1. In your country, do you have
   a) specialized courts are just Administrative courts
   b) specialized judges working in the general courts

Please describe the different types of specialized courts or judges.

   a) Administrative court.
   b) judges in the general jurisdiction courts are specialized in criminal and civil cases

2. Have there been arguments presented in favor of increased specialization of judges/courts in your country

   Yes

   1. The argument for establishing of specialized administrative courts was the public interest for better protection of the rights of citizens against the administration with the idea that specialized courts will perform better than the administrative divisions in the courts of general jurisdiction /as it was before the specialization.

   2. For relieving the workload of judges.

3. Have there been arguments presented against increased specialization of judges/courts in your country?

   There have been arguments on specialization criminal and civil courts, but not judges. There were discussions on increasing specialization of courts instead of judges specialization. Though there existed for a very short time, but it was very effective, so these discussions follow when specialized courts on criminal and civil cases were abolished.

4. How is specialization in the judiciary obtained?

   b) by specialized training before/during office, at the moment of entering the judicial school.

5. Career:

   a) Does a specialized judge remain in the same position during the judge’s (lifetime?) career or is that judge’s appointment only for a certain period, after which the judge is automatically appointed to another specialization/court?
A specialized judge remain in the same position during the judge’s lifetime.

b) can the judge move to another court/specialized function at his/her own demand?

No.

6. In your view, could specialization have an impact on the independence of a judge or the judiciary? If so, in what way?

Yes. If there exist specialized courts on criminal and civil cases.