.239</u></p> <p><u>Phone: 961 5 466184\5\6</u> 4669</p> <p>Fax: 961 5 961</p> <p>Email: info@cc.gov.lb</p> <p><u>Website: www.cc.gov.lb</u></p>
Syria	<p>The high Constitutional Court in Syria</p> <p>It is an independent judicial body based in Damascus. It consists of eleven members, one of whom is the head of the court. All of the members are named by the President of the Republic. The term of membership is four years, subject to renewal, starting from the date of the member taking the constitutional oath. The constitution defines the jurisdiction of the court as follows:</p>	Not Available

- Control over the constitutionality of laws and legislative decrees and regulations;
- Issue an opinion, at the request of the President of the Republic, on the constitutionality of draft laws and legislative decrees and the legality of draft decrees;
- Issue an opinion on the constitutionality of proposals for laws at the request of the Speaker of the People's Assembly;
- Oversee the election of the President of the Republic and the organization of the election procedures;
- Seize and Consider on appeals relating to the validity of the election of the President of the Republic and members of the People's Assembly
- Has jurisdiction to try the president in the case of high treason.

Jordan

Constitutional Court of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Constitutional amendments issued on 1-10-2011 approved a special chapter for establishing the Constitutional Court in Articles 58, 59, 60 and 61, according to which the constitutional Court was established by Law no. 15 of 2012. The Constitutional Court is considered as a cultural monument and a prominent station of the comprehensive and gradual reform stations led by his Majesty King Abdullah since before the start of the Arab Spring, the Constitutional Court is an independent body that stands alone and its provisions take effect and its judges are independent. The Constitutional Court derives its strength from the constitution which protects it and the Constitutional Court protects the constitution.

Constitutional Court

Amman – Tlaa' Al-Ali, 12 Al Hatimiah Street
 P.O.b.: 1122
 Postal Code: 11953
 Telephone(sub phone1): 0096265505777
 Fax: 0096265513248
 Sub phone2: 0096265512647
 Email: dewan@cco.gov.jo
 For inquiries : info@cco.gov.jo
 Web: www.cco.gov.jo

Palestine

The supreme Constitutional Court

The establishment of the Supreme Constitutional Court goes back to the amended Basic Law of 2003; the Constitutional Court law was passed and ratified on 17/02/2006. It was then called "the law of the Supreme Constitutional Court" No (3) of 2006, which was published in the Official Gazette

The supreme Constitutional Court of Palestine

Palestine - Al-Bireh - The Supreme Constitutional Court Building
 Tel: +970-22409035
 Fax: +970-22409033

No (62).

The President of Palestine issued Presidential decree No (57) for the year 2016 for the formation of the Supreme Constitutional Court, which established the first independent judicial body. The new judicial body was formed without the capacity to be modified and its competencies are exercised in accordance to law No (3) for the year 2006 and its amendments in 2017. The aim of this judicial body is to uphold to the supremacy of the Law and legal progression to establish the rule of law.

The Constitutional Court Law has been amended twice, the first is according to the Law No. (19) of 2017 and the second by the Law No. (7) of 2019.

Web: www.tsc.pna.ps

Iraq

Iraqi federal Supreme Court

Ordinance No. (30) of 2005 is considered the temporary law of the Federal Supreme Court until the original law stipulated in Article (92/second) of the Constitution is legislated, whose legislation has faltered since the entry into force of the Constitution until now due to differences in views on two main points, the first related to the formation of the court and the second related to the quorum of its decisions. The Federal Supreme Court is based in Baghdad. It exercises its functions in an independent manner, with no authority over it other than the law. It is financially and administratively independent

The Federal Supreme Court has jurisdiction over the following: 1) Overseeing the constitutionality of laws and regulations in force; 2) Interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution. 3) adjudication of cases arising from the application of federal laws, decisions, regulations, instructions and procedures issued by the federal authority; 4) Settling disputes that occur between the federal government and the governments of the regions, governorates, municipalities and local administrations. 5) Settling disputes that occur between the governments of the regions or governorates. 6) Decide on accusations against the President of the Republic,

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Website: www.iraqfsc.iq

the Prime Minister and the Ministers. 7) Ratify the final results of the general elections for membership in the House of Representatives. 8) A - Settling jurisdictional disputes between the federal judiciary and the judicial bodies of the region and the governorates that are not organized in a region. b- Settling jurisdictional disputes between the judicial bodies of the region or governorates that are not organized in a region. 9) To consider an appeal against the decision of the House of Representatives issued in accordance with its powers

<p>Kuwait</p>	<p>The constitutional Court of Kuwait</p> <p>The Constitutional Court was established in Kuwait by virtue of Law No. (14) of 1973. The Constitutional Court is exclusively concerned with interpreting constitutional texts, and adjudicating disputes related to the constitutionality of laws and decrees by laws and regulations, and settling appeals relating to the election of members of the National Assembly or the validity of their membership. The decisions of the Constitutional Court shall be binding on all and to all courts.</p> <p>The Constitution of the State of Kuwait, issued on November 11, 1962, defines the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court, as it stipulates in Article (173) that “the law specifies the judicial body that is competent to adjudicate disputes related to the constitutionality of laws and regulations, and sets out its powers and the procedures it follows.”</p> <p>The law guarantees the right of both the government and stakeholders to consider an appeal against the constitutionality of laws and regulations before that body.</p>	<p>State of Kuwait- Constitutional Court</p> <p>Kuwait City, Qibla, Block 11, Fahad Al-Salem Street, Plot 900130 - State of Kuwait</p> <p>Tel: 00965 22418395 Fax: 00965 22410070</p> <p>Website: www.cck.moj.gov.kw</p>
<p>United Arab Emirates</p>	<p>Federal Supreme Court</p> <p>The constitution determines by itself the tool by which the president and judges of the Federal Supreme Court are appointed, so to prevent any party from intruding on the judiciary from this</p>	<p>Minsitry of Justice- UAE</p> <p>Khalifa City (A), Sector 133 , Street 12 P.O.Box: 260</p>

path. There is no doubt that this is the greatest guarantee by which the judiciary achieves its independence, away from the interference of the executive authority. The Federal Supreme Court is competent to examine the constitutionality of federal laws; interpret the provisions of the Constitution. The Federal Supreme court is responsible of the accountability of ministers and chief officials of the Federation appointed by decree; Consider crimes directly affecting the interests of the Federation; Consider conflict of jurisdiction between the federal judiciary and local judicial bodies in the Emirates; Consider the conflict of jurisdiction between a judicial authority in one emirate and a judicial authority in another emirate; examine the various disputes between the Emirates members of the Federation, etc .

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www.moj.gov.ae/en/about-moj/federal-supreme-court.aspx

Bahrain The constitutional Court –kingdom of Bahrain The constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court of the Kingdom of Bahrain was established by Decree-Law No. 27 of 2002, issued on September 14, 2002 AD. The court is composed of a president, a vice president, and five members appointed by royal order for a period of five years, not renewable for one time. The Court exercises both prior and post-constitutional oversight. At the level of prior oversight, His Majesty the King can refer to the court draft laws before issuing them to determine their compliance with the Constitution, and its report in this regard is binding to all state authorities. As for the post control, the court exercises it at the request of the President The Council of Ministers, the Speaker of the Shura Council, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Either by automatic referral from the subject courts. Either by settling the unconstitutionality of a provision in a law or regulation established by one of the litigants during the consideration of a case before a court.

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Kingdom of Bahrain
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Government Street - Manama -
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Bahrain

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Website: www.ccb.bh

<p>Qatar</p>	<p>Supreme Constitutional Court of Qatar</p> <p>The Supreme Constitutional Court is established by Law no. 12 of 2008. The Supreme Constitutional Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to carry out the following duties: 12-1. To settle disputes relating to the constitutionality of the laws and regulations of the country. 12-2. To settle disputes relating to jurisdiction by determining the competent court that should hear the case. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review upon appeal any decision of a lower court on any matter of law or legal inference. 12-3. To settle disputes relating to the execution of the contradictory final judgments issued by judicial bodies or bodies having judicial jurisdiction. 12-4. To interpret the provisions of laws where disagreement in their application arises and where unification of their interpretation is requested by the Prime Minister or the Speaker of Shura Council.</p>	<p>Not Available</p>
<p>Yemen</p>	<p>Supreme Court in Yemen</p> <p>The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in the republic and its headquarters are in the capital, Sana'a. The court has the jurisdiction to: 1) Overseeing the constitutionality of laws, regulations and decisions; 2) Settling jurisdictional disputes between judicial authorities (3 . Adjudicating electoral appeals. 4) Settling appeals and final judgments acquired to the degree of peremptory, in civil, commercial, criminal, personal status, administrative disputes and disciplinary cases. 5) Judicial oversight of all courts in the Republic. 6) adjudicating by appealing in cassation the final judgments in military crimes and 8) trials of officials of higher authorities, taking into account the provisions of Articles (101 and 111) of the Constitution.</p>	<p>Website: www.ysc.org.ye</p>
<p>Egypt</p>	<p>Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt</p> <p>The Supreme Constitutional Court is a specialized court comprised of a President (or Chief Justice) and ten Vice-Presidents (or Deputy Chief Justices),</p>	<p>Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt</p>

with the primary role of deciding the constitutionality of laws.

The Supreme Constitutional Court (SCC) selects its own chief justice and other justices, and even decides how many justices will serve on the court. It is one of Egypt's most powerful and autonomous institutions of government, with a history of battles with authoritarian regimes and of rejecting laws that exclude certain groups from political participation or that tilt the political playing field in favor of government-approved political parties. Article 192 of the 2014 constitution provides that the Supreme Constitutional Court (SCC): “is exclusively competent to decide on the constitutionality of laws and regulations, interpret legislative texts, and adjudicate in disputes pertaining to the affairs of its members, in disputes between judicial bodies and entities that have judicial mandate, in disputes pertaining to the implementation of two final contradictory rulings, one of which is issued by any judicial body or an agency with judicial mandate and the other issued by another body, and in disputes pertaining to the implementation of its rulings and decisions.” Article 192 also provides, “The law defines the Court’s other competencies,” which authorizes statutory expansion of SCC jurisdiction.

Corniche el Niil- AlMaadi- Cairo- Egypt

Tel: 20 2 25267629

Website: www.sccourt.gov.eg

Libya

Supreme Court of Libya

The Supreme Court of Libya was established by Law No. 6 of 1982. Its permanent headquarters is in Tripoli. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction over the following issues: 1) Appeals filed by any person with a direct personal interest in any legislation that is inconsistent with the Constitution. 2) Any substantive legal issue related to the Constitution or its interpretation raised in a case before any court. 3) Conflict of jurisdiction between courts. 4) A dispute that arises regarding the implementation of two contradictory final judgments, one issued by the courts and the other

Supreme Court of Libya

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Benghazi - Rafiq Al-Mahdawi
Street

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Tripoli:+218-21-3403725/27

Benghazi:+218-61-9090690

Email: info@supremecourt.gov.ly

Website: supremecourt.gov.ly

by an exceptional judicial authority. In this case, the court may order a stay of execution of one or both of the two judgments until it decides on the subject matter of the dispute....

Algeria

Constitutional Court in Algeria

The Constitutional Court is an independent constitutional oversight institution created by the constitutional founder in the Constitutional Amendment of 2020 in place of the Constitutional Council, tasked with ensuring respect for the constitution and controlling the functioning of institutions and the activity of public authorities. The Constitutional Court consists of twelve (12) members representing the executive authority, the judicial authority and the electoral body. With the constitutional founder excluding parliament from representation within the constitution of the Constitutional Court, the constitutional founder also expanded the powers of the Constitutional Court compared to the Constitutional Council. In the constitutional amendment in 2020, the constitutional founder preserved some characteristics and components of the Constitutional Council within the Constitutional Court, and at the same time he distinguished the Constitutional Court with many characteristics and constituents that were not present in the Constitutional Council, in terms of membership and function.

Website of the Constitutional Council

Bd du 11 décembre 1960, El-Biar – Alger

Tel: (213) 21 92 27 70 / (213) 21 92 27 71 – 72- 73

Fax: (213) 23 25 38 13

E-Mail : info@conseil-constitutionnel.dz

Website: <http://www.conseil-constitutionnel.dz/>

Morocco

Constitutional Court of the Kingdom of Morocco

The history of the constitutional judiciary in the Kingdom of Morocco dates back to the first years of independence when the 1962 constitution stipulated the establishment of a constitutional chamber in the Supreme Council as the highest body in the judicial organization.

Within the scope of the broad and deep

Constitutional Court

Rabat- Mulay Street

Tel: 0537737282

Fax: 0537728002

Email:

contact@courconstitutionnelle.ma

constitutional reforms approved by the Kingdom in accordance with the Constitution issued on July 29, 2011, a Constitutional Court was created - replacing the Constitutional Council - with broader powers and, in particular, open to people to defend the rights and freedoms guaranteed to them constitutionally. The court is responsible for monitoring the constitutionality of laws and regulations, monitoring the validity of the procedures for reviewing the constitution, monitoring the validity of parliamentary elections and referendums, and deciding on disputes between Parliament and the government.

Website:

www.courconstitutionnelle.ma

Tunisia

The Constitutional Court

Not Available

The Constitutional Court was established by virtue of Basic Law No. 2015-50 dated December 3, 2015. Article 118 of the Constitution stipulates that: "The Constitutional Court is an independent judicial body composed of twelve qualified members, three-quarters of whom are legal specialists with at least twenty years of experience..." The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction over:

1) Monitoring the constitutionality of treaties; 2) monitor the constitutionality of draft laws and laws; 3) Monitoring the constitutionality of the internal system of the Assembly of the Representatives of the People, in addition to the other tasks assigned to the Constitutional Court:

-the dismissal of the President of the Republic; Receiving the oath of office of the President of the Republic; Disputes related to the competence of the President of the Republic and the Head of Government:

Since its creation in the 2014 constitution, Tunisia's Constitutional Court has not yet been established. The temporary commission to monitor the constitutionality of bills was established. It is an

<https://www.justice.gov.tn/index.php?id=577>

independent temporary judicial body in Tunisia that specializes in monitoring the constitutionality of bills. The commission enjoys administrative and financial autonomy within the framework of the state budget. It was created on April 18, 2014 and its members were appointed on the following April 22. This body came as compensation for the Constitutional Council of the Republic, which was dissolved in 2011 following the Tunisian revolution, while its tasks end when the Constitutional Court is established. President Kais Saied issued a presidential order on September 22, 2021 to abolish the temporary authority to monitor the constitutionality of laws

**Mauritan
ia**

The Constitutional Council - Mauritania

Established by Ordinance No. 92-04 of February 18, 1992, establishing an Organic Law, the Constitutional Council is one of the institutions of the Republic provided for by the Constitution, in Title VI in the Section (Of the Constitutional Council). The provisions of the Constitution, supplemented by Ordinance No. 92-04 of February 18, 1992, as amended, establishing the Organic Law on the Constitutional Council, its rules of organization and operation, powers and procedure. The Constitutional Council comprises nine (9) members, whose mandate is nine (9) years, non-renewable. The Constitutional Council is renewed by thirds (1/3) every three years. To guarantee their independence, the Constitution provides that the members of the Constitutional Council are appointed for a mandate of nine (9) years, not renewable. Members of the Constitutional Council cannot belong to the governing bodies of political parties.

The Constitutional Council has powers in terms of constitutional, electoral, referendum, consultative and other matters.

The Constitutional Council - Mauritania

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Islamic Republic of Mauritania
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http://ccfr.rimpresse.com/?page_id=311

The Constitutional Council intervenes to control the constitutionality of organic laws, ordinary laws, regulations of the National Assembly, international commitments of Mauritania as well as respect for the delimitation of the legislative domain and the regulatory domain.

Djibouti	<p>The Constitutional Council of Djibouti</p> <p>The Constitutional Council functions in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution to respect the constitutional principles. It controls the constitutionality of laws and guarantees fundamental human rights and public freedoms. The Constitutional Council is the regulatory body for the functioning of institutions and the activity of public authorities. The Organic Law N ° 4 / AN / 93 / 3eme L of April 7, 1993 fixes the rules of organization and functioning of the Constitutional Council.</p>	<p>https://www.presidence.dj/sousmenu.php?ID=33</p>
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2- European Constitutional Courts

European Countries (Mediterranean)	Title	Website of Constitutional Courts/Councils
Albania	<p>Constitutional Court of Republic of Albania</p> <p>The Constitutional Court of Republic of Albania was established by Law No 8577, dated 10.02.2000, as one of the main institutions with a role to play in ensuring the emerging constitutional order in Albania. The said institution is the highest authority vested with the power to ensure observance of the Constitution of the Republic of Albania, and definitely and strictly construe it. Having regard to the constitutional basis, the</p>	<p>Cabinet of the President: http://www.gjk.gov.al/web/Cabinet_of_the_President_641_2.php Aleksandër Toma, Chief of Cabinet Tel: + 355 4 2230923 Email: atoma@gjk.gov.al ADVISER AT THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET Olsi Kristo Tel: +355 04 2259051 Email: olsi.kristo@gjk.gov.al Secretary of the President Tel: +355 04 2228357</p>

	<p>Constitutional Court was composed of 9 members, of which 5 were elected by the Parliament and 4 appointed by the President of the Republic. The judges elected the President of the Constitutional Court in a secret ballot. The afore-mentioned law also provided for the constitutional judges' status, authorities and attributes. It also prescribed the entities entitled to put the Constitutional Court into motion, and the binding force of its decisions.</p>	<p>Email: sekretar.kryetar@gjk.gov.al http://www.gjk.gov.al/</p>
Austria	<p>Constitutional Court of Austria</p> <p>The Constitutional Court is responsible for verifying compliance with the provisions of the Constitution. In its capacity as a “court of fundamental rights” and based on its powers to review laws and regulations for their constitutionality, it is called upon to enforce and secure the democratic order of the state under the rule of law.</p> <p>All government bodies and other institutions fulfilling government functions are obliged to comply with the Constitution. In the event of an (alleged) infringement of the Constitution by any such body or institution, the Constitutional Court, established on the basis of the Austrian Constitution, renders a final decision on the matter and, if necessary, provides for an appropriate remedy. Therefore, it is often referred to as the “guardian of the Constitution”.</p>	<p>Constitutional Court of Austria</p> <p>Freyung 8 A-1010 Vienna, Austria</p> <p>Phone: + 43 (1) 53 122 0 Telefax: + 43 (1) 53 122 499</p> <p>E-Mail: vfgh@vfgh.gv.at</p> <p>Website: www.vfgh.gv.at</p>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<p>Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p>The Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Annex 4 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina), which entered into force on 14 December 1995, now provides the legal framework for the organization and functioning</p>	<p>https://www.ustavisud.ba/en/home</p>

	of the Constitutional Court. This gives it a completely new political and legal foundation as compared with that of the previous period.	
Bulgaria	<p>Constitutional Court of the Republic of Bulgaria</p> <p>The new Constitution adopted on July 12, 1991 by the Grand National Assembly provided for creation of a Constitutional Court (Chapter 8). After the entering into force of the Constitution, the Constitutional Court Act was passed (August 16, 1991). The Constitutional Court was constituted on October 3, 1991. On December 26, 1991, the Court approved the Rules of the Organization and Activities of the Constitutional Court, and by the end of the same year it passed two decisions on cases which it had been approached with. Like most of the Constitutional Courts in Europe, the Bulgarian Constitutional Court exercises post-promulgation (after the act's publication) on the consistency of with the Constitution, and not pre-promulgation control. Besides the Bulgarian Constitutional Court is vested with a competence to interpret the Constitution (Art. 149 para 1 subpara 1). These decisions of the Constitutional Court are binding on all State institutions, including the National Assembly. They have an important preventive as they rule out the passage of legislation that contravenes the Constitution.</p>	<p>Constitutional Court of the Republic of Bulgaria</p> <p>1594 Sofia, bul. Dondukov № 1</p> <p>Phone: (+359 2) 940 23 40 /05</p> <p>Email: v.georgiev@constcourt.bg</p> <p>Website: www.constcourt.bg</p>
Cyprus	<p>Supreme Court of Cyprus</p> <p>The Supreme Court is the highest court in the Republic. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction to examine the constitutionality of any law or any conflict of power or competence which arises between any organs or authorities of the Republic. In addition the Supreme Court hears and determines any recourse by the President of the Republic regarding the compatibility with the constitution of any law enacted by the House of Representatives.</p>	<p>SUPREME COURT</p> <p>Charalambos Mouskos Str 1102 – Nicosia, Cyprus</p> <p>Postal Address: Supreme Court of Cyprus Charalambos Mouskos Str 1404 – Nicosia-Cyprus</p> <p>Tel: (+357) 22865741</p> <p>Fax:(+357) 22304500</p> <p>Email:</p>

		chief.reg@sc.judicial.gov.cy
Croatia	Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia	Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia
	<p>Constitutional judicature was introduced in the Republic of Croatia in 1963 and the Constitutional Court began to work in 1964. Constitutional judicature in the Republic of Croatia is divided in two historical periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -constitutional judicature in the former Socialist Republic of Croatia (hereinafter: SR Croatia) from 1963 to 1990 - the period when Croatia was one of the six federal units (republics) of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (hereinafter: former SFRY); -Constitutional judicature in the Republic of Croatia after 1990 - the period after the Republic of Croatia gained independence and sovereignty. 	<p>OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT</p> <p>mr. sc. Ksenija Podgornik, Head of the Office</p> <p>Tel: +385 1 6400 100 Fax: +385 1 6400 000 E-mail: Constitutional_sud@usud.hr</p> <p>Constitutional Court Service Tel .: +385 1 6400 251 +385 1 6400 252 +385 1 6400 253 Fax: +385 1 4551 055 E-mail: Constitutional_sud@usud.hr</p> <p>Website: http://www.usud.hr/</p>
Czeck republic	The Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic	The Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic
	<p>After the dissolution of the Czechoslovak federation, the existence of a constitutional court was also provided for in the Constitution of the independent Czech Republic of 16 December 1992. The newly established Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic began its work on 15 July 1993. The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction (pursuant to Article 87 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Constitution), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -to annul statutes or individual provisions 	<p>Joštova 8, 660 83 Brno 2 CZECH REPUBLIC Tel. (420) 542161111 fax: (420) 542218326 Email to file a petition or statement: podani@usoud.cz Website: www.usoud.cz</p>

thereof if they are in conflict with the constitutional order;

-to annul other legal enactments or individual provisions thereof if they are in conflict with the constitutional order or a statute;

-over constitutional complaints by the representative body of a self-governing region against an unlawful encroachment by the state;

-to decide jurisdictional disputes between state bodies, state bodies and bodies of self-governing regions, and between bodies of self-governing regions, unless that power is given by statute to another body;

-over constitutional complaints of natural or legal persons against final decisions or other encroachments by public authorities infringing constitutionally guaranteed fundamental rights and basic freedoms;

-over remedial actions from decisions concerning the certification of the election of a Deputy or Senator;

-to resolve doubts concerning a Deputy or Senator's loss of eligibility to hold office or the incompatibility under Article 25 of some other position or activity with holding the office of Deputy or Senator;

-over a constitutional charge brought by the Senate against the President of the Republic; to decide on a petition by the President of the Republic seeking the revocation of a joint resolution of the Assembly of Deputies and the Senate pursuant to Article 66;

-to decide on the measures necessary to implement a decision of an international tribunal which is binding on the Czech Republic, in the event that it cannot be otherwise implemented;

-to determine whether a decision to dissolve a political party or other decisions relating to the

	activities of a political party is in conformity with constitutional acts or other laws; and -to decide concerning the conformity with the constitutional order of a treaty under Article 10a or Article 49, prior to the ratification of such treaty.	
France	<p>Constitutional Council</p> <p>The Constitutional Council was instituted by the Constitution of the Fifth Republic, dated October 4, 1958. Regulator of the functioning of the public powers and jurisdiction with various competences, it is in particular responsible for the control of the conformity of the law with the Constitution.</p>	<p>Constitutional Council of France</p> <p>Constitutional Council 2, rue de Montpensier 75 001 Paris Access: metro lines 1 and 7, Palais-Royal - Musée du Louvre stop or line 14, Pyramides stop.</p> <p>Tel: (+33) 1.40.15.30.00 Fax: (+33) 1.40.20.93.27 Email: communication-presse@conseil-constitutionnel.fr Website: https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/</p>
Greece	<p>Supreme Special Court</p> <p>The Supreme Special Court (<i>Ανώτατο Ειδικό Δικαστήριο</i>) is a specialized court, similar to a Constitutional Court in that most disputes within its jurisdiction are constitutional in nature. The Court is provided for in Article 100 of the Greek Constitution and is responsible for ruling on the validity of parliamentary elections, removing Members of Parliament from office or resolving conflicts between Greece's three high courts. Judgments of the Supreme Special Court are final and are not subject to appeal.</p> <p>The Supreme Special Court is not a permanent court. The court only sits when a case to its special competence arises. The</p>	Not available

court should be regarded as a supreme constitutional court of Greece, deciding on cases involving the constitutionality of laws and electoral disputes. The decisions of the court are final, and binding for all courts including the supreme courts. The court consists of 11 members, which include the 3 presidents of the supreme courts (Supreme court, council of state and court of audit), 4 judges of the supreme court and 4 judges of the council of state.

Germany

The Federal Constitutional Court

The Federal Constitutional Court is responsible for ensuring adherence to the Basic Law. Since its establishment in 1951, the Court has helped ensure respect for and give effect to Germany's free democratic basic order. This applies in particular to the enforcement of fundamental rights. All bodies exercising public authority are obliged to observe the Basic Law. In the event of disputes regarding the Basic Law, proceedings may be brought before the Federal Constitutional Court. Its decisions are final and binding on all other state organs.

The work of the Federal Constitutional Court also has a political impact. This is particularly evident when the court declares a law unconstitutional. But the court is not a political organ. Its standard is solely the Basic Law. Questions of political expediency should not play a role for the court. It only determines the constitutional framework within which politics can develop. The limitation of state power is a hallmark of the modern democratic constitutional state.

The Federal Constitutional Court

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76131 Karlsruhe

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76006 Karlsruhe

Phone: +49 (721) 9101-0

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Website:

www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de

Italy

Constitutional Court of Italy

The Constitution itself provides for the

The constitutional court of Italy

institution of the Court and its basic functions (Art. 134), its composition (Art. 135), and the effects of its decisions on statutes (Art. 136). Further regulation of the Court and its activities was, however, deferred to subsequent constitutional laws and ordinary laws which had to be approved before the Court could concretely be formed and begin to function. In February 1948 the Constituent Assembly approved Constitutional Law No. 1/1948, which stipulates who can petition the Court and in what way. However, it took another five years before Constitutional Law No. 1/1953 and ordinary Law No. 87/1953 completed the regulation of the Court. Following new elections in 1953, further delays were caused by problems in reaching the agreement necessary to elect the five judges nominated by Parliament by the necessary three-fifths majority. The first full membership of the Constitutional Court was only finalized in 1955. At this point the Court was able to establish itself in the Palazzo della Consulta and to set up the necessary organizational structures, adopting its internal regulations known as the “norme integrative.” Thus, seven years after the Constitution came into force, the Court was finally able to function.

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00187 Roma
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info@cortecostituzionale.it

www.cortecostituzionale.it

Portugal

Portuguese Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court's responsibilities are many and varied. They are set out in the Constitution and the Law Governing the Constitutional Court (LTC, Law no. 28/82 of 15 November 1982), the Law Governing Political Parties (Organisational Law no. 2/2003 of 22 August 2003), and the Law Governing the Financing of Political Parties and Election Campaigns (Law no. 19/2003 of 20 June

Constitutional Court

Rua de "O Século" nº 111
1249-117 Lisboa
Tel: (351) 213 233 600

Office of the President

Tel: (351) 213 233 600
Fax (351) 213 233 664
E-mail:

gabinete.presidente@tribco

2003).

The most salient of the Constitutional Court's responsibilities is that of monitoring whether legal rules comply with the Constitution. The Constitutional Court also possesses various responsibilities in relation to the President of the Republic; The Court is also empowered to hear appeals concerning losses of seat of Members of the Assembly of the Republic and of the Legislative Assemblies of the autonomous regions; intervenes in national referenda by verifying their constitutionality and legality before they take place; etc.

[nstitucional.pt](http://tribunalconstitucional.pt)

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Slovenia

Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia

Constitutional Court is composed of nine Constitutional Court judges, elected on the proposal of the President of the Republic by the National Assembly. Any citizen of the Republic of Slovenia who is a legal expert and has reached at least 40 years of age may be elected a Constitutional Court judge.

In accordance with the Constitution, the Constitutional Court decides:

- on the conformity of laws with the Constitution;
- on the conformity of laws and other regulations with ratified treaties and with the general principles of international law;
- on the conformity of regulations with the Constitution and with laws;
- on the conformity of local community regulations with the Constitution and with laws;
- on the conformity of general acts issued for the exercise of public authority with the Constitution, laws, and regulations;
- on constitutional complaints stemming from the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms by individual acts;
- on jurisdictional disputes between the state

Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia

Beethovnova ulica 10

SI-1001 Ljubljana

TEL: 01 477 64 00

Fax: 01 251 04 51

Email: info@us-rs.si
vep (e-vlaganje)

Website: <https://www.us-rs.si/judges/?lang=en>

	<p>and local communities and among local communities themselves;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on jurisdictional disputes between courts and other state authorities; - on jurisdictional disputes between the National Assembly, the President of the Republic, and the Government; - on the unconstitutionality of the acts and activities of political parties; - on appeals against a decision of the National Assembly on the confirmation of the election of deputies; - on the accountability of the President of the Republic, the President of the Government, and ministers; - on the conformity of a treaty with the Constitution in the process of ratifying the treaty. 	
<p>Spain</p>	<p>Constitutional Court of Spain</p> <p>Instituted by the Constitution of 9 December 1931 (Article 122) and governed by the Organic Law of 14 June 1933, this Constitutional Court of Guarantees was largely based on the Austrian model. It is competent, inter alia, to review the constitutionality of laws, to protect individual guarantees, to rule on conflicts of jurisdiction between the Republic and the Autonomous Communities and to review the criminal responsibility of the Head of State, the President of the Council and Ministers, the President and Judges of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor of the Republic.</p>	<p>The Constitutional Court of Spain</p> <p>Doménico Scarlatti Street, No. 6 28003 – Madrid, Spain</p> <p>Tel: (34) 915 508 000</p> <p>Website: http://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/</p>
<p>Turkey</p>	<p>The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Turkey</p> <p>The Turkish Constitutional Court was established by the 1961 Constitution. It was modeled on the European model of posteriori</p>	<p>The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Turkey</p> <p>Postal Code: 06805 Çankaya / ANKARA</p>

constitutional review. The power to review the constitutionality of laws was endowed solely with the Constitutional Court by the 1961 Constitution.

Since the composition, powers and structure of the Court were changed considerably by the constitutional amendments in 2010, a new law was enacted in 2011. The new Law on Establishment and Rules of Procedures of the Constitutional Court (No 6216, 30 March 2011) stipulates its organization, structure, proceedings and disciplinary proceedings. The Law No. 6216 vests in the Plenary of the Court the authority to regulate its internal rules. Therefore, by-laws on the organization and procedure of the Constitutional Court are established by the Internal Regulation of the Court.

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Annex 2- Constitutions and Constitutional Courts' laws in Arab and European Countries

1. Constitutions of Arab Countries in English

Country	Title	Law no.	Date	Source
Algeria	Constitution de la republique Algerienne Democratique et Populaire	442/20	30/09/2020	www.joradp.dz
Djibouti	Constitution de la Republique Djibouti La Constitution du 15 September 1992		15/09/1992	www.presidence.dj/TexteFond.php
Djibouti	Loi Constitutionnelle n°134/AN/06/5ème L portant révision de la Constitution	134	22/02/2006	www.presidence.dj/TexteFond.php
Djibouti	Loi Constitutionnel n°215/AN/08/5ème L portant révision de la Constitution	215	19/01/2008	www.presidence.dj/TexteFond.php
Djibouti	Loi Constitutionnelle n°92/AN/10/6ème L portant révision de la Constitution.	92	21/04/2010	www.presidence.dj/TexteFond.php
Jordan	Constitution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan		01/01/1952	www.cco.gov.jo/en-us/
Lebanon	La Constitution Libanaise		23/05/1926	www.presidency.gov.lb/
Mauritania	Constitution de la République Islamique de Mauritanie promulguée par l'ordonnance n° 91 – 022 du 20 juillet 1991,et révisée en 2017.	Ordonnance no. 91 – 022	20/07/1991	cc.rimpresse.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/la-constitution-consolid%C3%A9-ar-2021.pdf
Saudi	Basic Law of Governance	No: A/90	01/03/1992	www.my.gov.sa
Tunisia	Constitution de la Republique Tunisienne 2015		04/02/2014	www.iort.gov.tn
Yemen	Yemen's Constitution of 1991 with Amendments through 2015		1991	constituteproject.org

2. Constitutions of Europe

Country	Name	No.	Date	Source
Albania	Constitution of Albania	8417	21/10/1998	https://www.gjk.gov.al/web/constitution_of_albania_2090.pdf
Austria	Federal Constitution Law	1/1930	02/01/1930	https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/
Croatia	The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia		15/01/2014	Consolidated text, Official Gazette Nos 56/90, 135/97, 113/00, 28/01, 76/10 and 5/14 www.usud.hr/sites/default/files/dokumenti/The_consolidated_text_of_the_Constitution_of_the_Republic_of_Croatia_as_of_15_January_2014.pdf
Czech Republic	Constitution of the Czech Republic	No. 1/1993 Sb.	16/12/1992	https://www.usoud.cz/fileadmin/user_upload/ustavni_soud_www/Pravni_uprava/AJ/Ustava_EN_ve_zneni_zak_c._98-2013.pdf
France	Constitution of France		04/10/1958	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/sites/default/files/as/root/bank_mm/anglais/constitution_anglais_oct2009.pdf
Greece	THE CONSTITUTION OF GREECE, as revised by the parliamentary resolution of April 6th 2001		06/04/2001	www.hellenicparliament.gr
Germany	Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany		23/05/1949	https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_gg/index.html
Italy	Constitution of the Italian Republic		27/12/1947	www.cortecostituzionale.it/documenti/download/pdf/The_Constitution_of_the_Italian_Republic.pdf

Italy	Constitutional Law (Amendments to Articles 56, 57 and 59 of the Constitution on the reduction of the number of members of Parliament)	No. 1	19/10/ 2020	www.cortecostituzionale.it/documenti/download/pdf/Update_Constitution.pdf
Netherlands	The Constitution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands		24/08/1815	https://www.government.nl/topics/constitution/documents/reports/2019/02/28/the-constitution-of-the-kingdom-of-the-netherlands
Norway	The Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway		17/05/1814	https://lovdata.no/dokument/NLE/lov/1814-05-17?q=grunnloven
Portugal	CONSTITUTION OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC SEVENTH REVISION [2005]		02/04/1976	www.parlamento.pt/sites/EN/Parliament/Documents/Constitution7th.pdf
Slovenia	The Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia	33/91-I	23/12/1991	https://www.us-rs.si/legal-basis/constitution/?lang=en
Spain	Spanish Constitution		31/10/1978	https://www.boe.es/legislacion/documentos/ConstitucionINGLES.pdf
Turkey	Constitution of The Republic of Turkey	Act No. 4121	As amended 23/07/1995	The official translation published by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, Department of Laws and Resolutions, May 2019. https://global.tbmm.gov.tr/

3. Constitutional Courts' Law in Arab Countries

Country	Title	Code	Date	Reference
Egypt	Law of the Supreme Constitutional Court promulgated by Law No. 48 of 1979	48	6/9/1979	http://www.sccourt.gov.eg
Egypt	Law No. 168 of 1998 amending the third paragraph of Article 49 of the Supreme Constitutional Court Law	168	11/7/1998	http://www.sccourt.gov.eg
Egypt	Law 184 of 2008 amending some provisions of the Supreme Constitutional Court Law	184	22/6/2008	http://www.sccourt.gov.eg
Egypt	Decree -Law 48 of 2011 amending some provisions of the Supreme Constitutional Court Law promulgated by Law No. 48 of 1979	48	19/6/2011	http://www.sccourt.gov.eg
Egypt	Law No. 26 of 2014 amending some provisions of the Supreme Constitutional Court Law	26	1/4/2014	http://www.sccourt.gov.eg
Egypt	Law No. 91 of 2015 amending some provisions of the Supreme Constitutional Court Law	91	25/7/2015	http://www.sccourt.gov.eg
Egypt	Law No. 78 of 2019 amending some provisions of the Supreme Constitutional Court Law promulgated by Law 48 of 1979	78	26/6/2019	http://www.sccourt.gov.eg
Kuwait	Law establishing the Constitutional Court	14	9/6/1973	-
Kuwait	Decree on the issuance of the Constitutional Court regulations	-	6/5/1974	https://www.cck.moj.gov.kw/ar
Lebanon	Constitutional Council Law	250	14/7/1993	-
Lebanon	By-laws of the Constitutional Council	243	7/7/2000	-

Bahrain	Decree-Law Establishing the Constitutional Court	72	18/9/2002	http://www.ccb.bh/ccb/
Bahrain	Decision to issue the Human Resources regulations for the Constitutional Court with its amendments	22	2/11/2016	http://www.ccb.bh/ccb/
Jordan	Constitutional Court Law	15	6/6/2012	http://www.cco.gov.jo/Portals
Jordan	Code of Judicial Conduct for Constitutional Court Judges		25/7/2014	http://www.cco.gov.jo
Libya	Supreme Court Reorganization Law	6	25/5/1982	https://supremecourt.gov.ly
Libya	Law No. 33 of 2012 amending Law No. 6 of 1982 reorganizing the Supreme Court	33	11/5/2012	https://supremecourt.gov.ly
Tunisia	Basic Law relating to the Constitutional Court	50	3/9/2015	https://www.justice.gov.tn
Palestine	Law of the Supreme Constitutional Court No. (3) of 2006 and its amendments	3	17/2/2006	https://www.tsc.pna.ps
Syria	Law of the Supreme Constitutional Court	7	16/4/2014	http://www.parliament.gov.sy
Iraq	Federal Supreme Court Law	30	17/3/2005	http://iraqld.hjc.iq/LoadLawBook.aspx?page=1&SC=&BookID=22530
Iraq	First Amendment Law (Order No. 30 of 2005) Federal Supreme Court Law No. 25 of 2021	25	18/3/2021	http://iraqld.hjc.iq/LoadLawBook.aspx?page=1&SC=&BookID=43547
Morocco	Implementation of Organic Law No. 066.13 relating to the Constitutional Court	Dahir No. 1.14.139	13/8/2014	http://bdj.mmsp.gov.ma/Fr
UAE	Federal Supreme Court Law	10	2/9/1973	https://www.moj.gov.ae/ar
Mauritania	The Organic Law of the Mauritanian Constitutional Council		18/2/1992	http://cc.rimpresse.com/?p=115
Mauritania	Organic Law No. 2018-013 defines the procedures for	13	2018	http://cc.rimpresse.com/?p=491

	Reorganization of the Constitutional Council			
Yemen	Law No. (1) of 1991 concerning the Judicial Authority	1	1991	-
Algeria	Constitution of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and its amendments – Chapter 4 – Oversight Institutions – Chapter 1 The Constitutional Court (Article 184-198)	442/20	30/9/2020	https://www.joradp.dz/TRV/Aconsti.pdf
Qatar	Law No. (12) of 2008 establishing the Supreme Constitutional Court	12	18/6/2008	https://www.almeezan.qa
Djibouti	Organic Law N ° 4 / AN / 93 / 3rd L concerning the rules of organization and functioning of the Constitutional Council	4	7/4/1993	https://www.presidence.dj/

4. Constitutional Courts' Law in Europe

Country	Title	Law no.	Date	Source
Albania	Law on the organization and functioning of the Constitutional Court	8577	10.02.2000	https://www.gjk.gov.al/web/cconstitutional-court-law-2016-2021-2156.pdf
Bosnia and Herzegovina	RULES of the Constitutional Court of BiH	No. P 569/14	27 November 2014	https://www.ustavisud.ba/en/rules-of-court
CROATIA	THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA	49/02	May 3, 2002	the Official Gazette/, No. 49/02 of May 3, 2002) https://www.usud.hr/sites/default/files/dokumenti/The_Constitutional_Act_on_the_Constitutional_Court_of_the

				Republic of Croatia consolidated text Official Gazette No 49-02.pdf
France	Loi organique sur le Conseil Constitutionnel	Ordonnance no. 58-1067	7 Novembre 1958	www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/fondements-textuels/ordonnance-n-58-1067-du-7-novembre-1958-portant-loi-organique-sur-le-conseil-constitutionnel
Czech Republic	CONSTITUTIONAL COURT ACT	182/1993 Sb.	16 June 1993	https://www.usoud.cz/
Germany	Act on the Federal Constitutional Court		12.03.1951	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/Gesetze/BVerfGG.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=1
Germany	Rules of Procedure of the Federal Constitutional Court of 19 November 2014		19/11/2014	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/Gesetze/GO_BVerfG.html#download=1
Austria	Constitutional Court Act	85/1953	1953	https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/Erv/ERV_1953_85/ERV_1953_85.pdf
Slovenia	Constitutional Court Act	64/07	2007	https://www.us-rs.si/legal-basis/statutes/?lang=en
Portugal	Law of the Constitutional Court of	28/82	15/11/1982	www.tribunalconstitucional.pt/tc/en/tclaw.html
Spain	Organic Law of the Constitutional Court	2/1979	1979	https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/es/tribunal/normativa/Normativa/LOTC-en.pdf
Turkey	Code on Establishment and Rules of Procedures of the Constitutional Court	6216	30.03.2011	https://www.anayasa.gov.tr/en/legislation/law-on-constitutional-court/

Turkey	Internal Regulations of the Court	2709	7/11/1982	www.anayasa.gov.tr/en/legislation/internal-regulations-of-the-court/
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Annex 3- A Selection of European Constitutional courts Jurisprudence

Country	No. of Decision	Date	Topic	Source
Germany	2 be 4/16	2/3/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2021/03/es20210302_2bve000416en.html
Germany	1 BvR 2835/17	19/05/2020	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2020/05/rs20200519_1bvr283517en.html
Germany	2 BvR 2347/15	26/02/2020	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2020/02/rs20200226_2bvr234715en.html
Germany	1 BvL 7/16	5/11/2019	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SiteGlobals/Forms/Suche/EN/Entscheidungensuche_Formular.html?nn=5403310&acceptedEntscheidungstyp=Urteil&language=en
Germany	2 BvQ 22/19	15/4/2019	Electoral complaints	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2019/04/qs20190415_2bvq002219en.html
Germany		24/7/2018	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2018/07/rs20180724_2bvr030915en.html
Germany	1 BvR 1675/16	18/7/2018	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2018/07/rs2018071

				8_1bvr167516en.html
Germany	1 BvL 11/14	10/4/2018	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2018/04/Is20180410_1bvl001114en.html
Germany	2 BvB 1/13	17/1/2017	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2017/01/bs20170117_2bvb000113en.html
Germany	1 BvR 966/09	20/4/2016	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2016/04/rs20160420_1bvr096609en.html
Germany	1 BvL 21/2	17/12/2014	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2014/12/Is20141217_1bvl002112en.html
Germany	1 BvF 1/11	25/3/2014	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2014/03/fs20140325_1bvf000111en.html
Germany	2 BvR 1390/12	18/3/2014	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2014/03/rs20140318_2bvr139012en.html
Germany	1 BvR 3139/08	17/12/2013	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2013/12/rs20131217_1bvr313908en.html
Germany	1 BvR 1215/07	24/4/2013	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2013/04/rs20130424_1bvr121507en.html
Germany	2 BvR 987/10	7/9/2011	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2011/09/rs20110907_2bvr098710en.html

Germany	2 BvE 2/08	30/6/2009	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2009/06/es20090630_2bve000208en.html
Germany	2 BvC 3/07	3/3/2009	Electoral complaints	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2009/03/cs20090303_2bvc000307en.html
Germany	1 BvR 370/07	27/2/2008	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2008/02/rs20080227_1bvr037007en.html
Germany	2 BvL 17/02	9/3/2004	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2004/03/lis20040309_2bvl001702en.html
Germany	1 BvL 20/99	29/1/2003	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2003/01/lis20030129_1bvl002099en.html
Germany	1 BvR 1629/94	3/4/2001	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2001/04/rs20010403_1bvr162994en.html
Germany	1 BvR 284/96	14/3/2000	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2000/03/rs20000314_1bvr028496en.html
Germany	2 BvE 2/13	26/2/2014	Electoral complaints	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2014/02/es20140226_2bve000213en.html
Germany	2 BvE 2/09	10/6/2014	Electoral complaints	https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Entscheidungen/EN/2014/06/es20140610_2bve000209en.html
France	2021-824	5/8/2021	Unconstitutionality of	https://www.conseil-

	DC		law	constitutionnel.fr/en/decision/2021/2021824DC.htm
France	2020-858/859 QPC	2/10/2020	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/en/decision/2020/2020858_859QPC.htm
France	2021-947 QPC	19/11/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2021947QPC.htm
France	2021-949/950 QPC	24/11/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2021949_950QPC.htm
France	2021-943 QPC	21/10/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2021943QPC.htm
France	2021-934 QPC	30/9/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2021934QPC.htm
France	2021-935 QPC	30/9/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2021935QPC.htm
France	2021-948 QPC	24/11/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2021948QPC.htm
France	2010-83 QPC	13/1/2011	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2011/201083QPC.htm
France	2021-909 QPC	26/5/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2021909QPC.htm
France	2021-928 QPC	14/9/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/

				2021928QPC.htm
France	2011-176 QPC	7/10/2011	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2011/2011176QPC.htm
France	2010-33 QPC	22/9/2010	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2010/201033QPC.htm
France	2020-863 QPC	30/4/2020	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2020/2020836QPC.htm
France	2020-856 QPC	18/9/2020	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2020/2020856QPC.htm
France	2019- 828/829 QPC	28/2/2020	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2020/2019828_829QPC.htm
France	2020-860 QPC	15/10/2020	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2020/2020860QPC.htm
France	2020-886 QPC	4/3/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2020886QPC.htm
France	2020-884 QPC	12/2/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2020884QPC.htm
France	2015-516 QPC	15/1/2016	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2016/2015516QPC.htm
France	2010-78 QPC	10/12/2010	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2010/201078QPC.htm
France	2020-855 QPC	9/9/2020	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2020/2020855QPC.htm
France	2020-842	28/5/2020	Unconstitutionality of	https://www.conseil-

	QPC		law	constitutionnel.fr/decision/2020/2020842QPC.htm
France	2021-917 QPC	11/6/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2021917QPC.htm
France	2018-737 QPC	5/10/2018	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2018/2018737QPC.htm
France	2021-929/941	14/9/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2021929_941QPC.htm
France	2020-883 QPC	12/2/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2020883QPC.htm
France	2021-911/919 QPC	4/6/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2021911_919QPC.htm
France	2020-862 QPC	15/10/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2020/2020862QPC.htm
France	2020-872 QPC	15/1/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/decision/2021/2020872QPC.htm
Spain	186/2021	28/10/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://hj.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/Resolucion/Show/26844#complete_resolucion&dictamen
Slovenia	U-I-79/20	13/5/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.us-rs.si/decision/?lang=en&q=U-i-79%2F20&caseId=&df=&dt=&af=&at=&pri=1&vd=&vo=&vv=&vs=&ui=&va=&page=1&sort=date&order=asc&id=116471
Slovenia	U-I-50/21	17/6/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.us-rs.si/decision/?lang=en&q=2021&caseId=&df=&dt=&af=&at=&pri=1&vd=&vo=&vv=&vs=&ui=&va=&page=1&sort=date&order=

				asc&id=116659
Slovenia	U-I-20/07	10/10/2007	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.us-rs.si/decision/?lang=en&q=unconstitutional&caseId=&sf%5B0%5D=act&sf%5B1%5D=full&sf%5B2%5D=legal_basis&df=&dt=&af=&at=&pri=1&vd=U-I&vo=&vv=&vs=&ui=&va=&page=1&sort=&order=&id=108357
Slovenia	U-I-67/09	24/3/2011	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.us-rs.si/decision/?lang=en&q=unconstitutional&caseId=&sf%5B0%5D=act&sf%5B1%5D=full&sf%5B2%5D=legal_basis&df=&dt=&af=&at=&pri=1&vd=U-I&vo=&vv=&vs=&ui=&va=&page=1&sort=&order=&id=110629
Slovenia	U-I-292/09	20/10/2011	Electoral complaints	https://www.us-rs.si/decision/?lang=en&q=unconstitutional&caseId=&sf%5B0%5D=act&sf%5B1%5D=full&sf%5B2%5D=legal_basis&df=&dt=&af=&at=&pri=1&vd=U-I&vo=&vv=&vs=&ui=&va=&page=1&sort=&order=&id=110718
Slovenia	U-I-249/10	15/3/2012	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.us-rs.si/decision/?lang=en&q=unconstitutional&caseId=&sf%5B0%5D=act&sf%5B1%5D=full&sf%5B2%5D=legal_basis&df=&dt=&af=&at=&pri=1&vd=U-I&vo=&vv=&vs=&ui=&va=&page=1&sort=&order=&id=110825
Slovenia	U-I-17/11	18/10/2012	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.us-rs.si/decision/?lang=en&q=unconstitutional&caseId=&sf%5B0%5D=act&sf%5B1%5D=full&sf%5B2%5D=legal_basis&df=&dt=&af=&at=&pri=1&vd=U-I&vo=&vv=&vs=&ui=&va=&page=1&sort=&order=&id=110825

				e=1&sort=&order=&id=111025
Slovenia	U-I-191/17	25/1/2018	Electoral complaints	https://www.us-rs.si/decision/?lang=en&q=electoral+complaint&caseId=&sf%5B0%5D=act&sf%5B1%5D=full&sf%5B2%5D=legal_basis&df=&dt=&af=&at=&pri=1&vd=U-I&vo=&vv=&vs=&ui=&va=&page=1&sort=&order=&id=112956
Slovenia	U-I-309/94	16/2/1996	Electoral complaints	https://www.us-rs.si/decision/?lang=en&q=electoral+complaint&caseId=&sf%5B0%5D=act&sf%5B1%5D=full&sf%5B2%5D=legal_basis&df=&dt=&af=&at=&pri=1&vd=U-I&vo=&vv=&vs=&ui=&va=&page=1&sort=&order=&id=95416
Slovenia	U-I-213/95	18/1/1996	Electoral complaints	https://www.us-rs.si/decision/?lang=en&q=electoral+complaint&caseId=&sf%5B0%5D=act&sf%5B1%5D=full&sf%5B2%5D=legal_basis&df=&dt=&af=&at=&pri=1&vd=U-I&vo=&vv=&vs=&ui=&va=&page=1&sort=&order=&id=95394
Slovenia	U-I-201/96	14/6/1996	Electoral complaints	https://www.us-rs.si/decision/?lang=en&q=electoral+complaint&caseId=&sf%5B0%5D=act&sf%5B1%5D=full&sf%5B2%5D=legal_basis&df=&dt=&af=&at=&pri=1&vd=U-I&vo=&vv=&vs=&ui=&va=&page=1&sort=&order=&id=95523
Slovenia	U-I-353/96	9/10/1997	Electoral complaints	https://www.us-rs.si/decision/?lang=en&q=electoral+complaint&caseId=&sf%5B0%5D=act&sf%5B1%5D=full&sf%5B2%5D=legal_basis&df=&dt=&af=&at=&pri=1&vd=U-I&vo=&vv=&vs=&ui=&va=&page=1&sort=&order=&id=95523

				e=1&sort=&order=&id=95706
Slovenia	U-I-137/10	26/11/2010	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.us-rs.si/decision/?lang=en&q=electoral+complaint&caseId=&sf%5B0%5D=act&sf%5B1%5D=full&sf%5B2%5D=legal_basis&df=&dt=&af=&at=&pri=1&vd=U-I&vo=&vv=&vs=&ui=&va=&page=1&sort=&order=&id=110336
Slovenia	U-I-23/12	5/4/2012	Unconstitutionality of law	
Norway	20-178462STR-HRET	28/5/2021	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/rulings/2021/supreme-court-criminal-cases/hr-2021-1155-a/
Albania	7	2/3/2018	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.gjk.gov.al/templates/NEModules/kerkese_list/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=3113&language=Lng2
Albania	4	14/2/2018	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.gjk.gov.al/templates/NEModules/kerkese_list/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=3110&language=Lng2
Albania	4	5/2/2014	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.gjk.gov.al/templates/NEModules/kerkese_list/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=1535&language=Lng2
Albania	39	26/7/2013	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.gjk.gov.al/templates/NEModules/kerkese_list/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=1439&language=Lng2
Albania	32	10/7/2013	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.gjk.gov.al/templates/NEModules/kerkese_list/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=1415&language=Lng2
Albania	9	15/3/2013	Unconstitutionality of	https://www.gjk.gov.al/template

			law	s/NEModules/kerkeselists/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=1349&language=Lng2
Albania	2	18/2/2013	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.gjk.gov.al/templates/NEModules/kerkeselists/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=1326&language=Lng2
Albania	32	22/7/2011	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.gjk.gov.al/templates/NEModules/kerkeselists/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=998&language=Lng2
Albania	20	1/6/2011	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.gjk.gov.al/templates/NEModules/kerkeselists/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=973&language=Lng2
Albania	3	2/2/2009	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.gjk.gov.al/templates/NEModules/kerkeselists/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=618&language=Lng2
Albania	9	23/3/2010	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.gjk.gov.al/templates/NEModules/kerkeselists/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=784&language=Lng2
Albania	15	15/4/2010	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.gjk.gov.al/templates/NEModules/kerkeselists/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=793&language=Lng2
Albania	29	31/5/2010	Unconstitutionality of law	https://www.gjk.gov.al/templates/NEModules/kerkeselists/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=820&language=Lng2
Albania	32	21/6/2010	Electoral complaints	https://www.gjk.gov.al/templates/NEModules/kerkeselists/konsulto.php?id_kerkesa_vendimi=784&language=Lng2

Annex 4 – A selection of European doctrinal references

No	Author Name	Title	Date	Resource
1	Andrew Harding	The Fundamentals of Constitutional Courts	April 2017	www.idea.int/sites/default/files/publications/the-fundamentals-of-constitutional-courts.pdf
2	EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW (VENICE COMMISSION)	“Co-operation of Constitutional Courts in Europe Current Situation and Perspectives”		www.venice.coe.int/files/2014-05-02-CECC-e.pdf
3	Commission de Venice	The role of the constitutional court in the consolidation of the rule of law	June 1994	www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/default.aspx?pdffile=CDL-STD%281994%29010-e
United Kingdom				
4	Markandey Katju	Constitutional Jurisprudence	Amicus Curiae Issue 87 2011	https://sas-space.sas.ac.uk/3549/1/1529-1846-1-SM.pdf
5	Alfred Kellermann	Constitutional developments since the Lisbon Treaty in the area of freedom, security and justice at supranational and national level	Amicus Curiae Issue 87 2011	https://sas-space.sas.ac.uk/3550/1/1528-1844-1-SM.pdf
6	Cambridge University Press	Constitutionalism: An Initial Overview and Introduction	July 2009	https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/abs/principles-of-constitutional-design/constitutionalism-an-initial-overview-and-introduction/9DEC3FFC473357D9C3574DE01125EC10
7	Cambridge University Press	Democratic Crisis and Global Constitutional Law	February 2021	www.cambridge.org/core/books/democratic-crisis-and-global-constitutional-

				law/2B0A92805CB2FC6985F8592F6260838E
8	Rossana Deplano	Fragmentation and Constitutionalisation of International Law: A Theoretical Inquiry Author(s): Rossana Deplano	European Journal of Legal Studies, Volume 6, Issue 1, 2013	https://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/28730/Deplano_Vol6_1_147UK.pdf?sequence=1
Germany				
9	Dieter Grimm	Constitutionalism: Past, Present, and Future	2016	www.oxford.universitypressscholarship.com/view/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198766124.001.0001/acprof-9780198766124
10	Anne Peters Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law	Constitutionalisation	March 2017	https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2941412
11	Ferdinand Wollenschläger	Constitutionalisation and Deconstitutionalisation of Administrative Law in view of Europeanisation and Emancipation	2020	https://eplopublications.eu/publication/digital-edition/constitutionalisation-and-deconstitutionalisation-administrative-law
France				
12	Xavier MAGNON	Appréhender le droit constitutionnel jurisprudentiel sous un angle politique		http://publications.ut-capitole.fr/16400/1/Appr%C3%A9hender%20le%20droit%20constitutionnel%20jurisprudentiel%20sous%20un%20angle%20politique.pdf
13	Jean-Marie Denquin- Professeur de droit public à l'Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La	La jurisprudence du conseil constitutionnel: grandeur ou décadence du droit constitutionnel ?		Jus Politicum, n° 7 [http://juspoliticum.com/article/La-jurisprudence-du-conseil-constitutionnel-grandeur-ou-decadence-du-droit-constitutionnel-408.html]

Défense.				
14	Ali Mohamed Afkada Correspondant National de l'ACCPUF	Conseil Constitutionnel de Djibouti – Présentation Générale		https://cdn.accf-francophonie.org/2019/03/djibouti-presentation-gene.pdf
15	François Chevrette Herbert Marx Han-Ru Zhou Herbert Marx Han-Ru Zhou	Droit constitutionnel : principes fondamentaux : notes et jurisprudence	2016	https://usherbrooke.on.worldcat.org/oclc/948828674
16	Mathilde Heitzmann-Patin	Les normes de concrétisation dans la jurisprudence du Conseil Constitutionnel	2020	https://univ-droit.fr/recherche/actualites-de-la-recherche/parutions/34055-les-normes-de-concretisation-dans-la-jurisprudence-du-conseil-constitutionnel
Poland				
17	Anna Śledzińska-Simon	Paradoxes of Constitutionalisation Lessons from Poland	March 2016	https://verfassungsblog.de/paradoxes-of-constitutionalisation-lessons-from-poland/
Slovenia				
18	Neža Šubic, Delia Ferri,	The Constitutionalisation of Sign language in Slovenia	June 2021	http://www.icconnectblog.com/2021/06/the-constitutionalisation-of-sign-language-in-slovenia/
US				
19	Ronald St. John Macdonald	Towards World Constitutionalism	October 2005	https://brill.com/view/title/11564?rskey=XrXQGS&result=4
India				
20	Gilles Tarabout Ranabir Samaddar	Conflict, Power, and the Landscape of Constitutionalism	August 2018	https://www.routledge.com/Conflict-Power-and-the-Landscape-of-Constitutionalism/Tarabout-Samaddar/p/book/9781138384170

Annex 5- Who's Who (Constitutional Judges, Experts, Professors, Universities of laws, think Tanks and Institutions specialized in constitutional Justice and concerned Press)

5.1- European Constitutional Judges

1. Dr. Vitore Tusha, President of the Constitutional Court of Albania

She is the co-author of the Civil Law textbook and has participated as a legal expert in the drafting process of several laws. In March 2008 she has been appointed member of the Constitutional Court. From January 2019 until December 2020, she has performed the duty of the Deputy Chief of Justice Appointments Council, and the duties of Acting President of the Constitutional Court. Since January 2021, being the most senior judge in office, she has been authorized to perform the function of the President of the Constitutional Court.

Secretary of the President

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http://www.gjk.gov.al/web/Cabinet_of_the_President_641_2.php

2. Dr. Elsa Toska, member of the Constitutional Court of Albania

During the period 2007-2019 she has served as legal adviser at the Constitutional Court. From 2005 and onwards she has been a lecturer of Administrative and Constitutional Law at several universities, as well as a Human Rights Trainer inside and outside the country. Since 2010 she has been engaged as an external legal consultant in several projects of international organisations related to human rights and judiciary. She has been a member of three working groups of the Justice System Reform regarding the constitutional amendments, amendments to the Law on organization and the functioning of the Constitutional Court of Albania and draft law on the President of the Republic. She is the author of many publications, textbooks or monographs, to be distinguished here the monograph "Review of administrative activity in the case law of Constitutional Court of Albania", and the co-author of "Administrative Law - Control over Public Administration" 2013, an academic text approved by the Department of Public Law, Faculty of Law, University of Tirana. She is the author of numerous scientific papers and has played an active role in many national and international scientific conferences related to constitutional justice. In November 2019 she has been appointed member of the Constitutional Court.

https://www.gjk.gov.al/web/Composition_90_2.php

3. Marsida Xhaferllari, member of the Constitutional Court of Albania

From 1999 until 2007 she has served as judge at Fieri Judicial District Court. From 2007 until 2013 she has served at the legal-professional structures of the Ministry of Justice as the Minister's Advisor, General Director of Codification Department and General Director of Justice Affairs. Because of these duties, she has been a member of several commissions and steering committees such as the Ethics Commission of National Judicial Conference, Steering Council of the School of Magistrates, Administrative Council of Social Insurance Institute and Commission of Consumer Protection. In

January 2013 she has been appointed as the Chief Inspector of the Inspectorate of High Council of Justice. Since 2015 and onwards she has been engaged in teaching activities, including the Initial and Continuing Training Programs at the School of Magistrates, and has been a legal expert in projects related to the justice system. From 2015 until 2016 has been part of the High Level Experts Group of the Justice System Reform, giving her contribution to the drafting of judiciary and financing of judiciary laws. She is the author of several working manuals for drafting of legislation and inspection issues. In November 2019 she has been appointed member of the Constitutional Court.
https://www.gjk.gov.al/web/Composition_90_2.php

4. Dr. Fiona Papajorgji, member of the Constitutional Court of Albania

From 2009 until 2011 she has served as lawyer at the Department of Studies, Researches and Publications at the Constitutional Court. From 2011 until 2019 she has served as legal adviser at the Constitutional Court. Since 2007 and onwards she has been engaged in teaching activities as a lecturer of Public Law in some universities. She is the author of several scientific articles in the field of constitutional law. In 2019 she has been engaged by the School of Magistrates as available professor for the Initial Training Program. In November 2019 she has been appointed member of the Constitutional Court.
https://www.gjk.gov.al/web/Composition_90_2.php

5. Altin Binaj, member of the Constitutional Court of Albania

From 2008 until 2010 has served as the Head of the Prosecution Office near Fieri Judicial District, and from 2010 until 2013 as the Head of the Prosecution Office near Durrësi Judicial District. From 2012 until 2014 has been member of the Prosecution Council, elected by the General Meeting of the Prosecutors of the Republic of Albania as representative of the prosecution offices near the first instance courts. In 2013 was appointed as Prosecutor at the General Prosecutor's Office, where during the period 2014 - 2015 has served as the Head of Department against Economic Crime, Corruption and Serious Crimes. From 2016 until 2020 has exercised the duty of the Head of Prosecution Office near the Court of Appeal of Vlora. Since 2002 and onwards has been engaged in several training programs inside and outside the country, including the Continuing Training Programs of the School of Magistrates, playing the role of expert in some training sessions. From 2008 until 2011 has been lecturer of the Criminal Law at several non-public institutions of higher education. In December 2020 has been appointed member of the Constitutional Court.
https://www.gjk.gov.al/web/Composition_90_2.php

6. Përparim Kalo, member of the Constitutional Court of Albania

From 1990 until 1993 he has worked as Inspector at the Ministry of Justice, after its re-introduction to the Albanian justice system. From 1993 until 1994 has worked at the Insurance Institute (INSIG) as Legal Advisor for the Green Card System - Albanian Insurance Bureau. In 1994 he has started working as lawyer and for 26 years has headed the Law Firm 'KALO & ASSOCIATES', known as provider of legal services in various fields of commercial law in Albania and Kosovo. In this context, he has personally provided legal services to the development agencies, international, public,

private and financial institutions, embassies and multinational societies. He has provided special legal services in a number of privatization projects of strategic state-owned enterprises, as well as in private transactions very important to the Albanian economy. He has actively participated in the drafting of several laws in the field of commercial law, in the framework of legal and institutional reforms and of the Acquis Communautaire, funded by the World Bank, IFC, EBRD, KfW, COUNCIL OF EUROPE, EU, GIZ, etc. He is the author of many articles on legal issues published in several Albanian and foreign legal journals and expert in the training programs at the School of Magistrates. In December 2020 he has been appointed member of the Constitutional Court.

https://www.gjk.gov.al/web/Composition_90_2.php

7. Sonila Bejtja, member of the Constitutional Court of Albania

From 1999 – 2004 she practiced law at the Law Firm “Boga & Associates”. From 2004 until 2011 she worked as a lawyer and legal consultant in several projects of the World Bank, the Italian-Albanian Bank, the Savings Bank during its privatization, the National Bank of Puglia, the Italian Development Bank, as well as at the Ministry of Economy and Albanian Radio Television. Since 2011 and onwards she has practiced the profession of notary. She is a member of the National Chamber of Notaries and the Chamber of Notaries Tirana, as well as a former member of the National Chamber of Advocates. In December 2020 she has been appointed member of the Constitutional Court.

https://www.gjk.gov.al/web/Composition_90_2.php

Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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1. Mato Tadić, president of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina

In May 2002, he was appointed to the office of Judge of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He took the office in May 2003 following the constituting session of the Constitutional Court. At the same time, he took the office of the President of the Constitutional Court of BiH and served to 2006. From 2015 to 2021, he served as the Vice-President of the Constitutional Court of BiH. He took the office of the President for the second term in June 2021. He is also a lecturer in the organization „OKO“ (Criminal Defence Section) and the OSCE Mission to BiH. As a legal expert, he participated in many international conferences on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation of BiH, including the conference held in Dayton. He is also a participant of numerous national and international conferences on the constitutional law and role of the Constitutional Court in protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law.

<https://www.ustavisud.ba/en/mato-tadic>

2. Miodrag Simović, vice-president of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina

He took the office of Judge of the Constitutional Court of BiH in May 2003. He served as the Vice-President of the Constitutional Court of BiH from May 2003 to May 2009, serving two consecutive terms. He served as the President of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina from May 2009 to May 2012. From 2012 to 2015, he served as the Vice-President again. He was re-elected the Vice-President of the Court in 2021. He was appointed to the office of Judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republika Srpska in December 1998. He remained in office until May 2003. He is a full professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Law, University of Istočno Sarajevo and Faculty of Law, University of Bihać. He was mentor and a member of several commissions for the defence of master theses and doctoral dissertations. As of 2011, he is an international member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences. As of 2012, he is a corresponding member and as of 2018 a full member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. As of 2014, he is a full member of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts. He is the Secretary of the Department for Social Sciences, member of the Presidency and President of the Legal Sciences Board of the Department for Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He presented over 500 papers to the scientific and professional community. He is an author of 84 books (23 as an author and 61 as a co-author). As a speaker, he participated at over 250 scientific and professional events, in the country and abroad. He also participated in 11 international projects.

<https://www.ustavisud.ba/en/miodrag-simovic>

3. Mirsad Ćeman, vice-president of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina

He took the office of Judge of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina in October 2008. He served as the President from 2015 to 2018. He was elected the Vice-President of the Constitutional Court in 2018 and re-elected in 2021 for another three-year term. From 1990 to 2006 he served as a representative in the legislative bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Assembly of S/RBiH, etc.), actively involved in expert/legal working bodies. He was a member of regular or ad hoc commissions dealing with constitutional matters. He has taken part in many conferences on the topic of constitutional issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina. From 2007 until his appointment to the office of Judge of the Constitutional Court of BiH, he practised as a lawyer in Sarajevo. He is also an authorised mediator. He pursued his professional development in the country and abroad in the following subject areas: judicial reform, application of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, law drafting, criminal, civil and other proceedings, international humanitarian law, etc. He is a co-author of the Law Drafting Manual as a part of the Judicial Development Project in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He was engaged as a consultant in drafting a number of systemic laws and other regulations. He is a long-standing member of the Committee of Bar Examiners at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina and examiner in the subject of Constitutional System and Organisation of Judiciary (earlier for the subject of Administrative and Labour Law).

<https://www.ustavisud.ba/en/mirsad-ceman>

4. Valerija Galić, judge of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 2002, she was appointed to the office of Judge of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina in May 2002. She took the office following the constituting session of the new composition of judges of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Between 2006 and 2012, she served as the Vice-President of the Constitutional Court of BiH for two terms. She served as the President of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2012 to 2015. She was a member of a number of working commissions tasked with drafting systemic laws in various fields. As a representative of BiH from FBiH and a member of the Commission for Harmonization of the Legal System with the European Legislation, she participated in several international programs held in USA and France (Strasbourg).

<https://www.ustavisud.ba/en/valerija-galic>

5. Seada Palavrić, Bosnia and Herzegovina

She took the office of Judge of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina in January 2006. She held the office of the President of the Court from 2008 to 2009 and in that capacity signed the Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation with the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Turkey. In 2009, she took the office of the Vice-President of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina serving two terms until 2015. From 2002 to 2005, she was a representative in the House of Representatives of the BiH Parliamentary Assembly, where she discharged the duties of a member of the Parliamentary Delegation to OSCE, Committee on Foreign Affairs and Committee for Defence and Security Policy thereby taking an active part in the BiH defence reform. She was a member of the FBiH Team involved in the Arbitration Award for Dobrinja in accordance with the Decision of the High Representative for BiH. She published a number of professional. She attended a great number of conferences, both in the country and abroad, dealing with the topics of human rights and fundamental freedoms, namely the jurisdiction and decisions of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

<https://www.ustavisud.ba/en/seada-palavric>

6. Zlatko M. Knežević, Bosnia and Herzegovina

He took the office of Judge of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina in July 2011. He served as the President of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina from May 2018 to May 2021. In his capacity as a member of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe since 2013, he has participated in the work of the sub-commissions for judiciary system, fundamental rights and minority rights. From 2015 to 2017, he held the office of the Deputy President of the Sub-Commission for Minorities and Minority Rights and since 2017 the office of the Deputy President of the Sub-Commission for Constitutional Judiciary. He is a regular Rapporteur in the Venice Commission in the field of sub-commissions run by him. He is fluent in English and Russian.

<https://www.ustavisud.ba/en/zlatko-m-knezevic>

7. Angelika Nussberger, Bosnia and Herzegovina

She took the office of international judge of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina in June 2020. She was a Visiting Researcher at Harvard University (1994 to 1995), a Research Fellow at the Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Social Law in Munich (1993 to 2001) and a Legal Adviser at the Council of Europe. She was also holding a position of a Member of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (2003 to 2010) and Substitute Member of the Venice Commission (2006 to 2010) and Member of the Pontifical Academy for Social Sciences (2008 to 2010). In 2009, she was Member of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Conflict in Georgia (IIFFMCG). In 2011, she was elected Judge on behalf of Germany for the European Court of Human Rights. In 2012, she was appointed to the position of the Vice-President of Section V and in 2015, the President of the same Section. She was elected to a position of the Vice-President of the European Court in 2017. As of 2002, she is Full Professor of Law at the University of Cologne where she held a position of the Vice-Rector of the University in 2010. The title of Doctor honoris causa was conferred to her by the State University of Tbilisi (2010), the Academy of Advocacy of Ukraine (2018) and the University of Sibiu, Romania (2019). She was awarded the Schader Prize (2015), the Arthur-Burkhardt Prize (2019), a Honorary Certificate of Japan (2019) and the Officier de la Legion d'honneur (2019). She is a member of the North Rhine-Westphalian Academy of Sciences, Humanities and the Arts, the German member of the Venice Commission, the Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Associate member of the International Academy of Comparative Law and the member of the Association of German Constitutional Law Professors. She is a member of the Board of the German Lawyers' Association and of the Board of the Institute for Legal Policy.

<https://www.ustavisud.ba/en/angelika-nussberger>

8. Helen Keller, Bosnia and Herzegovina

She took the office of Judge of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina in December 2020. She was a Visiting Researcher at the Max-Planck Institute for International Law of Heidelberg (Germany) in 2000. Worked as a Professor of International Law, Constitutional Law and European Law at the University of Lucerne, from 2001 to 2004, and from 2004 to 2011 at the University of Zurich. She was a Board Member of the International Law Commission, Swiss Section, from 2008 to 2011, and a Member of the United Nations Human Rights Committee, in the same period. She was a Visiting Scholar at the Centre for Advanced Studies in Oslo (Norway), in 2010. She served as Judge of the European Court of Human Rights from 2011 to 2020.

<https://www.ustavisud.ba/en/helen-keller-21>

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1. Miroslav Šeparović, Croatia

President of the Constitutional Court of Croatia.

He is a Croatian lawyer who serves as the 5th President of the Constitutional Court of Croatia since 13 June 2016, had previously served as a 5th Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of Zlatko Mateša from 1995 to 1998. He was member of the Association of Defence Counsel Practising before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague and was for a time an attorney at this Tribunal. He was also member of the Council for the Civil Control of Security and Intelligence Agencies and external member of the Committee for the Judiciary of the Croatian Parliament. He is a regular member of the Croatian Academy of Legal Sciences. She was member of the Council for Monitoring the Implementing the Justice Reform Strategy, coordinator of the Croatian Government for succession issues and head of the Croatian delegation in the Joint Permanent Committee for Implementing the Agreement on Succession Issues. Since 2005 she has been member of the Negotiating Team for Accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union.

<https://www.usud.hr/en/president>

2. Snježana Bagić, Croatia

She is the deputy-president of the Constitutional Court of Croatia. She was appointed Secretary of the Ministry in 1995, and in 1997 she became Deputy Minister of Justice and Head of the Office for Cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice. From 2000 to 2003 she was head of the Office for Legislation of the Croatian Government. She was elected judge of the Zagreb County Court in 2003, and in 2004 she became State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, which she remained until her election as judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia. She was member of the Croatian delegation for resolving property rights disputes with the Republics of Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia; member of the negotiation team with the Republic of Slovenia on resolving the commitments of the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia towards the Republic of Italy deriving from the Osimo Agreements.

<https://www.usud.hr/en/judges>

3. Andrej Abramović, Croatia

Judge of the Constitutional Court since 7 June 2016. From 2007 to 2012 he was judge at Zagreb Municipal Civil Court, where for a certain time he headed the group for media lawsuits. From 2012 until he was elected judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, he was judge at Zagreb Administrative Court, and acted as its President. He was member of the Ministry of Justice working group for monitoring and implementing the Administrative Disputes Act. He is the author of several professional papers in civil and civil procedural law as well as in administrative and constitutional law.

<https://www.usud.hr/en/judges>

4. Ingrid Antičević Marinović, Croatia

From 2001 to 2003, she performed the function of Minister of Justice, Administration and Local Self-government and participated in the drafting of many legislative proposals. In her last term of office, from 2015 until her election as judge of the

Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, she was member of the Committee for the Constitution, Standing Orders and the Political System, the Legislation Committee, the Inter-parliamentary Co-operation Committee, the delegation of the Croatian Parliament to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and the National Council for the Implementation of the Anti-corruption Strategy. She also performed the function of observer at the European Parliament and of substitute member of the Assembly for the Election of Judges of the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

<https://www.usud.hr/en/judges>

5. Mato Arlović, Croatia

Judge of the Constitutional Court of Croatia since 21 July 2009. He was elected Member of the Croatian Parliament for five terms from 1990 to 2008. In the term of 2004-2007 he was vice-president of the Croatian Parliament, head of the permanent delegation of the Croatian Parliament to the Assembly of the WEU, member of the extended presidency of the Assembly of the WEU, member of the Constitution, Rules of Procedure and Political System Committee and member of the Agriculture Committee.

<https://www.usud.hr/en/judges>

6. Branko Brkić, Croatia

Judge of the Constitutional Court of Croatia since 7 June 2016. From 1984 to 1991 he was judge at Obrovac Municipal Court, and from 1991 to 1996 at Zadar County Court. From 1992 to 1996 he was judge at the Split Military Court. From 2006 until he was elected judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia he was judge of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia. He is member of the Croatian Association for Criminal Law Sciences and Practice. From 2010 to 2012 he was member of the National Judicial Council.

<https://www.usud.hr/en/judges>

7. Mario Jelušić, Croatia

Judge of the Constitutional Court since 7 June 2016. From 1991 he was research assistant at the Faculty of Law of the University of Zagreb, and then assistant professor in the Department of Constitutional Law. From 1996 to 1999 he was external member of the Committee for Legislation and the Committee for the Constitution, Standing Orders and Political System of the House of Representatives of the Croatian Parliament, member of the working group for drafting the Constitutional Act on the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia in 1998, and in 1999 member of the working group for the Draft of the Principles and Basic Institutes of Croatian Electoral Legislation. From 2001 to 2004 he was local expert for European Union projects in Croatia (Support to the Judiciary in Legal Advice and Conducting Proceedings, and Public Administration Reform). He is the author of scholarly and professional works in constitutional law, the history of Croatian law and state, local and regional self-government and other fields of law.

<https://www.usud.hr/en/judges>

8. Lovorka Kušan, Croatia

Judge of the Constitutional Court since 7 June 2016. In 1998 she was enrolled in the Register of Attorneys of the Croatian Bar Association and worked as an attorney at law until her election as judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia. As of 2000 she has represented clients before the European Court of Human Rights, and has been engaged in strategic litigation in the fields of hate crime, the right to a home, discrimination, the right to education and the rights of persons with disabilities. She has held many lectures on the application of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and on the prevention of discrimination and has presented papers at numerous conferences, round tables and expert gatherings on human rights. She has published several expert articles on the case law of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

<https://www.usud.hr/en/judges>

9. Josip Leko, Croatia

Judge of the Constitutional Court since 7 June 2016. He was elected Member of the Croatian Parliament for five consecutive convocations from 2000 to 2015, during which he performed and held various functions. In his last term of office, from 2015 until being elected Judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, he was member of the Committee on the Constitution, Standing Orders and the Political System, the Legislation Committee, the Judiciary Committee, the State Attorney Council, and the State Judiciary Council from the ranks of Members of Parliament.

<https://www.usud.hr/en/judges>

10. Davorin Mlakar, Croatia

Judge of the Constitutional Court since 7 June 2016. From 2011 until his election as judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, he was Member of Parliament of the Republic of Croatia, where he was president of the Foreign Policy Committee, vice-president of the Committee for the Constitution, Standing Orders and Political System, and member of the Committee for Legislation. He was representative of the Government of the Republic of Croatia and negotiator in the process of the reintegration of Eastern Slavonia in the constitutional and legal order of the Republic of Croatia. He has taken part in several international projects, including the Kingdom of Denmark project on the horizontal correlation of the central bodies of state administration and a World Bank project related to salaries and state and public administration. He is also co-author of several legal texts in the field of administration and the judiciary.

<https://www.usud.hr/en/judges>

11. Rajko Mlinarić, Croatia

Judge of the Constitutional Court since 7 June 2016. From 2015 until being elected judge of the Constitutional Court, he was judge of the Higher Disciplinary Court of the Croatian Bar Association. He conducted practical exercises and workshops in the area of criminal and criminal-procedural law in the Department of Criminal Law and the Department of Criminal Procedural Law of the Faculty of Law of the University of Zagreb. He is member of the Croatian Association for Criminal Law Science and Practice. He is the author of a number of professional and research papers, mainly in

the field of criminal law. He has participated in a large number of domestic and foreign congresses and seminars.

<https://www.usud.hr/en/judges>

12. Goran Selanec, Croatia

Judge of the Constitutional Court since 13 October 2017. From 2001 to 2009 he worked at the Faculty of Law of the University of Zagreb, first as a junior research assistant in the Department of Constitutional Law, then as senior assistant in the Department of European Public Law. In 2010 he worked as an expert advisor in the EU PHARE project "Harmonisation and Publication of Case Law" at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia. From 2009 to 2012 he acted as a national gender equality expert in the European Network of National Legal Experts in Gender Equality of the European Commission. Since 2012, he has been an occasional guest lecturer at the Europäische Rechtsakademie (Academy of European Law - ERA). He has also acted as a legal expert in the following EU Progress projects: "EU Charter of Fundamental Rights" (2014) and "Support for the Implementation of the Anti-discrimination Act" (2009) at the Office for National Minorities and Human Rights of the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

<https://www.usud.hr/en/judges>

13. Miroslav Šumanović, Croatia

Judge of the Constitutional Court since 7 June 2016. In 2002 he was enrolled in the Register of Attorneys of the Croatian Bar Association and worked as an attorney at law until his election as judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia. From 2001 to 2002 he coordinated and headed the group for drafting the Act on the Liability of the Republic of Croatia for Damage Caused by Terrorist Acts and Public Demonstrations, the Act on the Liability of the Republic of Croatia for Damage Caused by Members of the Croatian Armed Forces and Police During the Homeland War, the Act on the Liability of the Republic of Croatia for Damage Caused in the Former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) for which the Former SFRY was Responsible.

<https://www.usud.hr/en/judges>

Supreme Court of Cyprus

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1. Persefoni Panayi, Cyprus

She has served as President of the District Courts of Larnaca, Limassol and Nicosia and as Administrative President of the District Court of Larnaca-Famagusta and has also presided over the Permanent Assize Court. Justice Panayi was appointed to the Supreme Court on the 29th August 2012 and took up appointment as President of the Court on 10th November 2020. She is the chairperson of the Rules Committee, appointed by the Supreme Court to collaborate with an Expert Group under the guidance of the Rt. Hon. Lord Dyson for the purpose of reviewing and modernizing the

Civil Procedure Rules. She is also on the list of ad hoc judges of the European Court of Human Rights.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/Judicial/sc.nsf/All/4D772CA619851773C22584390027FEE7?OpenDocument>

2. Leonidas Parparinos, Cyprus

He has served in every District Court and Assize Court of Cyprus. He presided over the Assize Court of Paphos between 2003 - 2005 and he also served as Administrative President of the District Court of Larnaca in 2008 - 2009. In 2009, he was appointed Administrative President of the District Court of Nicosia, until October 2012, when he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court. Between 2008 - 2010, he acted as President of the Cyprus Judges Association and took part in a large number of conferences in Cyprus and abroad.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/judicial/sc.nsf/All/BC1BF91D9F481CDBC225843900280A19?OpenDocument>

3. Antonis R. Liatsos, Cyprus

He acted as President of the Larnaca Permanent Assize Court and as the Administrative President of the Nicosia/Kyrenia District Courts. He is, since September 2013, Justice of the Supreme Court of Cyprus. In 2010 he was elected as President of the Cyprus Judges Association, and served this position until his appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court. As a representative of the Judiciary, he was a member of the Reformatory Policy Committee, and as a member of the Delegation of the Republic of Cyprus, he attended for many years, at the United Nations' offices in Vienna, the programme of the United Nations Committee for the Prevention of Crime and Criminal Justice.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/judicial/sc.nsf/All/E68115A00995E1F3C22584390028321F?OpenDocument>

4. Katerina Stamatiou, Cyprus

She served for one term in the committee of the Limassol Bar Association. In 1993 she was appointed District Judge, in 2000 she was promoted to Senior District Judge and in 2004 she was promoted to District Court President. She served as President of the Assize Court of Paphos and Limassol and Administrative President of the Paphos and Limassol District Courts. She was appointed to the Supreme Court on 16th September 2013.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/judicial/sc.nsf/All/815BFE14807979E8C225843900283E90?OpenDocument>

5. Yiasemis N. Yiasemis, Cyprus

He practised as an advocate from 1985 until 1992, as a member of the Bar Council of Ammochostos and in January 1993 he was appointed as District Judge. As a first instance Judge, he served in all jurisdictions, including that of the Permanent Assize Court and at all levels of the first instant hierarchy. He served for a term as the Vice President of the Cyprus Judges' Association. He was appointed to the Supreme Court of Cyprus in January 2014, where he still serves.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/Judicial/sc.nsf/All/B8D3B0DD4E61456EC225843900284C88?OpenDocument>

6. Tefkros Th. Economou, Cyprus

He practiced Law at Larnaca from 1987 until 1997. On 11.1.1993 he was appointed District Judge and on 19.11.2001 he was appointed Senior District Judge. On 11.2.2008 he was appointed President of District Court serving as President of the Assize Court and as Administrative President of the District Court of Nicosia. On 1.9.2014 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/judicial/sc.nsf/All/5CD5227A394D8ACBC2258439002864F2?OpenDocument>

7. Tasia Psara-Miltiadou, Cyprus

She served for two terms as a Senior District Judge of the Assize Court of Paphos and for one term as President of the Assize Court of Limassol.

She has been appointed as a Supreme Court Judge on the 15th of January 2015.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/judicial/sc.nsf/All/3735B63F3EB66987C22584400027ECFF?OpenDocument>

8. Androula Stylianidou Pouyourou, Cyprus

She practiced as a lawyer for 14 years, between 1977 and 1991, when she was appointed as a District Judge. She initially served at the District Court of Nicosia and later at the District Courts of Paphos and Limassol. In 2000 she was promoted to the post of Senior District Judge and in 2009 was appointed President of the District Court. She served as Administrative President of the District Courts of Limassol and Paphos and as President of the Assize Court of Paphos. She is a member of the Supreme Court of Cyprus from 4.1.2017.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/Judicial/sc.nsf/All/37123F02715BDD43C22584400020F072?OpenDocument>

9. Charis Malachtos, Cyprus

He served as President of the Paphos Permanent Assize Court and the Limassol Permanent Assize Court and as Administrative President of the District Court of Larnaca-Famagusta and of the District Court of Limassol. He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court on the 15th of October 2019.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/Judicial/sc.nsf/All/913E021CEE30ABB6C22584C7001D24DB?OpenDocument>

10. Dora Socratous, Cyprus

She served as President of the Assize Court of Paphos and as Administrative President of the District Court of Paphos from 2015 until the 7th of December, 2020 when she was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/Judicial/sc.nsf/All/D42A8FF98D9C9D6EC225863400392687?OpenDocument>

11. Lena Demetriadou-Andreou, Cyprus

She was appointed in the Judicial Service as acting District Judge on November 1995 and as a District Judge on November 1996. Since that date until February 2004 she was holding the position of District Judge. • Since 2001 until 2015 she was an Examiner on the subject of Criminal Procedure, which is one of the subjects in the examinations that are held by the Cyprus Legal Council for acquiring the right to practice as a lawyer in the Republic of Cyprus. Since October 2018 until today she is a Trainer in the Group of Trainers of the National School of Judges. Since October 2020 she is a member of the Permanent Monitoring Committee for Judicial Conduct and Ethics. On 7/12/2020 she was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/Judicial/sc.nsf/All/4431D772B719591DC22586340039378E?OpenDocument>

12. Ioannis Ioannides, Cyprus

He graduated from the Pancyprian Gymnasium and of the Law School of the University of Athens. He practiced Law at Nicosia from 1988. On the 20.11.1995 he was appointed District Judge serving at the District Court of Nicosia. On 15.2.2004 he was appointed Senior District Judge. On 12.11.2012 he was appointed President of District Court. He served as President of the Limassol Permanent Assize Court and as Administrative President of the District Court of Nicosia and of the District Court of Larnaca. On 7.12.2020 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/Judicial/sc.nsf/All/6C0D827D4A89DF3CC225863400394C2E?OpenDocument>

13. Nicholas Santis, Cyprus

He participated as a member of the Committee on Judicial Reform, and the Rules Committee. He was a Trainer Judge in the Cyprus School for Judicial Training, and President elect of the Cyprus Judges Association for three consecutive terms until his appointment as Supreme Court Justice (2013-2020). He was a Member of the Cyprus Crime Prevention Council for seven years, representing therein the Cypriot Judiciary by permission and selection of the Supreme Court of Cyprus. He successfully completed assigned chairmanship duties in various Working Groups during the Cyprus Presidency of the Council of the European Union (2012). He gave lectures in local universities and international legal conferences, and has written legal articles which have been published in Cypriot and international journals.

<http://www.supremecourt.gov.cy/Judicial/sc.nsf/All/35D40A4F1A96247BC22586340039672D?OpenDocument>

Constitutional Court of France

1. Laurent Fabius, France

He is a French politician serving as President of the Constitutional Council since 8 March 2016. A member of the Socialist Party, he previously served as Prime Minister of France from 17 July 1984 to 20 March 1986. Fabius was 37 years old when he was appointed and is, so far, the youngest Prime Minister of the Fifth Republic. Fabius was also President of the National Assembly from 1988 to 1992 and again from 1997 to

2000. Fabius served in the government as Minister of Finance from 2000 to 2002 and Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2012 to 2016.

<https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/en/laurent-fabius>

2. Claire Bazy Malauri, France

Vice-President of the Venice Commission. She was appointed 31 August 2010, and reappointed on 12 February 2013 by the President of the National Assembly.

<https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/en/claire-bazy-malaurie>

3. Nicole Maestracci, France

Appointed on 12 February 2013 by the President of the Republic.

<https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/en/nicole-maestracci>

4. Michel Pinault, France

Appointed on 19 February 2016 by the President of the Senate.

<https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/en/michel-pinault>

5. Corinne Luquiens, France

Appointed on 18 February 2016 by the President of the National Assembly.

<https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/en/corinne-luquiens>

6. Dominique Lottin, France

Appointed on 25 October 2017 by the President of the Senate.

<https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/en/dominique-lottin>

7. Jacques Mézard, France

Appointed on 22 February 2019 by the President of the Republic. He is a French lawyer and politician of the Radical Party of the Left. He previously served as Minister of Agriculture and Food in 2017 and Minister of Territorial Cohesion from 2017 to 2018. A member of the Radical Party of the Left (PRG), he was a Senator representing the Cantal department from 2008 to 2017 and again from 2018 until 2019.

<https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/en/jacques-mezard>

8. François Pillet, France

Appointed 21 February 2019 by the President of the Senate. He is a member of the Senate of France, representing the Cher department. He is a member of The Republicans.

<https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/en/francois-pillet>

9. Alain Juppé, France

Appointed on 21 February 2019 by the President of the National Assembly. A member of The Republicans, he was Prime Minister of France from 1995 to 1997 under President Jacques Chirac. He had previously served as Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1993 to 1995, and as Minister of the Budget and Spokesman for the Government

from 1986 to 1988. He was President of the political party Union for a Popular Movement (UMP) from 2002 to 2004 and mayor of Bordeaux from 1995 to 2004.

<https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/en/alain-juppe>

Supreme Special Court of Greece (Areopagite)

1. Maria Georgioum, Greece

President of the Supreme Civil and Criminal Court of Greece

She was originally appointed as Associate Judge at the Athens Court of First Instance. To this extent, however, by an act of the Head of the Athens Court of First Instance, she exercised the duties of First Instance Judge in divisions of automobile disputes. She was promoted to the rank of First Instance Judge in 1985 and served in the Athens Court of First Instance. During her services in this rank she served in almost all departments and at the same time acted as a Criminal Judge. On 22nd March 2017, she was promoted to Supreme Court Judge (Areopagite), appeared and took up her duties on 19-4-2017 and joined the 6th Criminal Division of the Supreme Court. On July 2nd , 2020, she was promoted to the rank of Vice President of the Supreme Court and was appointed as President of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court, where she exercised these duties. She was elected President of the Hellenic Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal Justice on 30th June 2021.

<http://www.areiospagos.gr/en/>

2. Angeliki Aleiferopoulou, Greece

Former president of the Supreme Civil and Criminal Court (1/7/2020 - 30/6/2021)

In 2012 she was promoted to Supreme Court Judge (Areopagite) and initially joined the B2 Civil Department of the Supreme Court, while later she served in the 5th Criminal Department. In 2017 she was promoted to the rank of Vice President of the Supreme Court and was appointed as President of the 7th Criminal Department of the above mentioned Court, where she held these duties for three years. She was elected President of the Hellenic Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal Justice on 30-6-2020.

<http://www.areiospagos.gr/en/>

Constitutional Court of Italy

1. Giancarlo Coraggio, Italy

He is an Italian judge. He has been Judge of the Constitutional Court of Italy since 28 January 2013 and President of the Constitutional Court since 18 December 2020. Previously he served as President of the Italian Council of State.

2. Giuliano Amato, Italy

Italian politician who twice served as Prime Minister of Italy, first from 1992 to 1993 and again from 2000 to 2001. Later, he was Vice President of the Convention on the Future of Europe that drafted the European Constitution and headed the Amato Group. He is commonly nicknamed dottor Sottile, (which means "Doctor Subtilis", the sobriquet of the Scottish Medieval philosopher John Duns Scotus, a reference to his political subtlety).

From 2006 to 2008, he was the Minister of the Interior in Romano Prodi's government. He has served on the Constitutional Court of Italy since September 2013, to which he was appointed by President Giorgio Napolitano. He has served as Vice President of the Court since September 2020.

3. Daria de Pretis, Italy

Constitutional Judge of the Constitutional Court of Italy (since 11 November 2014) and a Law Professor. Previously she served as Rector of the University of Trento. She was a Professor of Administrative, Comparative and Public law at the University of Trento, where she also served as Rector before being appointed to the Constitutional Court by the Italian President, Giorgio Napolitano, on 18 October 2014. At the university she also taught courses in EU Law and Law and Gender and was employed by the university for over twenty years. She was sworn in on 11 November 2014.

4. Nicolò Zanon, Italy

Italian judge and law professor. He has been Judge of the Constitutional Court of Italy since 11 November 2014. Previously he was a law professor at the University of Milan. Zanon was born in Turin. He was a professor of Constitutional law at the University of Milan before being appointed to the Constitutional Court by the Italian President, Giorgio Napolitano, on 18 October 2014. Zanon had also worked at the University of Turin as a comparative constitutional law researcher and as an assistant to Valerio Onida, a judge on the Constitutional Court of Italy. Zanon was sworn in on 11 November 2014.

5. Silvana Sciarra, Italy

She has been a judge of the Constitutional Court of Italy since 11 November 2014. Sciarra was born in Trani. She taught European Labour and Social Law at the European University Institute between 1994 and 2003. She was a professor of labour law at the University of Florence and the University of Siena before being appointed to the Constitutional Court by the Italian Parliament on 6 November 2014. In the parliamentary election she obtained 630 out of a necessary 570 votes. She was sworn in on 11 November 2014.

6. Franco Modugno, Italy

Italian judge and former law professor at the Sapienza University of Rome. He has been Judge of the Constitutional Court of Italy since 21 December 2015. On 25 November, the Italian Parliament failed to elect three candidates to the Constitutional Court; Modugno obtained 140 votes, primarily coming from the Five Star Movement. Modugno was elected to the Constitutional Court by the Parliament on 16 December 2015, and he was sworn in five days later.

7. Augusto Antonio Barbera, Italy

Italian judge and former constitutional law professor at the University of Bologna. In his political career he was member of the Chamber of Deputies between 1976 and 1994 for the Italian Communist Party and later the Democratic Party of the Left. In 1993 he served shortly as Minister without portfolio for relations with Parliament in the government of

Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi. Barbera has been Judge of the Constitutional Court of Italy since 21 December 2015.

8. Giulio Prosperetti, Italy

Italian judge and labour law professor at the University of Rome Tor Vergata. He has been Judge of the Constitutional Court of Italy since 21 December 2015.

9. Giovanni Amoroso, Italy

Italian judge. He has been Judge of the Constitutional Court of Italy since 13 November 2017. He was elected to the Constitutional Court by the Court of Cassation on 26 October 2017. He won 210 votes, with his competitor Renato Rordorf obtaining 11. At the time of his election Amoroso served as president of the labour section of the Court of Cassation. He was sworn in on 13 November 2017. Amoroso succeeded Alessandro Criscuolo,

10. Francesco Viganò, Italy

Italian judge and criminal law professor at the Bocconi University in Milan. He was appointed Judge of the Constitutional Court of Italy by president Sergio Mattarella, and sworn in on 8 March 2018.

11. Luca Antonini, Italy

Italian lawyer, jurist, and constitutional law professor at the University of Padua. He is Judge of the Constitutional Court of Italy since 26 July 2018.

12. Stefano Petitti, Italy

Italian judge. He has been Judge of the Constitutional Court of Italy since 10 December 2019. He was elected to the Constitutional Court by the Court of Cassation on 28 November 2019, having won the election against advocate general Luigi Salvato. At the time of his election Petitti served as president of the second civil section of the Court of Cassation. He succeeded Giorgio Lattanzi as judge on the Constitutional Court.

13. Angelo Buscema, Italy

Angelo Buscema is an Italian magistrate, lawyer and academic. He was the president of the Court of Auditors from 2018 to 2020 and is judge of the Constitutional Court since 15 September 2020.

14. Emanuela Navarretta, Italy

She is an Italian jurist and academic, appointed Judge of the Constitutional Court on 9 September 2020 by the President of the Republic, Sergio Mattarella.

15. Maria Rosaria San Giorgio, Italy

She is an Italian magistrate, elected judge of the Constitutional Court on 16 December 2020 by the Supreme Court of Cassation, of which she was Section President at the First and Second Civil Section and Director of the Office of the Massimario and of the Roll.

Federal Constitution Court of Germany

1. Prof. Dr. Stephan Harbarth, Germany

Honorary professor at the Faculty of Law of Ruprecht Karl University (Heidelberg), since 2018. Appointed in 2018 as Vice-President of the Federal Constitutional Court and presiding Justice of the First Senate. Appointed President of the Federal Constitutional Court in June 2020.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Erster-Senat/Praesident-Prof-Dr-Harbarth/praesident-prof-dr-harbarth_node.html

2. Prof. Dr. Andreas L. Paulus, Germany

Since 2006 Professor at Georg August University (Göttingen), Chair in Public Law with a focus on international law. He is a Justice of the Federal Constitutional Court since March 2010. In 2018 he also became the President of the German Section of the International Commission of Jurists.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Erster-Senat/BVR-Prof-Dr-Paulus/bvr-prof-dr-paulus_node.html

3. Prof. Dr. Susanne Baer, Germany

Former Dean of Academic Affairs at the Faculty of Law, Humboldt University (Berlin). She was also the Founding Director of the Law & Society Institute Berlin (LSI) at Humboldt University. She has been a justice of the Federal Constitutional Court since February 2011.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Erster-Senat/BVRin-Prof-Dr-Baer/bvrin-prof-dr-baer_node.html

4. Prof. Dr. Gabriele Britz, Germany

Professor of Public Law and European Law, Justus Liebig University (Gießen) since 2001. Member of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). Justice of the Federal Constitutional Court since February 2011.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Erster-Senat/BVRin-Prof-Dr-Britz/bvrin-prof-dr-britz_node.html

5. Dr. Yvonne Ott, Germany

Seconded to the Federal Constitutional Court as a judicial clerk (Cabinet of Federal Constitutional Court Justice Dr. Christine Hohmann-Dennhardt) between 2000-2002. Presiding judge at the Frankfurt am Main Regional Court between 2004-2010, judge at the Federal Court of Justice (Bundesgerichtshof) between 2010-2016. Since November 2016, she is a justice at the Federal Constitutional Court.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Erster-Senat/BVRin-Dr-Ott/bvrin-dr-ott_node.html

6. Dr. Josef Christ, Germany

Seconded to the Federal Constitutional Court as a judicial clerk (Cabinet of Federal Constitutional Court Justice Prof. Dr. Evelyn Haas) during 1999-2000 and 2001-2002. Judge of the Ninth Division deciding on appeals on points of law (9. Revisions Senat) of

the Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht), with jurisdiction over the law of public streets and roads, land development law, the law of municipal charges and land consolidation law (2008-2014). Vice-President of the Federal Administrative Court and presiding judge of the Eighth Division deciding on appeals on points of law (8. *Revisionsssenat*), with jurisdiction over the law concerning the settlement of property issues, economic administrative law and financial services law (2014-2017). Since December 2017, he is a justice of the Federal Constitutional Court.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Erster-Senat/BVR-Dr-Christ/bvr-dr-christ_node.html

7. Prof. Dr. Henning Radtke, Germany

Professor of Criminal Law, Law of Criminal Procedure Dean of the Faculty of Law at several universities. In 2012 he was appointed judge in the First Criminal Division (1. *Strafsenat*) at the Federal Court of Justice (*Bundesgerichtshof*). Since July 2018, he is a justice of the Federal Constitutional Court.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Erster-Senat/BVR-Prof-Dr-Radtke/bvr-prof-dr-radtke_node.html

8. Prof. Dr. Ines Härtel, Germany

Professor at Ruhr University Bochum, Chair in Public Law, Administrative, European, Agricultural and Environmental Law and Director of the Institute for Mining and Energy Law, Ruhr University Bochum from 2009 to 2014. Founder of the Research Center for Digital Law at the European University Viadrina (Frankfurt/Oder) in 2019. Director of the School of German Law, European University Viadrina (Frankfurt/Oder) and Adam Mickiewicz University (Poznań) from 2014-2019. Since July 2020, she is a justice of the Federal Constitutional Court.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Erster-Senat/BVRin-Prof-Dr-H%C3%A4rtel/bvrin-prof-dr-h%C3%A4rtel_node.html

9. Prof. Dr. Doris König, Germany

Since 2008, she is the German Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague. In June 2014, she became a justice of the Federal Constitutional Court and in June 2020 she was appointed Vice-President of the Federal Constitutional Court and presiding Justice of the Second Senate.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Zweiter-Senat/BVRin-Prof-Dr-Koenig/vizepr%C3%A4sidentin-prof-dr-koenig_node.html

10. Prof. Dr. Peter M. Huber, Germany

Professor at Friedrich Schiller University (Jena), Chair in Constitutional and Administrative Law, European Law, Public Commercial Law and Public Environmental Law in 1992. Between 1995-1998 he was a member of the German *Bundestag*'s study commission for "Overcoming the Consequences of the SED Dictatorship in the Process of German Reunification". Between 2003 and 2004 he was an expert member of the Commission on the Reform of the Federal System of Government (Federalism Commission) established by the *Bundestag* and the *Bundesrat*. From 2004 to 2006 he

was a member of the Board of the Association of German University Instructors of Constitutional Law (*Vereinigung der Deutschen Staatsrechtslehrer – VdSTRL*). From 2007-2009 he was member of the Constitutional Court (*Staatsgerichtshof*) of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen. He was the Minister of Interior of the Free State of Thuringia between 2009-2010. In November 2010 he became a justice of the Federal Constitutional Court.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Zweiter-Senat/BVR-Prof-Dr-Huber/bvr-prof-dr-huber_node.html

11. Monika Hermanns, Germany

Member of the Saarland Constitutional Court (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*) from 1999-2004. Judge at the Federal Court of Justice (*Bundesgerichtshof*) from 2004-2010. Justice of the Federal Constitutional Court since November 2010. Substitute member of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) since December 2015.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Zweiter-Senat/BVRin-Hermanns/bvrin-hermanns_node.html

12. Peter Müller, Germany

Judge at the Saarbrücken Regional Court (*Landgericht*) from 1987 to 1990:

- Lecturer at the Saar Academy of Business Administration and Public Management (*Verwaltungs- und Wirtschaftsakademie Saar*)
- Teaching assignment at Saarland University (Saarbrücken)
- Member of the board of examiners for the state examination in law in Saarland

Member of the Landtag (state parliament) of the Saarland (1990-2011) and Minister-President of Saarland (1999-2011). Since December 2011 justice of the Federal Constitutional Court.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Zweiter-Senat/BVR-Mueller/bvr-mueller_node.html

13. Dr. Sibylle Kessal-Wulf, Germany

Appointed judge at the Federal Court of Justice (*Bundesgerichtshof*) in 2001. Appointed presiding judge at the Federal Court of Justice in 2011. Justice of the Federal Constitutional Court since December 2011.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Zweiter-Senat/BVRin-Dr-Kessal-Wulf/bvrin-dr-kessal-wulf_node.html

14. Dr. Ulrich Maidowski, Germany

Judge at the Higher Administrative Court (*Oberverwaltungsgericht*) for the Land North Rhine-Westphalia in Münster (1999-2009). Seconded to the Hamm Higher Regional Court (*Oberlandesgericht*), division with jurisdiction over building-land matters (2004-2009). Judge at the Federal Administrative Court (2009-2014). Justice of the Federal Constitutional Court since July 2014.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Zweiter-Senat/BVR-Dr-Maidowski/bvr-dr-maidowski_node.html

15. Prof. Dr. Christine Langenfeld, Germany

Research fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg (1991-1997). Since 2000 she has been a Professor of Public Law and (since 2006) Director of the Institute of Public Law's Department for Constitutional and Administrative Law as it Relates to Culture, Georg August University (Göttingen). Since March 2012 she is the Director of the Institute of Public Law's Department of Constitutional Law, Georg August University (Göttingen). Since July 2016, she is a Justice of the Federal Constitutional Court.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Zweiter-Senat/BVRin-Prof-Dr-Langenfeld/bvrin-prof-dr-langenfeld_node.html

16. Prof. Dr. Astrid Wallrabenstein, Germany

Professor in Public Law. From 2011 to 2020 she was the Managing Director of the Goethe University's Institute for European Health Policy and Social Law ("*ineges*"). From 2012-2020 she was a member of the Federal Government's Social Advisory Council. From 2013-2020 she became a Judge at the Darmstadt Higher Social Court (*Landessozialgericht*). In the period of 2015 to 2020, Development and coordination of the Goethe Uni Law Clinic on Migration and Participation. Since June 2020 she is a justice of the Federal Constitutional Court.

https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN/Richter/Zweiter-Senat/BVRin-Prof-Dr-Wallrabenstein/bvrin-prof-dr-wallrabenstein_node.html

Constitutional Court of Slovenia

1. Prof. Dr. Rajjko Knez, Slovenia

He has been professor of European Union law at the University of Maribor since 2011. Since 1993 he has primarily worked at the Faculty of Law of the University of Maribor. In addition to European Union law, his research has focused on civil law, environmental law, and media law. Between 2015 and 2017 he was also employed as a senior judicial advisor at the administrative department of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia, primarily working in the field of European Union law. This has enabled him to combine theory and practice and thus to integrate case law, judicial decision-making skills, and the procedures, organisation and functioning of the courts into the teaching process at the Faculty of Law of the University of Maribor. He is the author of numerous scientific and scholarly articles, monographs, and commentaries on law. His works have been cited in opinions of the Advocate Generals of the Court of Justice of the European Union and in decisions of the Supreme Court and Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia. He was a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague until 2017. Due to his term as a Constitutional Court judge, he no longer holds the office of an arbitrator at the Austrian VIAC (Vienna International Arbitral Centre), and for the same reason he is no longer a member of the Presidency of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Chamber of Commerce of Slovenia, the National Commission for Biomedically Assisted Procreation, or the Expert Council of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation. He was also a member of the High Council of the European University Institute in Florence and a member of the Council for Environmental Protection of the Republic of Slovenia. Between 2007 and 2011, he served as the Dean

of the Faculty of Law of the University of Maribor. He commenced duties as judge of the Constitutional Court on 25 April 2017 and assumed the office of President of the Constitutional Court on 19 December 2018.

Tel: (+386 (1) 477 64 15)

2. Prof. Dr Matej Accetto, Slovenia

During his doctoral studies he worked at the Institute for Comparative Law of the Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana as a young researcher, and from 2008 at the Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana as an assistant professor of EU law, and from 2013 as an associate professor of EU law. He has participated in numerous national and international research projects that focused on different issues of fundamental rights, (constitutional) adjudication, and citizenship. He is the author of several books and numerous scientific legal papers (in Slovene, English, and Portuguese) as well as numerous editorials and columns in legal newspapers and on websites. He commenced duties as judge of the Constitutional Court on 27 March 2017 and assumed the office of Vice President of the Constitutional Court of Slovenia on 28 September 2019.

Tel: (+386 (1) 477 64 53)

3. Dr Dunja Jadek Pensa, Slovenia

In 2004, she became a senior higher court judge. During her time as a judge of the Higher Court in Ljubljana, she was awarded a scholarship by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law in Munich; she presided over the specialised panel for commercial disputes concerning intellectual property, and in the period from 2006 to 2008 she was the president and a member of the personnel council of the Higher Court in Ljubljana. In 2008, she became a Supreme Court judge. At the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia she was on the panels considering commercial and civil cases, as well as the panel deciding appeals against decisions of the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office. She has published numerous works, particularly in the field of intellectual property law, the law of damages, and insurance law. She has lectured in the undergraduate and graduate study programmes of the Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana and at various professional courses and education programmes for judges in Slovenia and abroad. She is a member of the state legal examination commission for commercial law. She commenced duties as judge of the Constitutional Court on 15 July 2011.

Tel: (+386 (1) 477 64 52)

4. Assist. Prof. Dr Špelca Mežnar, Slovenia

Between 1999 and 2008, she worked at the Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana as a young researcher, and subsequently as a teaching assistant and assistant professor lecturing on private international law, commercial law, intellectual property law, and law of obligations. In the years 2012–2015, she led a group of researchers from Slovenia, Croatia, and Serbia in the FP7 project “Tenancy Law and Housing Policy in Multi-Level Europe”. She is the author of several expert legal studies (Analysis of the Key Decisions of Slovene Courts concerning the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, Pilot Field Study on the Functioning of the National Judicial Systems for the

Application of Competition Law Rules, Study on Conveyancing Services Regulations in Europe). Starting in 2007, she worked as an attorney, first for the Čeferin law firm (commercial law department), and then in 2015 for the Vrtačnik law firm. She specialises in the fields of contract, tort, and copyright law as well as the law of consumer protection and public procurement. She is an arbitrator at the Slovene Chamber of Commerce and Industry. As a teacher and researcher at institutions of higher education, she has been working at the International School for Social and Business Studies in Celje since 2008. She is the author of numerous articles (her bibliography comprises over 100 entries in COBISS) and a regular lecturer at workshops for judges, attorneys, and other legal professionals. She commenced duties as judge of the Constitutional Court on 31 October 2016.

Tel: (+386 (1) 477 64 33)

5. Marko Šorli, Slovenia

Following a period as judge at Kranj Municipal Court from 1977 to 1981, he was judge at Ljubljana Higher Court until 1996, when he was appointed Supreme Court judge. Since 1999, he was in charge of the Department for International Judicial Cooperation of the same court and in 2000 he was appointed head of the Criminal Law Department and Vice President of the Supreme Court (a position he held until 2010). He is a member of the state legal examination commission for criminal law. In 1994, he was appointed to the Judicial Council and for the last two thirds of his term of office first held the position of Vice President and then President of the Council. In addition to his work on criminal law, throughout his entire judicial career Marko Šorli has actively participated in solving issues regarding the organisation and democratisation of the judiciary. In 2002, he became a member of the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice – CEPEJ. His written work includes more than 40 articles in professional publications and reviews and he is also a co-author of the *Komentar Ustave Republike Slovenije* [Commentary on the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia], Fakulteta za državne in evropske študije. He commenced duties as judge of the Constitutional Court on 20 November 2016.

Tel: (+386 (1) 477 64 37)

6. Acad. Prof. Dr Marijan Pavčnik, Slovenia

Since May 1973 he has worked at the Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana, first as a teaching assistant, starting in 1982 as an assistant professor, and in 1987 as an associate professor. Since 1993 he has been a professor of Philosophy and Theory of Law and State (for the subjects Introduction to Jurisprudence, Philosophy of Law with the Methodology of Legal Argumentation, Theory of Law, and Theory of State). He retired on 31 December 2016. In 1997 he wrote *Teorija prava* [Theory of Law], the first comprehensive work in the field of theory of law in the Slovene language. In 2015 the 5th revised and supplemented edition of this book was issued. He is particularly interested in the interpretation of the law and the arguments underlying legal decision-making. On several occasions, Dr Pavčnik enhanced his expertise by means of foreign study visits. He was a fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for twenty three months; he spent most of this time at the Institute of Philosophy of Law and Legal Informatics at the University of Munich and the Institute for Interdisciplinary Research at

the University of Bielefeld. He commenced duties as judge of the Constitutional Court on 27 March 2017.

Tel: (+386 (1) 477 64 62)

7. Prof. Dr. Dr. Klemen Jaklič, Slovenia

He worked under the mentorship of some leading constitutional and human rights law authorities in the world – Frank I. Michelman, Laurence H. Tribe, and Henry J. Steiner – and was also selected to a narrow circle of doctoral scholars led by Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen. Concurrently, he also studied constitutional law under Paul P. Craig at Oxford University. This parallel research on both continents, and under the supervision of the field's leading authorities, provided him with authentic insight into the comparative dimensions of European and US constitutional law. After completing his first doctorate at Oxford in 2008 (D.Phil. in European constitutional law), he began teaching at Harvard. During the subsequent ten years he taught for over twenty courses from his field across five different departments at Harvard University, and received teaching excellence awards from each of them. In 2014 Dr. Dr. Jaklič (Oxford UK, Harvard USA) published his acclaimed *Constitutional Pluralism in the EU*, the first and only monograph by a Slovene legal scholar ever published by Oxford University Press. He has been a member of numerous scholarly associations and a peer reviewer for leading international publishers and law journals, such as Hart Publishing (Oxford), *ICON* (Journal of International Constitutional Law), *Ratio Juris*, and the *Harvard International Law Journal*, of which he was also co-editor. He was appointed a full member of the European Commission for Democracy Through Law (the Venice Commission) for the 2008–12 term, where he delivered judgments on the compatibility of actions of European countries with the common European standards in the field of constitutional law and human rights. Dr. Dr. Jaklič (Oxford UK, Harvard USA) commenced duties as judge of the Constitutional Court on 27 March 2017.

Tel: (+386 (1) 477 64 46)

8. Prof. Dr Katja Šugman Stubbs, Slovenia

Since 1992 she has been permanently employed at the Faculty of Law, Ljubljana, attaining the rank of full Professor of Criminal Law (2011) and Associate Professor of Criminology (2015). She is a Senior Research Fellow at the Faculty's Institute of Criminology. Dr Šugman Stubbs has been actively involved in the field of human rights protection. She was elected Slovene representative on the Council of Europe's European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2015–2016), and acted as senior researcher for the Slovene rapporteur (i.e. the Institute of Criminology, Ljubljana) on human rights issues within the research network of the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) (2014–2018). She is an active member and the Slovene contact person of the European Criminal Law Academic Network (ECLAN), within the framework of which she has prepared a number of research reports for the European Commission. Together with her colleague Dr Katja Filipčič, she co-authored the Second Report of the Republic of Slovenia on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (UN). She has acted as advisor to a number of ministers (of justice, internal affairs, and external affairs) in the field of human

rights and EU criminal law. She began her work as judge of the Constitutional Court on 19 December 2018.

Tel: (+386 (1) 477 64 38)

9. Dr Rok Čeferin, Slovenia

Since 2015 he has taught the subject Journalism, Ethics, and Professionalism at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Ljubljana. In 2018, he became Assistant Professor in the field of journalism studies and Research Fellow at the same faculty. In 2012, the Bar Association of Slovenia awarded him the title “specialist in civil and media law”. In 2018, he co-authored a commentary on the Criminal Code under the auspices of the Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana. In 2019, the Minister of Culture appointed him to the expert commission on drafting amendments of the Media Act. He commenced duties as judge of the Constitutional Court on 28 September 2019.

Tel: (+386 (1) 477 64 51)

10. Dr Sebastian Nerad,

From December 2000 to July 2008 he was a Lecturer at the Department of Constitutional Law of the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana. During this period his primary field of research was constitutional courts. In 2007, he worked for six months as a lawyer-linguist at the European Parliament in Brussels. In August 2008, he was employed as an advisor to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia. In this position he mainly worked in the areas of state and administrative law. In 2011, he went on a one-month study visit to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. He has published several articles on constitutional law, particularly on the functioning of the Constitutional Court. He has been a member of the Constitutional Law Association of Slovenia since 2001. He was appointed Secretary-General of the Constitutional Court on 3 October 2012.

11. Mag Tjaša Šorli, Slovenia

Deputy Secretary General of the Constitutional Court of Slovenia

Constitutional Court of Spain

1. Juan José González Rivas, Spain

Spanish jurist and magistrate. He is the President of the Spanish Constitutional Court since 22 March 2017, of which he has been a member since 2012.

<https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/tribunal/Composicion-Organizacion/composicion/Paginas/magistrados-detalle.aspx?ListItemId=70>

2. Encarnación Roca Trías, Spain

Judge at the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court and judge, since 2012, of the Constitutional Court. From the 22 of March of 2017 is the vice president of the Constitutional Court.

<https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/tribunal/Composicion-Organizacion/composicion/Paginas/magistrados-detalle.aspx?ListItemId=67>

3. Andrés Ollero Tassara, Spain

A philosopher and jurist, Professor of Philosophy of the Law of the Universidad Rey Juan Carlos. Since 2012 he has been a magistrate of the Constitutional Court of Spain.

<https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/tribunal/Composicion-Organizacion/composicion/Paginas/magistrados-detalle.aspx?ListItemId=68>

4. Santiago Martínez-Vares García, Spain

Spanish jurist who was a magistrate of the Supreme Court and, since 2013, a magistrate of the Constitutional Court of Spain

<https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/tribunal/Composicion-Organizacion/composicion/Paginas/magistrados-detalle.aspx?ListItemId=71>

5. Juan Antonio Xiol Ríos, Spain

A jurist specialist in litigation and civil, who has held significant positions in the judiciary. In June 2013, the plenary session of the General Council of the Judiciary appointed Xiol Ríos and Santiago Martínez-Vares, magistrates of the Constitutional Court.

<https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/tribunal/Composicion-Organizacion/composicion/Paginas/magistrados-detalle.aspx?ListItemId=72>

6. Pedro José González-Trevijano Sánchez, Spain

A jurist, professor of Constitutional Law and former rector of the Rey Juan Carlos University, as well as a Magistrate of the Constitutional Court since 2013. He has published on subjects related to the theory of the State, constitutional law, Spanish constitutional history and comparative law.

<https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/tribunal/Composicion-Organizacion/composicion/Paginas/magistrados-detalle.aspx?ListItemId=73>

7. Antonio Narváez Rodríguez, Spain

A jurist who was deputy prosecutor of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal Supremo and since 2014 he is judge of the Constitutional Court. As a teacher he was coordinating professor of the Center for Legal Studies in the area of Procedural and Constitutional Law in the Initial Training Course for Prosecutors (1998-2010). He was also coordinator of the Ethics and Professional Deontology Module of the same course (2012-13) and speaker of the Judicial School in the initial training courses for judges (2002-2013).

<https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/tribunal/Composicion-Organizacion/composicion/Paginas/magistrados-detalle.aspx?ListItemId=64>

8. Alfredo Montoya Melgar, Spain

Professor of Labor Law. Professor and Director of the Higher Course on Labor Law Practice at the School of Legal Practice (UCM). Emeritus Professor of the San Pablo CEU and Complutense Universities and the Institute of Stock Market Studies. Former President and Honorary President of the Ibero-American Academy of Labor and Social Security Law. Former Councilor of the Economic and Social Council, of whose Labor Relations Commission he was President. Director of the Spanish Journal of Labor Law and Coordinator of the Journal of the Ministry of Employment and Social Security (Labor Law series). Magistrate of the Constitutional Court since 2017.

<https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/tribunal/Composicion-Organizacion/composicion/Paginas/magistrados-detalle.aspx?ListItemId=85>

9. Ricardo Enríquez Sancho, Spain

A jurist and a magistrate of the Supreme Court since 1991, and a magistrate of the Constitutional Court of Spain since 2014.

<https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/tribunal/Composicion-Organizacion/composicion/Paginas/magistrados-detalle.aspx?ListItemId=74>

10. Cándido Conde-Pumpido Tourón, Spain

He was the Attorney General of Spain. He has been an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Spain since 1995. Since March 2017 he is Magistrate of the Constitutional Court.

<https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/tribunal/Composicion-Organizacion/composicion/Paginas/magistrados-detalle.aspx?ListItemId=86>

11. María Luisa Balaguer Callejón, Spain

A jurist and writer, professor of Constitutional Law, professor of Law and Journalism at the University of Malaga and an expert on equality. She has held various important positions in Andalusia. Since March 2017 she has been a magistrate of the Constitutional Court of Spain.

<https://www.tribunalconstitucional.es/en/tribunal/Composicion-Organizacion/composicion/Paginas/magistrados-detalle.aspx?ListItemId=84>

Supreme Court of Norway

1. Toril Marie Øie, Norway

Toril Marie Øie was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Norway in March 2016. She is the 20th Chief Justice in the 200-year history of the Supreme Court and the first woman to hold this office. From 1986 to 2004, she was employed at the Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice and the Police – from 1990 as a legal adviser and from 2000 as Deputy Director General and Head of the Unit for Criminal Law and Procedure. From 1988-1990, Toril Marie Øie took leave of absence from the Legislation Department to serve as a deputy judge and later an acting judge and acting chief judge at Strømmen District Court. In the years between 1994 and 2002, in addition to her post at the Legislative Department, she was also a senior lecturer at the Institute of Public Law, University of Oslo giving lectures on criminal law, criminal procedure and civil procedure. Appointed Supreme Court Justice in August 2004. Chief Justice Øie has been a member of the local Norwegian board of the Nordic Conferences of Lawyers from 2008 to 2017. She has previously also been a subject editor of Norsk lovkommentar (Norwegian Law Comments) from 2011 to 2015 and has held various public offices. She has written two textbooks on criminal law, is co-author of commentaries on the Dispute Act, is co-editor of the Supreme Court's bicentenary publication and commemorative volume to former Chief Justice Tore Schei, and has also written a number of articles, mainly on criminal law and procedure. On 9 October

2018, Toril Marie Øie was appointed Commander with Star of the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olav.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/supreme-court-justice-toril-marie-oie/>

2. Hilde Indreberg, Norway

Supreme Court Justice since 1 April 2007. Senior executive officer at the Ministry of Foreign Aid/NORAD, Legal Department 1988—1989. Senior executive officer/legal adviser at the Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice, 1989—1994. Deputy judge at Nedre Romerike District Court, 1994—1995. Legal adviser at the Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice, 1995—2000. Assistant Director General at the Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice, 2000—2007.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/supreme-court-justice-hilde-indreberg/>

3. Wilhelm Matheson, Norway

Supreme Court Justice since 1 November 2009. Law degree in 1982 Scholarship for scientific research from Otto Løvenskiold's Legacy (1983) and Henrik Steffen's Study Scholarship (1983). Research assistant at the Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law, University of Oslo, 1979—1980. Visiting researcher, Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Freiburg, Germany, 1984—85. Member of the Ministry of Justice's Working Committee on Standardized Compensation for Children, 1986, Norwegian Official Reports 1987. Deputy judge at Lier, Røyken and Hurum District Court, 1987—1988. Senior executive officer/legal adviser at the Ministry of Justice, Legislation Department, 1983—1988. Associate at Mellbye, Schjoldager, Sejersted & Tenden, 1989. Associate and partner at Wiersholm, 1990—2009

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/supreme-court-justice-wilhelm-matheson/>

4. Kristin Normann, Norway

Research assistant at the University of Oslo, 1979. Associate at Bugge, Arentz-Hansen & Rasmussen, 1983—1984. Acting judge at Borgarting Court of Appeal, autumn 2003. Assistant professor, doctoral research fellow, associate professor and professor, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo, 1985—2007 (leave of absence from 2006). Partner at Selmer, 2006—2010. Supreme Court Justice since 9 August 2010.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/justice-kristin-normann/>

5. Henrik Bull, Norway

Military language course in Russian, the Norwegian Defence School of Intelligence and Security, 1976—1977. Intermediate degree in Russian 1978. Senior executive officer at the Ministry of Justice, Legislation Department, 1985—1987. Deputy judge at Nedre Romerike District Court, 1987—1988. Legal adviser at the Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice, 1988—1996. Doctoral research fellow at the Centre for European Law, University of Oslo, 1996—2002. Assistant professor and director, Centre for

European Law, University of Oslo, 2002—2005. Judge of the EFTA Court 2006—2010. Supreme Court justice since 17 January 2011

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/supreme-court-justice-henrik-bull/>

6. Per Erik Bergsjø, Norway

Admitted before the Supreme Court in 2000.

Research assistant, Nordic Institute of Maritime Law, University of Oslo, 1983-84.

Execute officer/senior executive officer/legal adviser at the Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice, 1986—89. Deputy judge at Lyngen/Nord-Troms District Court, 1989—90. Judge at Nord-Troms District Court, 1990—93. Associate at Advokatfirma Vogt & Co, 1993—95. Partner at Advokatfirma Vogt & Co DA/Vogt & Wiig AS, 1995—2012. Supreme Court Justice since 1 March 2012.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/per-erik-bergsjo/>

7. Wenche Elizabeth Arntzen, Norway

Senior executive officer at the Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice, 1986—1987.

Deputy judge at Larvik District Court, 1987—1988. Advocate at the Attorney General's Office, 1989—2003. Admitted before the Supreme Court in 1993. Acting judge at Hålogaland Court of Appeal, 1994. Associate and partner at the law firm Kluge, 2003—2007. Member of the Norwegian Bar Association's Disciplinary Board, 2005—2007. Judge at Oslo District Court, 2007—2014. Member of the Parliament's Control Board on Intelligence, Surveillance and Security Services (EOS-utvalget), 2009. Supreme Court Justice since 29 September 2014.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/supreme-court-justice-wenche-elizabeth-arntzen/>

8. Espen Bergh, Norway

Senior executive officer at the Ministry of Defence, legal section, 1988—1989. Senior executive officer/legl adviser at the Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice, 1989—1999. Deputy judge and acting judge Ytre Follo District Court, 1992—1994. Associate at the law firm Wiersholm, 1999—2005. Judge at Borgarting Court of Appeal, 2005—2010. Presiding judge at Borgarting Court of Appeal, 2010—2016. Supreme Court Justice since 15 August 2016.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/espen-bergh/>

9. Borgar Høgetveit Berg, Norway

Research assistant at the Institute of Private Law, University of Oslo, 1995—1996.

Deputy advocate/advocate at the Office of the Attorney General, 1998—2005. Acting judge at Hålogaland Court of Appeal, 2003—2004. Associate and partner at Thommessen, 2005—2017. Supreme Court Justice since 1 May 2017.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/supreme-court-justice-borgar-hogetveit-berg/>

10. Kine Elisabeth Steinsvik, Norway

Senior executive officer at the Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice, 2002—2003. Advocate at the Office of the Attorney General, 2003—2014. Acting judge at Eidsivating Court of Appeal 2006—2007. Specially appointed mediator at the National Mediator's Office (Assisting National Mediator from 2018), 2013. Judge at Borgarting Court of Appeal, 2014—2019. Supreme Court Justice since 5 August 2019

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/kine-elisabeth-steinsvik/>

11. Jens Edvin A. Skoghøy, Norway

Deputy judge, Tromsø District Court, 1980—1981. Secretary to the Criminal Law Commission, 1981. Research fellow, Nordic Institute of Maritime Law, University of Oslo, 1982. Advocate in private practice, 1983—1987. Admitted before the Supreme Court, 1988. Education research fellow, University of Tromsø, 1988—1990. Professor of jurisprudence, University of Tromsø, 1990—1998. Supreme Court Justice, 1998—2017. Professor of jurisprudence, Universitetet i Tromsø 2017—2020. Supreme Court Justice from 12 October 2020.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/jens-edvin-a.-skoghoy/>

12. Bergljot Webster, Norway

Scholarship from the British Council for studies and work experience in Scotland, 1994. Admitted before the Supreme Court, 1999. Research assistant at the University of Oslo, 1988. Doctoral research fellow, Norwegian Research Council, 1990. Deputy advocate at the Office of the Attorney General, 1993—1995. Advocate at the Office of the Attorney General, 1995—2000. Lawyer at Nordisk Defence Club, 2000—2004. Partner at Sørliie Wilhelmsen, 2004—2005. Partner at Hjort, 2006—2009. Supreme Court Justice since 15 August 2009.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/supreme-court-justice-bergljot-webster/>

13. Aage Thor Falkanger, Norway

Advocate at the Office of the Attorney General 1991—1992. Deputy judge at Nord-Troms District Court 1992—1994. Research fellow, the Faculty of Law at the University of Tromsø, 1995—1999. Judge at Hålogaland Court of Appeal 1999—2007. Professor, the Faculty of Law at the University of Tromsø, 2007—2010. Visiting fellow Cambridge University, Lauterpacht Centre of International Law, 2007—2008. Acting Supreme Court Justice (periodically) 2007—2009. Parliamentary Ombudsman for Public Administration 2014—2019. Supreme Court Justice since 1 May 2010.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/aage-thor-falkanger/>

14. Ragnhild Noer, Norway

Research assistant, Institute of Private Law, University of Oslo, 1982—1983. Senior executive officer at the Legislation Department of the Ministry of Justice, 1985—1987. Deputy judge and acting judge at Lyngen District Court, 1987—1989. Assistant professor, University of Tromsø, 1989. Program secretary, Norwegian Broadcasting Company, Troms 1990—1991. Advocate at the Office of the Attorney General, 1991—2005. Admitted before the Supreme Court in 1994. Acting judge at the Gulating Court of Appeal, January—March 1994. Secretary to the

Commission on Procedure in Child Custody Cases, 1997—1998. Senior legal adviser at the Ministry of Environment, 2001—2002. Judge at Borgarting Court of Appeal, 2005—2010. Supreme Court Justice since 1 October 2010.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/supreme-court-justice-ragnhild-noer/>

15. Knut H. Kallerud, Norway

Masters degree in human rights law, University of Essex, England 1997—1998. Ministry of Justice, Police Department, 1983—1985. Secretariat of the Criminal Law Commission, 1985. Deputy judge at Kragerø District Court, 1985—1986. Associate at Hestenes and Dramer & Co, 1986—1989. Partner at Hestenes and Dramer & Co, 1989—1995. Acting senior public prosecutor at the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, 1995—1996. Senior public prosecutor at the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, 1996—2008. Liaison Prosecutor at Eurojust, The Hague, Netherlands 2005—2006. Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, 2008—2011 Supreme Court Justice since 16 July 2011.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/knut-h-kallerud-supreme-court-justice/>

16. Arne Ringnes, Norway

Admitted before the Supreme Court in 2001

Senior executive officer/legal adviser at the Ministry of Justice, Legislation Department, 1983—1985

Secretary to the Copyright Commission, 1983—1986

Deputy judge at Indre Follo District Court, 1985—1986

Associate at Thommessen Karlsrud Heyerdahl & Brunsvig, 1986—1988

Partner at Thommessen, 1989—2014

Supreme Court Justice since 18 August 2014

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/supreme-court-justice-arne-ringnes/>

17. Ingvald Falch, Norway

LL.M. (Master of Law), University of Cambridge, 1996. Research assistant, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo (UiO), 1986—1988. Deputy advocate and advocate at the Office of the Attorney General, 1989—1999. Admitted before the Supreme Court in 1995. Deputy judge, Vesterålen District Court, 1990—1991. Associate and partner at Schjødt, 1999—2015. Member and chairman of the board at the law firm Schjødt, 2003—2014. Member and chairman of the Norwegian Bar Association's law committee on EU and competition law, 2007—2014. Supreme Court Justice since 1 September 2015.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/supreme-court-justice-ingvald-falch/>

18. Cecilie Østensen Berglund, Norway

Research assistant, Department of Private Law, University of Oslo, 1996—1997. Associate at Thommessen Krefting Greve Lund, 1998—1999. Deputy judge at Follo District Court, 1999—2001. Law clerk/Deputy Head of the Legal Secretariat at the Supreme Court, 2002—2006. Deputy Secretary-General of the Supreme Court, 2007—2009. Acting judge/judge at Borgarting Court of Appeal, 2009—2013. Presiding judge at Borgarting Court of Appeal, 2013—2016. Supreme Court Justice since 1 January 2017.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/cecilie-ostensen-berglund-hoyesterettsdommer/>

19. Erik Thyness, Norway

Corporate lawyer, Norsk Hydro ASA, 1988—1989. Deputy judge at Sør-Gudbrandsdal District Court, 1989—1990. Corporate lawyer, Norsk Hydro ASA, 1991—1993. General Counsel, Hafslund Nycomed ASA, 1993—1996. Partner at Wiersholm, 1996—2019. Supreme Court Justice since 1 May 2019.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/erik-thyness/>

20. Knut Erik Sæther, Norway

Trainee advocate, The Office of the Municipal Attorney of Oslo, 1995. Deputy judge, Kongsberg District Court, 1999-2002. Executive officer, The Ministry of Justice and Public Security, 1996-2000. Adviser, The Ministry of Justice and Public Security, 2001-2004. Head of Department, The Ministry of Justice and Public Security, 2004-2012. Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions, 2012-2021. Supreme Court Justice from 1 October 2021.

<https://www.domstol.no/en/enkelt-domstol/supremecourt/about/justices/knut-erik-sather/>

Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic

1. JUDr. Dr.h.c. Pavel Rychetský, Czech Republic

He became an assistant professor of Civil Law, Charles Law Faculty, but was forced to leave after the 1968 Soviet occupation. He worked as company lawyer until the end of 1989. In the “Normalization” era, Pavel Rychetský engaged in civic resistance against the totalitarian regime, was a co-founder and one of the first signatories of Charter 77, and published articles in foreign journals and Czech samizdat. He was a member of the Civic Forum and its Council of the Republic. From June, 1990 to July, 1992 he was Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (CSFR) and Chairman of the Government’s Legislative Council, ensuring both the coordination of the CSFR legislative work and the CSFR Government’s cooperation with the Federal Assembly and the republics’ governments. As Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Government he submitted many draft acts to the Federal Assembly (such as, on the Constitutional Court, Referenda, Return of Communist Party Property to the People, the restitution acts, etc.). In 1996–2003 he was a Senator in the Senate, Parliament of the Czech Republic („Senate“), where, until becoming Deputy Prime Minister, he was Chairman of its Constitutional Law Committee and a member of its Mandate and Immunity and Organizational Committees. On 6 August 2003, after the Czech Senate had

given its consent to his appointment, he was appointed as a Justice and the President of the Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic („Constitutional Court“) by President Václav Klaus.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=1&cHash=82ec0a45ad71e0ed907c913ae826ff10

2. JUDr. Milada Tomková, Czech Republic

She went to the European Commission on a research fellowship of several months focusing on EU law in the area of social care. In the years 1998 to 2003, she was a member of the Government Legislative Council of the Czech Republic. She drafted amendments to accompanying laws in the area of social care in connection with the preparation of reforms to the administrative justice system.

She was appointed a judge in 2003 when she joined the Supreme Administrative Court, where she held the positions of Presiding Judge at the Social Security Law Division and Presiding Judge at the Disciplinary Division for matters concerning public prosecutors. She was also a member of the Board of the Judicial Academy. She works externally with the Faculty of Law at Charles University in Prague.

On 3 May 2013, she was appointed Justice at the Constitutional Court and Vice-president of the Court by the President of the Republic.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=65&cHash=0285820e5a7dc62fad01d16d79326b0a

3. prof. JUDr. Jaroslav Fenyk, Czech Republic

He has been a member of working committees at the Ministry of Justice for the amendment and recodification of criminal law and a member of the Government Legislative Council of the Czech Republic. He is currently a member of the Commission for Defending Doctor of Science Theses of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, and has been and is today a member of editorial boards of professional and academic periodicals. He is a member of the Scientific Board of the Faculty of Law at Masaryk University in Brno and the Pan-European University of Law, and has been a member of the Scientific Board of the Faculty of Law at Palacký University in Olomouc. He received the award “Lawyer of the Year” for 2010 in the field of criminal law. In the years 1988 to 2006, he worked as a counsel for the prosecution, later (1993) as public prosecutor, of which as Deputy to the Supreme Public Prosecutor in the years 1999 to 2006. From 2006 to 2013, he worked as a barrister.

On 3 May 2013, he was appointed Justice at the Constitutional Court by President of the Republic Miloš Zeman, and on 7 August 2013 Vice-president of the Constitutional Court.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=67&cHash=98dfb710aaeeacd4f98cc9706e57ab64

4. prof. JUDr. Jan Filip, Czech Republic

In the years 1995-2013, Professor Filip headed the Department of Constitutional Law and Political Science at the Faculty of Law, Masaryk University in Brno, which soon gained

prominence as a thriving centre of legal studies as well as of education of young professionals. Here he lectured mostly on subjects like constitutional law, constitutional development in the territory of the Czech Republic, lawmaking, constitutional basis of public authority, litigation before the Constitutional Court and voting rights. In the period of 2002-2006, Professor Filip taught Constitutional Law, Comparative Constitutional Law, and Methodology of Creative Work at the University of T. Bata in Zlín. In the late 1980s, he held a secondary employment as an independent researcher at the Institute for State and Law of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and, in 1990, as a specialist at the State Administration Institute. He served on the scientific boards of Masaryk University and Palacky University. He is currently a member of the scientific boards at the Faculty of Law, Masaryk University, and the Faculty of Law, Charles University. Aside from his pedagogical activities, Professor Filip often participates in solving practical problems that arise in formulating legal regulations or writing expert opinions for governmental agencies. From 1992 onward, he worked at the Constitutional Court of CFSR as an assistant to judge Vojen Güttler, and at the Constitutional Court of CR as an assistant to constitutional judges Vojtěch Cepl and Jiří Mucha. He also worked in the Legislative Department of the Federal Assembly Chancellery (1973, 1987-1989), and subsequently in the Legislative Department of the Senate Chancellery (1997-2007). For a number of years, he was a member of the Government Legislative Council (1998-2006), following the membership in the government commission for public law in the years 1990-1992. In the same period, he worked in the Czech National Council's commission for the preparation of the constitution. Professor Filip has taken part in a variety of foreign internships and conferences. He published hundreds of scholarly papers in the Czech Republic and abroad, focusing on the theory of constitution, voting rights, theory of legislation, parliamentarism, and especially constitutional jurisprudence. Updated editions of his textbook on constitutional law have appeared regularly since 1993. He co-authored a textbook of political science and a commentary on the constitution of the Czech Republic and its Constitutional Court. Professor Filip also serves on editorial boards of domestic and foreign professional journals. His gained practical experience in constitutional judicature during his fellowship stays at the constitutional courts of Yugoslavia (1978), Austria (1992, 1995, 1996), Poland (1993) and Germany (2006).

On May 3, 2013, the President of the Republic appointed Professor Filip as judge to the Constitutional Court.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=66&cHash=e7b796cdda84babac8d2668cb2f86c3e

5. prof. JUDr. Vladimír Sládeček, Czech Republic

Almost from the beginning of the existence of the Constitutional Court (from November 1993), he worked part-time as Assistant to a Justice at the Constitutional Court (until the death of the justice in 2002). During 2001, he worked with JUDr. Otakar Motejl on the creation of the Office of the Public Defender of Rights – Ombudsman, and later provided this office with expert consultation, particularly in connection with the Annual Report on the Activities of the Public Defender of Rights – Ombudsman. From 2003, he taught part-time at the Faculty of Law at Palacký University in Olomouc (from 2009, as Head of the Department of Administrative Law and Administrative Science).

He was appointed Justice at the Constitutional Court by the President of the Republic on 4 June 2013.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=79&cHash=6c46a4013ea3747f72578b31cad9ed0f

6. JUDr. Ludvík David, Czech Republic

From 1982, he worked as a corporate lawyer. In the middle of 1985, he became a barrister, which he remained until 1993. In June of the same year, he was appointed a judge, and worked as a judge and Presiding Judge at the Municipal Court in Brno until 2000, and then at the Regional Court in Brno until 2002. In the same year, he was assigned to the Supreme Court in Brno where, after a one-year research fellowship, he became a judge in 2003 and Presiding Judge at the Civil Law and Commercial Division. He was also a member of the Records and Grand Panel of the same court. He lectures externally at the faculties of law at Masaryk University in Brno and Palacký University in Olomouc and abroad (the USA). He is the author and co-author of a number of book publications (commentaries on legal codes, overviews of the jurisdiction) and almost a hundred papers in specialist periodicals on topics in material and procedural civil law, labour law, restitution and legal philosophy. As a member of the Union of Czech Lawyers, he received the Antonín Randa Bronze Medal. He has never been a member of any political party. He was appointed Justice at the Constitutional Court by President Miloš Zeman on 7 August 2013.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=81&cHash=fb45a3f7f9fa0ff8b925c2637a41c17b

7. JUDr. Kateřina Šimáčková, Czech Republic

Since 2010, she has been substitute member of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (the “Venice Committee”) for the Czech Republic and member of the examination committee for juridical examinations.

Since 1990, in addition to her work as a barrister and judge, she has also lectured at the Department of Constitutional Law at the Faculty of Law at Masaryk University in Brno, where she also defended her dissertation on the topic Taxation and the Legal State. Her teaching and publication activity focuses, first and foremost, on the issue of basic rights and freedoms. She teaches courses in constitutional law, human rights and the judiciary, political science, governmental studies, media law and ecclesiastical law, and also runs a clinic in media law and medical law, a course in human rights as applied in practice, a school of human rights and a human rights moot court.

She has published a number of specialised journal and anthology papers and is co-author of several law textbooks and other books (e.g. Communist Law in Czechoslovakia, In dubio pro libertate, and Commentaries on the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Basic Freedoms).

She is a member of the Scientific Board of the Faculty of Law at Charles University in Prague, Ad hoc Judge at the European Court of Human Rights, chair of the Brno group of the Church Law Society and a member of the Society for European and Comparative Law.

She was appointed Justice to the Constitutional Court by President Miloš Zeman on 7 August 2013.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=82&cHash=ba77dd340505ab1fb26ed87b9e84e67b

8. JUDr. Radovan Suchánek, Czech Republic

JUDr. Radovan Suchánek, Ph.D. graduated in 1996 from the Faculty of Law at Charles University in Prague, where he has performed teaching work since 1998 (as a lecturer since the year 2000). He took his doctorate studies at the same faculty, focusing on constitutional law, criminal law, criminology and criminal science. In addition to his teaching activities, he also contributed for many years to the preparation of legal regulations and the drawing up of expert reports for state bodies and local government bodies. In the years 2010 to 2013, he was advisor to the Deputy-chair of the Senate. From 1999 to 2004 and again from 2006 to 2013, he was also active as a specialist associate of the group of parliamentary deputies from the Czech Social Democratic Party in the area of the law and legislation. During the period of his expert work for Members of Parliament, he contributed to the drafting of many draft amendments for the repealing of laws or individual provisions of laws submitted to the Constitutional Court by groups of deputies or senators.

He has written several dozen specialist articles published in legal periodicals in the Czech Republic and abroad, co-written university textbooks and co-edited anthologies in the fields of constitutional law and governmental studies. In this field he has devoted attention primarily to issues of parliamentarianism, formation of the law, constitutional judiciary, the protection of basic rights and freedoms, direct democracy, state security and selected issues in Czechoslovak constitutional development (e.g. presidential decrees). He has been a member of the Union of Czech Lawyers since 2000. He was a member of the Green Party from 1992 to 1998 and a member of the Czech Social Democratic Party in the years 1998 to 2013.

He was appointed Justice at the Constitutional Court by President Miloš Zeman on 11 November 2013. He took up this position by swearing his oath on 26 November 2013.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=85&cHash=88f5e3e93c261a25e6aa8eaedb753c63

9. JUDr. Ing. Jiří Zemánek, Czech Republic

His extensive work in the international academic field has included lecturing at universities in, for example, Hamburg, Berlin, Regensburg, Warsaw, Madrid and the USA. He has made regular appearances at conferences of the European Constitutional Law Network, Societas Iuris Publici Europaei, the T.M.C. Asser Institute in The Hague and other conferences throughout Europe. He has published numerous essays and acted as joint editor of collective works for the publishers Nomos, Duncker & Humblot, Berliner Wissenschaftsverlag and Eleven International Publishing. He is a founder

member of the committee of advisors to the European Constitutional Law Review, and a member of the editorial boards of the journals *Jurisprudence* and *Mezinárodní Vztahy* (International Relations) in the Czech Republic. His publication and teaching work has focused primarily on the topic of European constitutional law – issues of democratic legitimacy and responsibility in the EU, European judicial dialogue, comparative study of the interaction between European and national law, and methods of harmonising the law of the member states of the EU.

He was appointed Justice at the Constitutional Court by the President of the Republic on 20 January 2014.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=87&cHash=6c3479faa0053adac766d2805cce062d

10. doc. JUDr. Vojtěch Šimíček, Czech Republic

In 1992, he graduated from the Masaryk University in Brno, School of Law, where he obtained his Ph. D. later in 1995 and became an associate professor there in 2001. He studied in Regensburg, Bochum and Vienna. In addition, he spent five months as an intern in German Bundestag. He loved it everywhere, however, he never really thought about working abroad. In 1996 – 2003, he worked as a law clerk of a Constitutional Court justice. In 2003, he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Administrative Court. Apart from being a Presiding Judge at the financial administration collegium, he also served as a president of the seven-member chamber for the electoral matters, matters of local and regional referendum and matters concerning political parties and political movements, and a president of the six-member disciplinary chamber for judges. Since 1992, he also teaches constitutional law and courses related to it at the Masaryk University in Brno, School of Law. He is an author or a co-author of tens of specialized texts and publications published in the Czech Republic and abroad, he edited several collections of papers, and he is a member of certain editorial boards. He is happily married to a beautiful, tolerant, funny and witty wife, and a father to three mostly well-behaved and kind children. Except of customary upbringing of his kids, he spends his free time passionately indulged in (mainly) collective sports. This joy is in no way spoiled by the fact that he is regrettably not good at any of them.

The President of the Czech Republic appointed him a Justice of the Constitutional Court on 12 June 2014.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=89&cHash=b352373cb106126a5327a8ea46591600

11. JUDr. Tomáš Lichovník, Czech Republic

In 1991-1992, he served as a judicial candidate at the Brno Regional Court, preparing for his future profession of a judge. In 1992, he was appointed a judge of Žďár nad Sázavou District Court, where he spent twenty years in total. He was a president of this court between 1994 and 2011. His last place of work was the Brno Regional Court, where he served as a vice-president and led its Jihlava branch. Since the beginning, he specializes mainly in civil law including family matters.

In 2005 – 2008, he was a vice-president of the Judicial Union of the Czech Republic and since autumn of 2008 until his appointment as a Constitutional Court Justice, he served as its president. He had lectured students of secondary and higher specialized schools for many years. He also acts as a lecturer for the Judicial Academy and employees of the bodies of social and legal protection of children or children's homes. In his publication activity for various legal journals and daily press, he addresses system issues of judiciary and practical impact of law on individuals and the society. He is also a co-author of the commentary to civil procedure code.

The President of the Czech Republic appointed him a Justice of the Constitutional Court on 19 June 2014.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=91&cHash=750de6ac2313e861ca94a0cc2d62f01a

12. JUDr. David Uhlíř, Czech Republic

Since 1998 David Uhlíř has been lecturing externally at the Department of Civil law of the Charles University Law Faculty. On regular basis he provides training to trainee attorneys and attorneys-at-law, mainly focusing on the re-enactment of the civil law. Furthermore, he is a member of the civil law examination panel of the Czech Bar Association. He is also a member of l'Union International des Avocats and gives speeches on their annual meetings. David Uhlíř writes in scholarly journals and newspapers on issues revolving around the re-enactment of civil law. He is a co-author of the commentary to the Civil Code published by the Wolters Kluwer. He also critically contributed to the preparation of the new Civil Code, among others he was a member of the Ministry of Justice Commission for the Application of the New Civil Legislation.

In 2009 he was elected a member of Board of the Czech Bar Association and in 2013 a vice-president of the Bar. Apart from his other charitable activities he has been for many years the chair of the Sue Ryder Association, founder of the Domov Sue Ryder in Prague – Michle. David Uhlíř is married and has four children.

On 10 December 2014 David Uhlíř was appointed a constitutional court judge by the President of the Czech Republic.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=93&cHash=687dd063fab16c62ac3789312e603b8d

13. JUDr. Jaromír Jirsa, Czech Republic

In May 1999, he became a civil law judge and the vice-president of Prague 1 District Court. Since August 2007, judge Jirsa served as the vice-president of Prague Municipal Court where he worked on insolvency and securities cases, as well as appellate cases.

Judge Jirsa has been focusing on civil procedural law for a long time. For that reason, he's been a permanent member of expert committees with the Ministry of Justice for civil procedure; in 2010, he was appointed a president of one of these committees. In the area of substantive law, he specialized himself in classic civil cases, e. g. ownership, rental and labor law cases. He also

decided in family cases or on the custody of minors. While working for Prague 1 District Court, which is characterized by one of the hardest civil cases in the country, he aimed his attention to recovery of damages caused by the state (for unlawful decision or incorrect procedure) and health injuries. In addition, he has experience with intellectual property disputes, unfair competition disputes and protection of good reputation of corporations.

In 2002-2008, judge Jirsa served as the president of Union of Judges. He participated in many projects, e. g. adoption of the code of ethics for judges, adoption of principles of career structure for judges, so-called “mini-teams”, educational projects for judges or support of mediation in non-criminal cases finalized by adoption of the Mediation Act. He is the Honorary President of Union of Judges which is the only professional organization of judges in the Czech Republic.

Judge Jirsa has been lecturing and publishing specialized texts. He has lectured for Judicial Academy, Czech Bar Association, Chamber of Law Enforcement Officials, Union of Judges etc. In 2010, he was awarded the bronze medal of Antonin Randa by the Union of Czech Lawyers for his lecturing and publication activities in the area of civil procedural law. In 2007 – 2012, he was a member of accreditation working group for the areas of law and security with the Charles University, School of Law.

On 7 October 2015, the President of the Czech Republic appointed him as a Justice of the Constitutional Court.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=95&cHash=bc322ac419ace796ce3bfd0a44b5bc77

14. prof. JUDr. Josef Fiala, Czech Republic

After finishing his law school studies, he joined the department of civil law as a full-time assistant (1976-1996). In 1978, he obtained the “JUDr.” degree (thesis entitled “Position of civil law in the system of law”). He became senior assistant in the same year. In 1984, he obtained the academic degree “Candidate of Sciences” in the field of civil law. In 1996, he was awarded the degree of assistant professor after defending his thesis entitled “Ownership of apartments in the Czech Republic” where he took into account previous outcomes of scientific approaches to the nature of apartment ownership. He was awarded the full professorship in 2006. In 1995-2001, he served as a vice-dean of the law school, and in 2004-2015, he led the department of civil law. He took part in various forms of pedagogical work in all study programs at the Masaryk University, School of Law. In addition, he was a member of several research projects (e. g. in 2004-2011, he was the deputy coordinator in the project entitled “European context of the evolution of Czech law after 2004”). He used the outcomes of this research in his publications. Apart from his academic activities, he used to be a commercial lawyer, an attorney, member of Government’s Legislative Board and its committees, member of appellate boards of the President of the Office for the Protection of Competition, and an arbitrator of the Arbitration Court attached to the Czech Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Chamber of the Czech Republic. He frequently lectures professionals, e. g. Czech Bar Association etc. In 1991, he worked at the Constitutional Court of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic as a law clerk of judge Pavel Mates. Since 1993, he has been a law clerk of three judges of the Constitutional Court of the Czech Republic - Ivana Janů, Eva Zarembová and Miloš Holeček.

On 17 December 2015, the President of the Czech Republic appointed him as a Justice of the Constitutional Court.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=97&cHash=e74e90127235fc7b1f54568f99874cef

15. Prof. JUDr. Pavel Šámal, Czech Republic

He began his career as a judge at the District Court in Most where he worked as a presiding judge of a panel from 1979. In 1982, he left for the Regional Court in Ústí nad Labem, and in 1991, for the Supreme Court of the Czech Republic (transformed into the High Court in Prague in 1993). He was a judge and presiding judge of a panel of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court in Brno from 1993. He was appointed president of the Supreme Court on January 22, 2015. While serving as a judge of the Supreme Court, he held internships at the legislative department of the Ministry of Justice between 1999 and 2004, and was involved in the drafting of fundamental laws in the area of criminal justice. He has been sitting on the Examination Board for the examination of judicial candidates (since 1992) and for bar examination of trainee lawyers in criminal law (since 1996). Furthermore, he has been a member of the working committee of the Legislative Council of the Czech Government for criminal law (since 1998) a member of editorial boards of legal journals, such as *Právní rozhledy*, *Bulletin advokacie*, *Soudní rozhledy*, *Trestněprávní revue* and *Collection of Decisions and Opinions – Selected Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights*, considered to be of importance for the Czech judicial practice by the Supreme Court. He became member of the International Association of Penal Law (Association Internationale de Droit Pénal) in 2002. Before the Czech Republic joined the European Union, he was a member of the coordination group of the Ministry of Justice set up for the purpose of institutional integration of the Czech Republic into the European Union. He further serves on the Science Council of the Faculty of Law of the Masaryk University in Brno, Science Council of the Faculty of Law of the Charles University in Prague and is a long-standing member of the commission for the re-codification of substantive and procedural criminal law of the Ministry of Justice.

He was appointed as a Constitutional Court Justice by the Czech president on February 20, 2020.

https://www.usoud.cz/en/current-justices-and-court-officials?tx_odjudges%5Bdetail%5D=99&cHash=754ddc259649757888a45f5113b7a939

Constitutional Court of the Republic of Turkey

1. Prof. Dr. Zühtü ARSLAN, Turkey

Mr. Zühtü Arslan graduated from the Faculty of Political Sciences, Ankara University, in 1987. He received his master's degree on "Human Rights and Civil Freedoms" and PhD degree on constitutional law at the Law Faculty of Leicester University (UK). He obtained the title of associate professor in 2002 and professor of constitutional law in 2007.

Prof. Arslan was appointed as the Judge of the Constitutional Court by the President of the Republic of Turkey on 17 April 2012 from among three candidates proposed by the Council of

Higher Education. He was elected as the President of the Constitutional Court by the Plenary of the Court on 10 February 2015, and re-elected on 25 January 2019.

Prof. Arslan published following three books in Turkish: *Anayasa Teorisi* (Constitutional Theory, 2005), *Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesinde Din Özgürlüğü* (Freedom of Religion under the European Convention on Human Rights, 2005), and *Türk Parlamento Tarihi 1957-1960* (History of Turkish Parliament between 1957–1960) (3 Volumes, 2013). He also edited a book titled *ABD Yüksek Mahkemesi Kararlarında İfade Özgürlüğü* (Freedom of Expression in the Judgments of the US Supreme Court, 2003).

He is the co-author of the book *Constitutional Law in Turkey*, (Wolters Kluwer, 2016). He has also published numerous articles in national and international law reviews on constitutional law, human rights, relations of freedom-security and the law of political parties.
<https://www.anayasa.gov.tr/en/president/resume/>

2. Hasan Tahsin GÖKCAN, Turkey

Graduate in Law, Faculty of Law, Ankara University, 1987. Master's Degree in Public Law, Gazi University, 1991. Judge in Fındıklı, Tuzluca and Bozüyük respectively. Reporting Judge at the Court of Cassation, 1998. Judge at the Court of Cassation, 2011.

Judge at the Constitutional Court since 2014. Vice President of the Constitutional Court since 15 April 2019.

<https://www.anayasa.gov.tr/en/judges/deputy-presidents/hasan-tahsin-gokcan/>

3. Kadir ÖZKAYA, Turkey

Graduate in Public Administration, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Gazi University, 1985. Public Servant at General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre. Controller at Cooperative Associations of Agriculture and Credits.

Candidate Judge, 1991. Reporting Judge at the Council of State, 1993.

Master's Degree in Public Administration, the Institution of Public Administration for Turkey and the Middle East, 2002. Rapporteur Judge at the Constitutional Court, 2005 – 2011. Member of the Council of State, 2011 – 2014. Justice of the Constitutional Court, 2014. Vice President of the Constitutional Court since 3 April 2020.

<https://www.anayasa.gov.tr/en/judges/deputy-presidents/kadir-ozkaya/>

4. Prof. Dr. Engin YILDIRIM, Turkey

B.A Diploma of the Faculty of Economics, 1987.

M.A. Diploma of the Warwick University (England), Warwick Business School, 1989.

Ph. D Diploma of the Manchester University (England), Faculty of Economics and Social Studies, 1994. Faculty Member, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Sakarya University, 1994 – 2010. Dean, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Sakarya

University, 2003 – 2010. Justice of the Constitutional Court, 9 April 2010 – at present. Vice President of the Constitutional Court, 19 October 2015 – 25 October 2019.

<https://www.anayasa.gov.tr/en/judges/judges/prof-dr-engin-yildirim/>

5. Hicabi DURSUN, Turkey

B.A. in Public Administration, Faculty of Political Sciences, Istanbul University, 1988. Candidate to be audit assistant in 1991. Auditor, Chief Auditor and Expert Auditor at the Court of Accounts, 1993-2008. Member of the Court of Accounts on 25 June 2009. President of the Court of Jurisdictional Disputes, 11 June 2018 – 16 July 2020. Justice of the Constitutional Court, 6 October 2010 – at present.

<https://www.anayasa.gov.tr/en/judges/judges/hicabi-dursun/>

6. Celal Mümtaz AKINCI, Turkey

Studied at the College of Public Relations and Journalism, Academy of Economics and Commercial Sciences, Ankara, 1975 – 1976. B.A. in Law, Faculty of Law, Ankara University, 1982. Practising Lawyer in Afyonkarahisar, 1984. Head of the Bar Association in Afyonkarahisar, 2001 – 2010. Justice of the Constitutional Court, 13 October 2010 – at present. President of the Court of Jurisdictional Disputes, 17 December 2020 – at present.

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7. Muammer TOPAL, Turkey

Graduate in finance, Faculty of Political Sciences, Ankara University, 1988. Reporting Judge at the Council of State, 1992. Member of the Ankara District Administrative Court.

Master's degree, the Institute on Public Administration for Turkey and Middle East Lecturer at Turkish Academy of Justice. Member of the Council of State, 2011 – 2012. Justice of the Constitutional Court, 29 January 2012 – at present. Vice-President of the Court of Jurisdictional Disputes, 17 December 2020 – at present.

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8. Muhammed Emin KUZ, Turkey

Graduate of Faculty of Law, Ankara University, 1981. Master's degree in the same Faculty, 1982. Candidate Judge in Ankara, 1982. Military service as officer (legal advisor) in the Ministry of Defence. Assistant Expert, Expert, Head of Department, Principal Consultant and Deputy Undersecretary in the Prime Ministry, 1986. Member of Higher Education Council as of 18/10/2005. Deputy Secretary General of the Presidency, 7 September 2007. Justice of the Constitutional Court, 8 March 2013 – at present.

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9. Rıdvan GÜLEÇ, Turkey

Graduate in International Relations, Faculty of Economics, Istanbul University, 1988. Public Officer at the Ministry of Transportation, 1989-1991. Assistant Auditor at the Court of Accounts,

1991. Auditor, Chief Auditor and Expert Auditor respectively. Member of the Court of Accounts, 2009 – 2015. Justice of the Constitutional Court, 2015 – at present.

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10. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recai AKYEL, Turkey

B.A degree in Public Administration, Faculty of Political Science, Ankara University, 1987.

M.A degree in Public Administration, Gazi University. Ph.D degree in Business Administration, Çukurova University. District Governor Candidate of Eskişehir, Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1989. District Governor of Adana (Pozantı), Afyonkarahisar, Giresun, Bingöl, Düzce, Adana (İmamoğlu), Mardin and Kahramanmaraş respectively. Governor of Tokat, 2007 – 2009. President of the Court of Accounts, 2009. President of the Arbitration Board for Civil Servants in Turkey, 2012. Vice President of European Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (EUROSAI); Member of Governing Board and Audit Committee of Asian Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (ASOSAI); President of Economic Co-operation Organization Supreme Audit Institutions (ECOSAI), 2009 – 2016. Member of the Court of Accounts. Justice of the Constitutional Court, 25 August 2016 – at present.

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11. Prof. Dr. Yusuf Şevki HAKYEMEZ, Turkey

B.A degree in Public Administration, Faculty of Political Science, Ankara University, 1994.

M.A degree in Public Law, Marmara University. Ph.D degree in Public Law, Marmara University. Research Assistant in Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Karadeniz Technical University, 1995. Dean of Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Karadeniz Technical University, 2010 – 2012. Vice Rector of Karadeniz Technical University, 2012 – 2016. Dean of Faculty of Law, Karadeniz Technical University, 2015 – 2016. Associate Member of the Turkish Academy of Sciences, 2012. Member of Human Rights Institution of Turkey, 2012 – 2015.

Member of Right to Information Assessment Board, 2012 – 2016. Justice of the Constitutional Court, 25 August 2016 – at present.

<https://www.anayasa.gov.tr/en/judges/judges/prof-dr-yusuf-sevki-hakyemez/>

12. Yıldız SEFERİNOĞLU, Turkey

B.A. degree, Faculty of Law, Istanbul University, 1991. Attorney at Law, 1993. Member of Parliament from Istanbul in the 26th term, 2015. Head of Turkey-Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus Inter-Parliamentary Friendship Group and Member of Committee of Justice of the TGNA. Deputy Minister of Justice, 2018 – 2019. Justice of the Constitutional Court, 25 January 2019 – at present.

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13. Selahaddin MENTEŞ, Turkey

B.A. degree, Faculty of Law, Ankara University, 1994. Candidate Judge in Elazığ, 1995.

Judge in Denizli (Buldan), 1998; Judge in Eskişehir-Han, Adıyaman-Gölbaşı (at cadastral courts, magistrate's court in civil matters, criminal courts of first instance) respectively.

Judge at the Assize Court (the competent court specified in Article 250 of the Turkish Criminal Procedure Code) in Diyarbakır, 2006. Chairman of the Justice Commission for Judicial Courts and President of the 1st Assize Court in Diyarbakır, 2010 – 2012. Presiding judge of the 4th Assize Court in Adana, 2012. Deputy Undersecretary; Chairman of the Commission on Examination of the State of Emergency Procedures, 2017. Undersecretary, Ministry of Justice, 2017 – 2018. Deputy Minister of Justice, 2018 – 2019. Justice of the Constitutional Court, 6 July 2019 – at present.

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14. Basri BAĞCI, Turkey

B.A. degree, Faculty of Law, Ankara University, 1988. M.A. degree, International Law on Human Rights, University of Exeter, United-Kingdom. Candidate Judge in Ankara, 1989.

Public Prosecutor respectively in Sivas (Gürün), in Siirt (Pervari), Konya (Hüyük). Inspector at the Inspection Board, Ministry of Justice, 1999; and Chief Inspector, Ministry of Justice, 2005. Deputy Director at the Directorate General for Criminal Affairs; Deputy Director at the Directorate General for Prisons and Detention Houses; and Deputy Undersecretary, Ministry of Justice. Judge at the Court of Cassation, 2017. Justice of the Constitutional Court, 2 April 2020

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15. İrfan FİDAN, Turkey

B.A. degree, Faculty of Law, Ankara University, 1996. Public prosecutor at various provinces, 1999-2012. Acting chief public prosecutor, Istanbul, 2015-2016. Chief public prosecutor, Istanbul, 2016-2020. Member of the Court of Cassation, 2020. Justice of the Constitutional Court, 23 January 2021 – at present.

<https://www.anayasa.gov.tr/en/judges/judges/irfan-fidan/>

5.2 – European Constitutional Experts

1. Andrea Dolcetti, Italy

Junior Research Fellow in Constitutional Law, Trinity College, University of Oxford/
Corresponding Fellow, Tarello Institute for Legal Philosophy, University of Genoa.

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2. Gianni Buquicchio, Italy

He was awarded a PhD in law *summa cum laude* at Bari University in 1968 where he lectured in international public law until 1971. He joined the Council of Europe in 1971. During his professional career (1971-2009), he was responsible for a number of intergovernmental committees dealing with administrative law, international law, free movement of persons, data protection, etc. He contributed to the harmonisation of European law by preparing a large number of international treaties and recommendations. He was also responsible for the Conferences of European Ministers of Justice and for the Legal Advisor and Treaty Office of the Council of Europe.

He contributed to the successful establishment (1990) and the development of the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) by ensuring the conception and follow-up of projects concerning constitutional reforms and the setting up of democratic institutions within Europe and beyond.

At the end of 2009, he retired from the Council of Europe and was elected President of the Venice Commission. He was re-elected President in 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 and 2019.

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3. Justin O. Frosini, Italy

Justin O. Frosini is Director of the Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development and an Adjunct Professor of Constitutional Law at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS). He is also Associate Professor of Comparative Public Law at Bocconi University. Prof. Frosini is the co-coordinator of a research group of the International Association of Constitutional Law devoted to Constitutionalism in Illiberal Democracies and he is a member of the Advisory Board of the Max Planck Encyclopedia of Constitutional Law published by Oxford University Press. Frosini has been a visiting professor at the Inter-American University of Puerto Rico and at the University of Victoria, BC, Canada where, in 2010, he was awarded the European Union Centre of Excellence Visiting Scholar Grant. Prof. Frosini is the author of a ground-breaking book on the legal value of constitutional preambles for which he received an Excellency in Research Prize from Bocconi University in 2013. He has published copiously in English and Italian in the field of comparative constitutional law with particular attention to federalism, regionalism and devolution, Brexit and the European Union, constitutional justice and forms of government. His most recent publications include *The Brexit car crash: using E.H. Carr to explain Britain's choice to leave the European Union in 2016*, in *Journal of European Public Policy*, Vol. 27 (5) 2020, 761-778 (co-authored with Mark Gilbert); *Dalla Sovranità del Parlamento alla Sovranità del*

Popolo, La rivoluzione costituzionale provocate da Brexit, Wolters Kluwer - Cedam, Padova, 2020; *Comparative Constitutional History Volume One: Principles, Developments, Challenges*, Brill, Leiden, 2020 (co-edited with Jason Mazzone and Francesco Biagi); *The Making of Constitutional Preambles*, in H. Lerner, D. Landau (eds), *Comparative Constitution-Making*, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2019, 341-361 and *Splendid Isolation or Open to the World? The Use of Foreign Law by the UK Supreme Court*, in G.F. Ferrari (ed.) *The Use of Foreign Law by Constitutional and Supreme Courts*, Brill, Leiden, 29-68.

Frosini is a regular media commentator and he writes a trimonthly report on constitutional matters in the United Kingdom for *Quaderni costituzionali* one of Italy's leading constitutional law journals. He received his PhD in constitutional law from the University of Bologna.

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4. Sara Pennicino, Italy

Sara is a Senior Affiliated Research Fellow at the Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development, Adjunct Professor of International Human Rights at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) Europe and Associate Professor of Comparative Public Law at the University of Padua. Pennicino completed her PhD in Comparative Public Law (2008) at the University of Siena and was then awarded a one-year postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Bologna's School of Law. In the meantime, she became a member of the Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development (CCSDD) where to date she holds the position of Senior Affiliated Scholar. She is the author of a book on the use of the concept of legal reasonableness in the case law of the US Supreme Court and of numerous articles published in Italian and international law reviews regarding constitutional adjudication in common law systems and elections. Her research areas include electoral management in transitional and post conflict countries, systems of electoral justice, constitutional ban on political parties and constitutional eternity clauses. Sara works with the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU) training Italian and third country members of security forces with specific regard to human rights and policing, security and elections-related violence and humanitarian law.

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5. Francesco Biagi, Italy

Francesco is an Affiliated Research Fellow at the Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development, as well as a Senior Assistant Professor of Comparative Public Law at the Department of Legal Studies of the University of Bologna. From October 2015 to January 2017 he was a Senior Research Fellow at the Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and the Rule of Law (Heidelberg), where he now works as a legal consultant. Biagi obtained a Ph.D. in Constitutional Law from the University of Ferrara after graduating in Law from the University of Bologna. He is the Coordinator of the Sub-Group on *Africa* of the International Association of Constitutional Law (IACL) Research Group on *Constitutionalism in Illiberal Democracies*. He has written extensively on transition processes, constitution-building, forms of government, constitutional justice, fundamental rights, federalism, electoral justice, hybrid and illiberal regimes. His latest books include *European Constitutional Courts and Transitions to*

Democracy (Cambridge University Press 2020), *Comparative Constitutional History. Volume 1: Principles, Developments, Challenges* (edited with J.O. Frosini and J. Mazzone, Brill 2020), and *Political and Constitutional Transitions in North Africa: Actors and Factors* (edited with J.O. Frosini, Routledge 2015). In 2017 he obtained the National Scientific Qualification to become Associate Professor of Comparative Law.

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6. Carna Pištan, Italy

Carna is an Affiliated Research Fellow at the Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development and a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Global Fellow at the [Harriman Institute](#), Columbia University (US) and the Institute for Comparative Federalism, [Eurac Research](#) (Italy).

Previously, she was an Adjunct Professor at the University of Udine, and a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Comparative Public Law at the University of Udine (2016-2019), and University of Bologna (2010-2016). Pistan obtained a Ph.D. in Constitutional Law from the University of Bologna after graduating in Political Science from the University of Trieste. She is the Coordinator of the Sub-Group on Eastern Europe and Eurasia of the International Association of Constitutional Law (IACL) Research Group on Constitutionalism in Illiberal Democracies. From 2013 to 2019 she was the Main Researcher for the CCSDD project on "The Role of Constitutional Courts in the Challenges to Democratization and the Protection of Human Rights in Central Asia", funded by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, LA. She is the author of several book chapters and articles focusing on democratic transitions, constitutional justice, hybrid regimes, illiberal constitutionalism, nationalism, collective memory and national identity, with particular reference to Central and Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union sphere, and the author of the monograph "Between democracy and authoritarianism: experiences of constitutional justice in Central and Eastern Europe and post-Soviet Union countries" (BUP, 2015, in Italian). She is currently working on the project: "Illusions of eternity: the Constitution as a *lieu de mémoire* and the problem of collective remembrance in the Western Balkans" that has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 898966.

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7. Marko Milenkovic, Italy

Marko is an Affiliated Research Fellow at the Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development and a Research Fellow at the Institute of Social Sciences Belgrade (Centre for Legal Research). Marko has a PhD from the University of Belgrade and LL.M. from the University of Cambridge. He has been associated fellow at SAIS from 2016 - 2019, visiting postdoctoral fellow at the University of Bologna "International Research Center for European Law (CIRDE) in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 as well as visiting researcher at Europa Kolleg in Hamburg in 2015.

Marko has been teaching in CCSDD summer school EU and has been an academic coordinator of the programme since 2016. He is steering committee member of the Academic Research Network on EU Agencies and Institutional Innovation (TARN). Marko has a wide experience in implementation of projects aimed and legal transformation and advancement of the rule of law. He has published in areas of European Integration, Public Law Reforms and Institutional Change, Environmental Law, Health Law and State Aid.

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8. Svetlana Chetaikina, Italy

Svetlana is an Affiliated Scholar at the Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development, as well as a PhD candidate at the University of Padova. Her current research is related to international electoral standards. Svetlana holds an LL.M. degree in Comparative Constitutional Law from Central European University. She has considerable practical experience in the fields of constitutional and electoral law. She has participated in about a dozen of international election observation missions as a legal and election analyst in Central and Eastern Europe, South Caucasus, Western Balkans, and Central Asia. She has authored articles on suffrage rights and international standards for democratic elections. Svetlana has taught courses and workshops on election observation and assistance.

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9. Giuseppe de Vergottini, Italy

Giuseppe is a member of the Johns Hopkins University Advisory Board and is the co-funder of the CCSDD. He is Emeritus Professor of Constitutional Law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Bologna. Prof. de Vergottini is a world renowned constitutional scholar and is an expert in the fields of: comparative constitutional law, national security and emergencies, Government - Parliament relations, constitutional reform and federalism

10. Taysier Roberto Mahajnah, Italy

Taysier is an Affiliated Researcher at the Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development. He holds a degree from the University of Bologna (Laurea Magistrale in Law, 2021). His thesis "Corti Costituzionali e Decadimento Democratico: Ungheria e Turchia a Confronto" (Constitutional Courts and Democratic Decay: Hungary and Turkey in Comparison) focuses on the new ways through which illiberal regimes are deteriorating the democratic predicates. He has been collaborating with the CCSDD since 2018 as Research Assistant and published an article on the CCSDD blog entitled: "The Rojava Experiment: Ideological Manifesto or New Legal Order?" aimed to explore the democratic experiment developing in Syrian Kurdistan since 2014. He is currently a student of the Legal Theory LL.M. at the European Academy of Legal Theory at the Goethe University, Frankfurt.

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11. Viktoria Lapa, Italy

Viktoria is an Affiliated Scholar at the Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development, as well as an Associate Fellow at SAIS Europe, a Lecturer at Bocconi University, Milan and a Guest Lecturer at the University of Bologna. Previously she was Visiting Research Fellow, Lauterpacht Center for International Law, University of Cambridge (2018); Researcher, Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public and International Law (2017-2018); Junior Lawyer at Dentons, Ukraine (2014-2015); and Public Prosecutor in Ukraine (2011-2012). She received her PhD in Law from Bocconi University and was awarded an LL.M. from the University of Barcelona and Maastricht University. Viktoriia has published in areas of international trade law and constitutional law of Ukraine. Her recent publication includes a co-authored with Justin O.Frosini chapter on the historical and legal significance of the constitutional preamble of Ukraine in Comparative Constitutional History published by Brill in 2020.

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12. Alexandra Malangone

Alexandra is an Affiliated Practitioner at the Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development, as well as Slovak lawyer, specialised in immigration and asylum law, and a former member of the Council of Europe GRETA committee (2008-2016). Since 2012, she worked as a Senior Lawyer at Human Rights League, a prominent Slovak NGO, leading its work in addressing nexus between human trafficking and migration. She holds Masters degree in International and European Law from the Utrecht University in the Netherlands (2002), and Masters degree in International Cooperation and Development from the University of Pavia (2005) where she was a recipient of two Academic Excellence Scholarships. Alexandra is a 2016 US State Department International Visitor Leadership Program in Trafficking in Persons Alumni. NGO Human Rights League, where she had worked is a holder of Human Rights Defender Award (2013) awarded by the US Embassy in Bratislava, Orange Foundation 2016 Award, People in Need 2016 Award. Apart from joining the CCSDD as an Associate Practitioner, she regularly consults for the OSCE, OSCE/ODIHR, UNODC, UNHCR, Council of Europe, ECPAT, EU Fundamental Human Rights Agency, and the Municipality of Venice Numero Verde Anti-tratta.

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13. Giuseppina Scala, Italy

Giuseppina is an Affiliated Research Fellow at the Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development, as well as a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Comparative Public Law at the Department of Political Science, Law and International Studies (SPGI) of the University of Padova. She holds a Ph.D in Canon and Ecclesiastical Law from Macerata University after graduating in International Politics and Diplomacy from the University of Padova. Giuseppina became an affiliated research fellow of the CCSDD in 2019 where she is responsible for the Spin-off project "Legal Reforms in Nordic Constitutionalism: the Challenges of a State-religion" within the main research field "Constitutionalism in Illiberal Democracies". She is the author of several articles focusing on comparative public law and ecclesiastical law with particular reference to the countries of Northern Europe and she is now involved in a project dedicated to the guarantee of fundamental freedoms from the perspective of the legal institution of subjective public right.

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14. Jakub Jaraczewski, Poland

Senior Researcher in Constitutional Law and Head of Research DRI

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15. Rainer Grote, UK

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16. Andrew Harding, UK

Professor Andrew Harding is a leading scholar in the fields of Asian legal studies and comparative constitutional law. He commenced his academic career at NUS before moving to SOAS, University of London, where he became Head of the School of Law. He joined NUS from the University of Victoria, BC Canada, where he was Professor of Asia-Pacific Legal Relations and Director of the Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives. At NUS he held the positions of Director of the Centre for Asian Legal Studies, Director of the Asian Law Institute, and Chief Editor of the Asian Journal of Comparative Law.

Professor Harding has worked extensively on constitutional law in Malaysia and Thailand, and has made extensive contributions to scholarship in comparative law, and law and development, having published 20 books as author or editor. He is co-founding-editor of Hart Publishing's book series 'Constitutional Systems of the World', a major resource for contextual analysis of constitutional systems, and has authored the books on Malaysia and Thailand in that series (2011, 2012). His most recent book is *Constitutionalism and Legal Change in Myanmar* (2017).

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17. Robert Poll, Germany

Author working on constitutional matters. Works for the Rule of Law Program Middle East/ North Africa of the Konard Adenauer Foundation in Beirut, Lebanon.

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18. Anja Schoeller-Schletter, Germany

Expert in International and Comparative Law. Focusing on Law and Development in the Middle East following a decade of research and cooperation in Central Asia and Latin America. Since her dissertation on the Constitutional Reform and Institutional Changes in post 1989 Latin America, she has published on legal reform (constitutional law and investment law) in Egypt and Spain and published a large number of articles on law-and-development themes, including on the recent constitutional developments in Egypt.

She is now heading the Rule of Law Program North Africa & Middle East, of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung.

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26. Prof Dr h.c. Rüdiger Wolfrum, Germany

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27. Anna Jonsson Cornell, Sweden

Anna Jonsson Cornell is professor of comparative constitutional law and Vice Dean of the Faculty of Law at Uppsala University. She is also the Secretary General of the [International Association of Constitutional Law](#). She is the founder of the Human Rights Clinic at the Law Faculty. Between 2010 and 2015 she was Research Director of Uppsala Forum for Democracy, Peace and Justice.

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28. Thibaut Noel, France

Noel is an Associate Programme Officer with the Constitution-Building Processes team (IDEA) in the Hague. Noel's research and work focuses on comparative constitutional design and process, with a special emphasis on constitution-building processes in fragile and post-conflict settings.

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29. Philippe Xavier, France

Expert et professeur de Public law. He is specialized in constitutional law and transitional justice. Parmi ses Thèmes de recherche Droit constitutionnel (étrangers et comparé) ; Justice transitionnelle ; Droit international humanitaire ; Droit international penal. Ses Projets de recherche sont concentres sur: droits constitutionnels étrangers ; justice

constitutionnelle comparé ; processus constituants dans les Etats en sortie de crise - Justice transitionnelle et justice internationale pénale : commissions Vérité et réconciliation ; Juridictions pénales spéciales nationales et internationales ; crimes internationaux liés aux situations de conflit et de crise - Droit international humanitaire - Droits coutumiers et ordres juridiques pluraux.

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31. Professor Bertrand MATHIEU, France

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32. Jan VELAERS, Belgium

Docteur en droit (Université d'Anvers) et licencié en philosophie et lettres (K.U. Leuven). Il est professeur à l'Université d'Anvers où il enseigne e.a. les cours "Sources et principes du droit" et « Droit Constitutionnel ».

Il a publié sur différents aspects des institutions belges et des droits de l'homme et notamment des livres sur les limites à la liberté d'expression (1989), la cour constitutionnelle (1985/1989), la "Leopold III et la question royale, 1940-1944" (1994), le Conseil d'Etat et la Constitution (2000), l'emploi des langues (2002), « Albert I, Roi, en temps de guerre et de crise 1909-1934 » (2009) « La Constitution belge », 3 vol. (2019).

Il est assesseur au Conseil d'Etat, section législation et membre de l'Académie Royale flamande de Belgique. Il a été doyen de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université d'Anvers (UFSIA) de 1997 à 2003.

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33. Jean-Claude SCHOLSEM, Belgium

Il est un professeur à l'Université de Liège en droit constitutionnel, droit constitutionnel comparé et droit des finances publiques (depuis 1981).

Membre du Conseil supérieur de la Justice (depuis 2000).

Membre de la Commission européenne pour la démocratie par le droit (depuis 1990).

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https://constitutioncenter.org/media/files/TDonnelly_FINAL_Feb.2019_1.pdf

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https://constitutioncenter.org/media/files/LUlrich_FINAL_July_2019.pdf

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Netherlands, Leiden University

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<https://www.icjp.pt/cidp/apresentacao?language=en>

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<https://www.uv.es/master-dret-constitucional/ca/presentacio/ubicacio-contacte/dades-contacte.html>

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Spain, University of Castilla-La Mancha

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US, Chapman University

Fowler School of Law Constitutional Jurisprudence Clinic

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5.5- European Constitutional Think Tanks and Institutions

1. Association des Cours Constitutionnelles Francophones (ACCF)

L'association des Cours constitutionnelles ayant en partage l'usage du français (ACCPUF) a été créée en 1997 à l'initiative du Conseil constitutionnel français, afin de renforcer les liens entre les membres de l'espace francophone. Appelée depuis mai 2019, Association des cours constitutionnelles francophones (ACCF), elle rassemble aujourd'hui 50 Cours constitutionnelles et institutions équivalentes d'Afrique, d'Europe, d'Amérique et d'Asie.

<https://accf-francophonie.org/>

2. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

In an increasingly crowded, chaotic, and contested world and marketplace of ideas, the Carnegie Endowment offers decision makers global, independent, and strategic insight and innovative ideas that advance international peace.

<https://carnegieendowment.org/>

3. Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR)

The Center for Constitutional Rights is dedicated to advancing and protecting the rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. CCR is committed to the creative use of law as a positive force for social change. We do that by combining cutting-edge litigation, advocacy and strategic communications in work on a broad range of civil and human rights issues.

<https://ccrjustice.org/>

4. Center for Constitutional Democracy

The CCD is a pioneer in the development of the emerging discipline of constitutional design, which provides an in-depth understanding of how law contributes to democratic institutions, democratic practices, and democratic cultural evolution. We train students

in this evolving area of expertise, preparing them to support reform and to promote peace and justice in a global environment.

<http://ccd.indiana.edu/>

5. Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development

The CCSDD is a research partnership between the School of Law of the University of Bologna and the Johns Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies in Bologna, Italy (SAIS Europe). The CCSDD conducts research and training in the field of comparative constitutional law, focusing on countries undergoing a process of democratic transition. Through conferences, workshops, publications, summer schools, study trips, and speaker series, the CCSDD addresses issues of civil society development and legal reform. The Center's current research focuses on EU enlargement, contemporary political and constitutional transformations in North Africa, the role of constitutional courts in Central Asia, as well as electoral management bodies. Each year, the CCSDD conducts a number of programs including the "European Union and Legal Reform" Summer School in Montenegro, the Sarajevo Study Trip, and the CCSDD Lecture Series.

<http://www.ccsdd.org/>

6. Center for Constitutional Transitions

Constitutional Transitions produces evidence-based policy options for decision-makers that equip them to design better and more effective constitution building processes. Our work is field-driven, and designed for use in the field. Our projects focus on issues which are of critical importance to the success of constitutional transitions, and in respect of which there has been a lack of adequate, up-to-date research — a lacuna that has impeded the effectiveness of technical assistance.

Constitutional Transitions also produces agenda-setting research, by examining issues that have been under-examined and which are of great contemporary significance. We bring together theory and practice, making both stronger in the process.

<http://www.constitutionaltransitions.org/>

7. International IDEA (Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance)

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) is an intergovernmental organization that supports sustainable democracy worldwide.

The organization is governed by its Statutes, the latest of which entered into force November 2008. Membership in International IDEA is open to governments which demonstrate, by example in their own state, their commitment to the rule of law, human rights, the basic principles of democratic pluralism and strengthening democracy.

<http://www.idea.int/>

8. Constitution Net

ConstitutionNet is a project created to support legislators, constitutional lawyers and other constitutional practitioners in finding useful and relevant information, sharing knowledge and building a community of best practice.

<http://www.constitutionnet.org/>

9. Constitutional Accountability Center

Constitutional Accountability Center (CAC) is a think tank, law firm, and action center dedicated to fulfilling the progressive promise of our Constitution's text and history. We work in our courts, through our government, and with legal scholars to preserve the rights and freedoms of all in America and to protect our judiciary from politics and special interests.

<http://www.theusconstitution.org/>

10. Constitutional Law Institute Ljubljana

<http://www.ustava.si>

11. Council of Europe: Venice Commission

The European Commission for Democracy through Law - better known as the Venice Commission as it meets in Venice - is the Council of Europe's advisory body on constitutional matters. The role of the Venice Commission is to *provide legal advice* to its member states and, in particular, to help states wishing to bring their legal and institutional structures into line with European standards and international experience in the fields of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. It also helps to ensure *the dissemination and consolidation of a common constitutional heritage*, playing a unique role in conflict management, and provides "emergency constitutional aid" to states in transition.

The Commission has 62 member states: the *47 Council of Europe member states*¹ and *15 other countries* (Algeria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Israel, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Mexico, Peru, Tunisia and the USA). Argentina, Japan, Saint Siege and Uruguay are observers, Belarus has a status of an associate member state. The South African Republic and the Palestinian National Authority have a special cooperation status. The Commission also cooperates closely with the European Union, OSCE/ODIHR and the Organisation of American States (OAS). Its individual members are university professors of public and international law, supreme and constitutional court judges, members of national parliaments and a number of civil servants. They are *designated for four years* by the member states, but *act in their individual capacity*. Mr Gianni BUQUICCHIO, Italy, has been President of the Commission since December 2009.

The Commission works in three areas:

- democratic institutions and fundamental rights
- constitutional justice and ordinary justice
- elections, referendums and political parties.

The Commission shares the standards and best practices adopted within the countries of the Council of Europe beyond its borders notably in neighboring countries.

Its permanent secretariat is located *in Strasbourg*, France, at the headquarters of the Council of Europe. Its plenary sessions are held *in Venice*, Italy, at the Scuola Grande di San Giovanni Evangelista, *four times a year* (March, June, October and December).

<http://www.venice.coe.int/>

12. CUNCR (Center for United Nations Constitutional Research)

The Center for United Nations Constitutional Research (CUNCR) is an independent think-tank focused on the United Nations Charter and on promoting the constitutionalization of the UN and of international law, with the aim of legitimizing global governance and affirming the global rights of “we the peoples”. The Center for United Nations Constitutional Research, headquartered in Brussels, Belgium, is a not-for-profit, independent organization, with no governmental, religious or partisan, affiliation.

The CUNCR mission and vision, as registered with the Ministry of Justice of Belgium, as a not-for-profit organization, with international standing, AISBL, and as it appears in the statutes of the organization, is reprinted below in English and French.

<https://cuncr.org/>

13. Democracy Reporting International (DRI)

Democracy Reporting International (DRI) was founded in 2006 by an international group of experts on democratic governance and elections. Recognizing a gap in a field that was dominated by big intergovernmental organisations and commercial consultancies, they decided to form a non-governmental, independent organisation that could analyse democratic developments and advise on constitutional and electoral frameworks quickly and flexibly. Over the years, DRI has broadened its work from research and analysis to direct engagement with partners on the ground to improve democratic structures and safeguards across the countries where we work. It has evolved from a part-time hobby for a handful of people to an organisation with almost 100 staff, spread across eight countries and three continents.

<https://democracy-reporting.org/en/office/global>

14. European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights

To counter injustice with legal interventions – this is the aim and daily work of the European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights. ECCHR is an independent, non-profit legal and educational organization dedicated to enforcing civil and human rights

worldwide. It was founded in 2007 by Wolfgang Kaleck and other international human rights lawyers to protect and enforce the rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other human rights declarations and national constitutions, through legal means. Together with those affected and partners worldwide, ECCHR uses legal means to end impunity for those responsible for torture, war crimes, sexual and gender-based violence, corporate exploitation and fortified borders.

<http://www.ecchr.eu/>

15. European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMED)

The European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMed), founded in 1989, is a *think and do tank* specialised in Euro-Mediterranean relations. It provides policy-oriented and evidence-based research underpinned by a genuine Euromed multidimensional and inclusive approach. The aim of the IEMed, in accordance with the principles of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP), the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), is to stimulate reflection and action that contribute to mutual understanding, exchange and cooperation between the different Mediterranean countries, societies and cultures, and to promote the progressive construction of a space of peace and stability, shared prosperity and dialogue between cultures and civilisations in the Mediterranean. The IEMed is a consortium comprising the Catalan Government, the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the European Union and Barcelona City Council. It also incorporates civil society through its Board of Trustees and its Advisory Council.

<https://www.iemed.org/vision-mission/>

16. IACL (International Association of Constitutional law)/AIDC (l'Association Internationale de Droit Constitutionnel)

In the last thirty years, new constitutional systems have been developed in all parts of the world. At the same time, more established constitutional systems are facing unprecedented challenges, many of which are associated with the new global order. Despite the great differences between countries and systems, it is apparent that constitutional scholars and jurists throughout the world are grappling with many comparable problems. These include, for example, the manner of enforcement of fundamental rights (particularly the 'second generation' of social and economic rights), and the challenges posed by 9/11 and its aftermath to our understanding of the role and value of human rights. The growing number of judicial decisions at the supra-national and international levels also raises new questions for domestic constitutional systems, which are only just beginning to be tackled.

The degree of difference between constitutional systems depends of course on the history, culture and legal tradition of the countries concerned. The overriding objective of the IACL is to provide a forum in which constitutionalists from all parts of the world can begin to understand each other's systems, explain and reflect on their own, and

engage in fruitful comparison, for a variety of purposes. To this end, the Association endeavours to ensure that its processes and activities are suited to its diverse membership, whilst at the same time retaining the scientific and scholarly approach on which the credibility of its work depends.

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<https://iacl-aidc.org/index.php/en/>

17. International Constitutional Law (ICL)

This project provides English translations of and other textual material related to constitutional documents. It cross-references those documents for quick comparison of constitutional provisions. These are the rules we try to rely on:

- All translations and ICL-Editions of publicly available translations are in American English to simplify comparative research. However, British English is used for documents officially published in that language.
- Paragraphs are numbered, unofficial titles put in square brackets to be included into the table of contents.
- News and background information is fact oriented.
A set of ICL-keys is provided for most ICL-editions; we also include internal references to other provisions of the constitution.

As a separate document, you will find a primer on International Constitutional Law And Comparing Constitutions with more details about the project's purposes and some references to related literature.

<https://www.servat.unibe.ch/icl/info.html>

18. Konard Adenauer Stiftung

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) is a political foundation. In Germany, 16 regional offices offer a wide variety of civic education conferences and events. Our offices abroad are in charge of over 200 projects in more than 120 countries. The foundation's headquarters are situated in Sankt Augustin near Bonn, and also in Berlin. There, an additional conference center, named "The Academy", was opened in 1998. We are proud to bear the name of Konrad Adenauer. The first chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany's name and principles are our guidelines, duty, and obligation. Established in 1955 as "Society for Christian-Democratic Civic Education", the Foundation took on the name of the first Federal Chancellor in 1964. At home as well as abroad, our civic education programs aim at promoting freedom and liberty, peace, and justice. We focus on consolidating democracy, the unification of Europe and the strengthening of transatlantic relations, as well as on development

cooperation. As a **think-tank** and consulting agency, our soundly researched scientific fundamental concepts and current analyses are meant to offer a basis for possible political action. The Berlin Academy is the national forum of dialogue between the spheres of politics, economy, science, and society.

<http://www.kas.de/>

19. Max Planck Foundation

The Max Planck Foundation for International Peace and the Rule of Law provides assistance to the reconstruction or restructuring of the internal organisation to States which have experienced radical change in relation to their constitutional law.

Beneficiaries and stakeholders of the Foundation's expertise include States which are trying to re-establish public order following civil wars, States undergoing a change of direction (e.g. Sudan or Somalia), new States which come into existence after having seceded from other States (such as South Sudan) and States which are trying to realign their legal systems in the aftermath of the Arab Spring.

The assistance provided comprises two fundamental objectives. Firstly, advice and assistance to official institutions for the development of new constitutions, the revision of existing constitutions as well as advice related to the passing of new legislation and legislative reform. The second necessary component constitutes the training of parliamentarians, civil society, other persons involved in the legislative process, and legal education for lawyers and judges.

These two objectives, consultation and training, often overlap. Training generally focuses on constitutional law, international law (especially the protection of human rights as well as international humanitarian law), the relationship between national and international law, proceedings in national courts, principles of fair legal processes and professional legal skills.

<http://www.mpfpr.de/>

20. Laboratoire Méditerranéen de Droit Public

L'association repose sur l'échange, le partage, la recherche et l'information mutuelle de ses membres et sympathisants ainsi que sur la diffusion des connaissances relatives au(x) droit(s) public(s) méditerranéen(s). Pour ce faire, le Laboratoire Méditerranéen de Droit Public matérialisera son activité principalement par l'organisation de conférences, colloques, séminaires et autres workshops. Le résultat de cette activité donnera lieu à des publications électroniques et / ou aux formats imprimés « papier ».

<http://lm-dp.org/>

21. Montesquieu Institute

The Montesquieu Institute Maastricht focuses on parliamentary systems of government in Europe and in the European Union, on aspects of separation of power, democracy and the rule of law and human rights. The Institute's aim is to contribute to the academic and public debate on democracy and governance in the European Union and its member-states by deepening the understanding of the constitutional structures and political practice of national systems of parliamentary government and rule of law and democracy. It takes a thoroughly comparative approach to parliamentary studies in a European context and analyses national systems in a vertical multi-layered perspective.

With its focus, the constitutional law research is well suited to the faculty and university themes related to globalisation, Europeanisation and comparative law, as laid down in the two research pillars about Global Justice and Institutional Transformation.

<https://www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/mi>

22. Montaigne Centre for Rule of Law and Administration of Justice

Utrecht University's Montaigne Centre for Rule of Law and Administration of Justice combines multidimensional expertise in the field of rule of law and administration of justice.

<https://www.uu.nl/en/research/montaigne-centre-for-rule-of-law-and-administration-of-justice>

23. Institut Louis Favoreu – Groupe d'études et de Recherches comparées sur la Justice Constitutionnelle

L'institut Louis Favoreu – Groupe d'études et de Recherches comparées sur la Justice Constitutionnelle regroupe des chercheurs et enseignants-chercheurs dont les champs de recherche sont tournés vers l'étude de la justice constitutionnelle comparée, les droits fondamentaux dans leur dimension nationale, comparée et transnationale, les systèmes normatifs et l'approfondissement et la reconstruction de l'État de droit.

<https://dice.univ-amu.fr/fr/dice/ilf>

24. Open Democracy

Open Democracy is an independent global media organization. Through reporting and analysis of social and political issues, we seek to educate citizens to challenge power and encourage democratic debate across the world.

<https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/about/>

25. Re:Constitution (Exchange and Analysis on Democracy and the Rule of Law in Europe)

The fundamental role of the rule of law in protecting rights and democracy in Europe has increasingly been called into question in recent years, resulting in shifting political dynamics in national and European contexts. The re:constitution program deals with

these shifts and intends to inspire comprehensive discussion between legal scholars and practitioners about and around questions of democracy, the rule of law, protection of fundamental rights in Europe – across borders and the entire political spectrum.

<https://www.reconstitution.eu/en/home.html>

26. Themistocles and Dimitris Tsatsos Foundation - Centre for European Constitutional Law

The Themistocles and Dimitris Tsatsos Foundation – Centre for European Constitutional Law (CECL) is a renowned European research institute. It is a non-profit organization founded by the late Professor Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Dimitris Th. Tsatsos in 1995, located in Athens. The Foundation aims to promote the development of democratic institutions, fundamental rights and the welfare state; to deepen European integration; and to strengthen international cooperation under the principle of respect to the cultural identity of each state. The specific objectives of the Foundation are to provide institutional know-how and capacity-building to public bodies in Greece, developing countries and member-states of the European Union, to undertake theoretical and applied research in the fields of Greek, European and comparative public law and public policies; and to promote public awareness on developments in the European area. To this date, the Foundation participating in numerous European and National Projects has undertaken research, consulting and institution-building projects in more than 20 countries worldwide, and maintains an active network of collaborating institutions and highly qualified experts.

<https://www.cecl.gr/en/>

27. United Nations Development Program

UNDP works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and exclusion, and build resilience so countries can sustain progress. As the UN's development agency, UNDP plays a critical role in helping countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

<http://www.undp.org/>

28. Walter Hallstein-Institute for European Constitutional Law (WHI)

The Walter Hallstein-Institute for European Constitutional Law (WHI) is an academic institution of the Faculty of Law of the Humboldt University Berlin. It was founded in October 1997 by Prof. Dr. Michael Kloepfer and Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Ingolf Pernice who was head of the institute until spring 2016. When appointed successor to Prof. Pernice's chair, Prof. Dr. Matthias Ruffert was also entrusted to lead the institute.

The Institute is based on the staff and premises of the Chair for Public Law and European Law of the Law Faculty. It is third-party-funded and supported by a friends' association. Initial financing had been provided by the European Commission. An extensive description of the institute by Prof. Pernice can be found here (in German)

<https://www.rewi.hu-berlin.de/en/lf/oe/whi/about-the-institute>

29. Center for Global Constitutionalism

The Center for Global Constitutionalism as a platform for problem-focused basic research is focused on addressing three kinds of resulting questions:

1. How are existing institutions, procedures and standards to be interpreted, progressively developed or reformed, in order to ensure that the rule of democratically legitimate and human rights respecting law, can successfully be developed beyond the state, even in the face of deep political disagreement across states?
2. If there are common standards, according to which all states must comply with norms relating to the rule of law, democracy and human rights, exactly how are these standards to be understood? Through what kind of mechanisms should the global spread and enforcement of these standards be supported?
3. The Center for Global Constitutionalism also examines different theoretical and historical questions, that concern the relationship between the rule of law, democracy and human rights itself. This includes questions concerning the history and theory of citizenship, European integration, the regulation of markets and the theory of human rights.

www.wzb.eu/en/research/trans-sectoral-research/center-for-global-constitutionalism

30. The National Constitution Center

The National Constitution Center in Philadelphia brings together people of all ages and perspectives, across America and around the world, to learn about, debate, and celebrate the greatest vision of human freedom in history, the U.S. Constitution. A private, nonprofit organization, the Center serves as America's leading platform for constitutional education and debate, fulfilling its congressional charter "to disseminate information about the U.S. Constitution on a nonpartisan basis."

<https://constitutioncenter.org/about>

31. Australian Association of Constitutional Law, Australia

The Australian Association of Constitutional Law was formed in 1998 as a forum for scholars and practitioners of constitutional law throughout Australia. The Council of the Association, elected every two years, has principal responsibility for organising Association activities. The Aims of the AACL:

- develop and promote the discipline of constitutional law in Australia
- support teaching, research and the practice of the law which relates to the discipline
- provide a forum for the exchange of knowledge and information between practitioners, teachers and other interested persons regarding the discipline

- increase public awareness and understanding of the discipline
- liaise with other bodies in the promotion of any of the above objects

Phone: 0425 853 936

Email: secretariat@aacl.asn.au

www.aacl.asn.au/contact

32. Center for Comparative Constitutional Studies, Australia

The Centre for Comparative Constitutional Studies (CCCS) is one of the Law School's specialist research centers and was established in the Faculty of Law in 1987. The CCCS undertakes and promotes research on the constitutional law and government of Australia and of other countries and provides a focal point for scholars and practitioners interested in these areas. The Centre seeks to focus greater attention on Australian constitutional law and government and of other countries whose systems are most relevant to Australia. This is reflected in the Centre's current objectives which it pursues through its many activities.

The Centre is the current Secretariat for the Australian Association of Constitutional Law (AACL) which was formed in 1998 and is an incorporated, non-profit body funded by membership subscriptions. The Association aims to promote the discipline of constitutional law through interaction, communication, exchange and debate. Key activities include annual national conferences and an annual general meeting, State and Territory seminars, events and information sessions, participation in the International Association of Constitutional Law (IACL), receipt of a quarterly email newsletter and the development and maintenance of a constitutional law web-site. The objectives of the Centre for Comparative Constitutional Studies are:

- To examine and evaluate the Australian constitutional system and to contribute actively to the debate on the Australian system of government.
- To examine and advise on the constitutional and legal framework for relations between levels of government, in theory and practical operation.
- To introduce comparative constitutional concepts and knowledge about comparative constitutional practices into the Australian constitutional debate.
- To develop and promote a sound understanding of the constitutional systems of countries in the neighbouring region, both in underlying and practical operation.
- To contribute to the debate on constitutional issues elsewhere in the world in the light of the experience of Australia and the Asia-Pacific region.
- To provide a public and specialist resource on constitutional and comparative constitutional issues.

Tel [+61 3 8344 4799](tel:+61383444799)

Email law-cccs@unimelb.edu.au

<https://law.unimelb.edu.au/>

33. Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development, Italy

The CCSDD is a research partnership between the School of Law of the University of Bologna and the Johns Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies in Bologna, Italy (SAIS Europe).

The CCSDD conducts research and training in the field of comparative constitutional law, focusing on countries undergoing a process of democratic transition. Through

conferences, workshops, publications, summer schools, study trips, and speaker series, the CCSDD addresses issues of civil society development and legal reform.

The Center's current research focuses on EU enlargement, contemporary political and constitutional transformations in North Africa, the role of constitutional courts in Central Asia, as well as electoral management bodies. Each year, the CCSDD conducts a number of programs including the "European Union and Legal Reform" Summer School in Montenegro, the Sarajevo Study Trip, and the CCSDD Lecture Series.

www.ccsdd.org

34. Center for Political and Constitutional Studies, Spain

The Centre for Political and Constitutional Studies in Madrid is an organization attached to the Spanish Ministry of Presidency. The mission of the Centre is to foster analysis of national and international political, constitutional and administrative systems. It pays particular attention to questions related to Spanish law and to Latin-American institutions and their relations with Europe. The current inter-disciplinary research programmes are concerned with territorial structure and federalism; democratization, the rule of law and constitutional reform; immigration; gender issues; and the EU – with a particular focus on EU constitutionalism. CEPC owns the most important publishing house specialised in Constitutional Law and Political Science in Spanish and it has a 80,000 volumes Library which is open to the general public.

<http://www.cepc.gob.es/>

35. Centre for Asian Legal Studies and the Asian Law Institute at the National University of Singapore

The Centre for Asian Legal Studies (CALs) was established in 2012 as part of NUS Law's strategic positioning as Asia's Global Law School. It is the first of its kind to be established in Asia. Today, CALs plays a pivotal role in developing legal scholarship within the region, offering emerging and established scholars opportunities to spend time at NUS Law to research, teach, and participate in conferences. Our four research clusters serve as intellectual nodes for the Centre's research agenda. 1) Comparative Public Law, 2) Law and Religion; 3) Comparative commercial law; 4) Comparative Civil Law Traditions.

<https://law.nus.edu.sg/>

5.6- European Constitutional Press

1. European Constitutional Law Review (Cambridge)

The European Constitutional Law Review (EuConst), a peer-reviewed English-language journal, is a platform for advancing the study of European constitutional law, its history and its evolution. Published in four issues per year, it contains articles on doctrine, theory and practice, plus case notes and book reviews. EuConst is addressed at academics, professionals, politicians and all those involved or interested in the European constitutional process.

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/european-constitutional-law-review>

2. International Journal of Constitutional Law (ICON)

Published in association with the New York University School of Law, ICON is dedicated to advancing the study of international and comparative constitutional law in the broadest sense of the terms.

<https://academic.oup.com/icon>

3. I-CONnect Blog (Blog of the International Journal of Constitutional Law)

A place for real-time updates on important new constitutional cases, amendments, constitution-making efforts and other new developments. Forum for thoughtful analysis of major issues in the field of comparative constitutional law. This will include discussions of the best scholarship in the field, including book reviews, debates and responses to articles that will appear in I-CON. Identify new voices in the field, from all over the world.

<http://www.iconnectblog.com/>

4. European Law Blog

Category: EU Constitutional Law. The blog aims at highlighting and commenting on current developments in EU case law and legislation, but will also discuss new relevant legal literature. The posts provide concise, up to date commentary on legal developments within the EU. It aims at delivering high quality legal analysis, but in a style that is typical to legal blogs: short, informal, and at times opinionated and spicy.

<https://europeanlawblog.eu/category/eu-constitutional-law/>

5. La Constitution décodée

Un site qui entend offrir un regard pédagogique, analytique et critique sur des sujets de droit constitutionnel ou qui relèvent de la vie politique et parlementaire en France.

<https://constitutiondecodee.fr/a-propos>

6. VerfassungsBlog

Academic and Journalistic open access forum of debate on topical events and developments in constitutional law and politics in Germany, the emerging European constitutional space and beyond. It sees itself as an interface between the academic expert discourse on the one hand and political public sphere on the other. Also, space for legal and political controversy and debate.

<http://www.verfassungsblog.de/>

7. Constitution Daily Blog

Smart conversation from the National Constitution Center to increase awareness and understanding of the US Constitution.

<https://constitutioncenter.org/blog>

8. Constitutional Law Prof Blog

Law Professor Blogs, LLC is the nation's only network of legal blogs edited primarily by law professors. Law Professor Blogs, LLC's legal blogs are edited by over 100 law professors, deans, and lawyers. Editors include leading scholars and educators who are committed to providing the web source of legal news, information, commentary, and analysis for law professors, practitioners, government and nonprofit lawyers, and students in their respective fields. Most of the network's blogs are owned by Law Professor Blogs, LLC. Several blogs are affiliates of the network.

<https://lawprofessors.typepad.com/conlaw/resources.html>

<http://www.lawprofessorblogs.com/>

9. Indian Constitutional Law and Philosophy

Through an analysis of some of our important constitutional cases, past and present, I seek to engage with the set of diverse political and philosophical values that underlies the text of the Constitution, and has informed its interpretation over the years. These values may be articulate or inarticulate premises of judicial decisions; they may harmonise both horizontally (across constitutional provisions) and vertically (at different levels of abstraction within the same provision), or they may be in irreconcilable conflict. The idea is to arrive at a tentative understanding of the kinds of values that judges invoke in important constitutional cases, and the manner in which they do so – and then to critically question them at both levels. The primary – but by no means exclusive – focus of this blog is upon Part III, or the Bill of Rights.

<https://indconlawphil.wordpress.com/>

10. Constitutional Law Reporter

Articles on US developments related to constitutional law.

<https://constitutionallawreporter.com/>

11. The UK Constitutional Law Association Blog

Since its launch in November 2010, the UKCLA blog has developed into an invaluable repository of expert comment and analysis on matters of constitutional law in the UK and further afield. Blog posts have been cited in academic writing, official publications and in the news media.

<https://ukconstitutionallaw.org/>