



News@JNEU

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I. Correspondents' meeting: invitation

The Dutch **Raad van State**, together with the Court of Justice of the European Union, warmly invite you to the annual JNEU correspondents' gathering which will take place from **12 to 13 November 2026** in **The Hague**.

The annual meeting itself will be held on the morning of 13 November, in a hybrid format, thereby allowing for the **possibility of participating online**.

Due to interpretation constraints, English will be the language of the meeting.

The first part of the meeting will concentrate on the **future of cooperation** within the JNEU.

The second part will consist of a round table discussion on **'The use of case-law from other Member States by Constitutional and Supreme Courts'**.

If you would like to give a **presentation** on one of these topics, please let us know by **15 September**.



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For any question related to the meeting, please do not hesitate to contact the JNEU Team:
rjue@curia.europa.eu

II. Members' activities

1. The obligation of apex courts to refer: recent case-law developments

The principal topic of last year's annual correspondents' meeting in Lisbon was the scope of the obligation to refer a case to the CJEU. In that regard, the judgment of the Court of 15 October 2024, [Kubera](#), C-144/23, EU:C:2024:881, is a recent leading judgment that was cited several times during the meeting. Pending at the time, the *Remling* case was also discussed and national courts expressed their great interest in the upcoming decision of the CJEU, which was delivered on [24 March 2026](#).

Member State courts against whose decisions there is no judicial remedy under national law are relieved of the obligation to refer a question concerning the interpretation or validity of a provision of EU law to the CJEU for a preliminary ruling 'where it has established that:

- (i) the question raised is irrelevant;
- (ii) the EU law provision in question has already been interpreted by the CJEU;
- (iii) the correct interpretation of EU law is so obvious as to leave no scope for any reasonable doubt.¹

Following a brief summary of the *Kubera* and *Remling* decisions, two responses to those decisions by the national courts which submitted the questions for a preliminary ruling are presented.²

1.1. *Kubera*

In its reference for a preliminary ruling from the Vrhovno sodišče (Supreme Court, Slovenia), the Grand Chamber of the CJEU ruled that, in proceedings relating to the grant of leave to appeal on a point of law to a national supreme court, that court is not relieved of its obligation to consider, in the context of those proceedings, whether a question of EU law raised in support of that application for leave to appeal should be referred to the CJEU for a preliminary

¹ Judgments of 6 October 1982, *Cilfit and Others* (283/81, EU:C:1982:335, paragraph 21), and of 6 October 2021, *Consorzio Italian Management and Catania Multiservizi* (C-561/19, EU:C:2021:799, paragraph 33.) and of 24 March 2026, *Staatssecretaris van Justitie en Veiligheid [Remling]*, (C-767/23, EU:C:2026:243, paragraph 12).

² The JNEU team would like to thank Marjana Garzarolli, of the Analysis and Research Division of the Vrhovno sodišče (Supreme Court, Slovenia) for her post in the Forum, sharing an overview of the relevant case-law of her court concerning applications for leave to appeal that included arguments in favour of making a request for a preliminary ruling, and Tom Boekestein, of the EU law unit of the Raad van State (Council of State, Netherlands), for his contribution to the passages on future perspectives.

ruling. A succinct presentation of the judgment is given [here](#).

1.2. *Remling*

In December 2023, prior to the delivery of the *Kubera* judgment, the Afdeling bestuursrechtspraak van de Raad van State (Administrative Jurisdiction Division of the Council of State, Netherlands) also requested a preliminary ruling from the CJEU on questions regarding the obligation to refer of courts of last instance under article 267 TFEU. Under its national legislation, in the field of immigration law, the Afdeling bestuursrechtspraak is permitted to dismiss an appeal brought before it by way of summary reasoning.³ The CJEU, again sitting as the Grand Chamber, reiterated that a national court of last instance must state reasons for its decision not to refer a question on the validity or interpretation of EU law that has been raised by the parties or that court of its own motion. This obligation applies irrespective of the presence of an express request to make a reference for a preliminary ruling. If a national court dismisses an appeal by summary reasoning, its judgment must still set out the specific and concrete reasons why one of the three exceptions applies in the case in question. A succinct presentation of the judgment is given [here](#).

1.3. *Judicial practice of the Vrhovno sodišče*

Based on the *Kubera* judgment, the Vrhovno sodišče (Supreme Court) rejected the application for leave to appeal and justified this rejection by stating that the correct interpretation of the law at issue was so obvious that it left no room for reasonable doubt. Furthermore, it noted that, when examining an application for leave to appeal, it was obliged to consider referring the case to the CJEU only if one of the parties to the proceedings had made such a proposal. It specified that, when the chamber for the admission of appeals of the Vrhovno sodišče considers, on the basis of the arguments raised by one of the parties to the proceedings, that such a referral could be appropriate, it must grant leave to appeal and refrain from referring any question, as the final decision on whether to refer lies with the review chamber which will rule on the merits of the case.

The Vrhovno sodišče has subsequently expanded in its judicial practice on several aspects of the 'irrelevance' exception, that is to say that the questions are not necessary for the determination of the case. First, such lack of necessity may result from a lack of factual and legal basis in the application for leave to appeal, where parties argue that a question should be referred for a preliminary ruling. For instance, in Case III DoR 22/2024,⁴ the Vrhovno sodišče stated, in concluding its reasoning, that, given the insufficient factual basis of the application for review, it could not find that the national court would have been faced with a situation in which, when deciding on the admissibility of the review, it would have had to address the

³ Article 91(2) of the Vreemdelingenwet 2000 (Law on foreign nationals of 2000), of 23 November 2000 (Stb. 2000, No 495; 'the Law on foreign nationals').

⁴ Full text of the decision available on the [private platform](#).

question of how a particular term of EU law should be interpreted.

Similarly, the legal basis in EU law may be invoked in a way which is unclear, vague or unfounded. For example, in Case III DoR 42/2025,⁵ the Vrhovno sodišče stated that it is primarily the responsibility of the parties to raise questions regarding the interpretation of EU law and to provide sufficient information to the national court to establish that there is reasonable doubt regarding the interpretation of the EU rules that that national court must apply. The applicant for leave to appeal on a point of law is expected to demonstrate that a reasonably informed court, deciding with due diligence, could arrive at several different interpretations of the relevant provision of EU law. Courts cannot be expected to initiate proceedings before the CJEU on the basis of unclear, vague, or unfounded questions. The applicant for leave to appeal did not meet that burden in that case. In the application, it was merely stated that the court would be required to interpret national law in accordance with the entire body of relevant rules under EU law and that the court would also be required to take into account the case-law of the CJEU; however, if it could not find an answer to the proposed questions in that case, it should refer the questions to the CJEU for a preliminary ruling. In that regard, the applicant had not specified which of the relevant rules of EU law or case-law the courts of first and second instance had failed to take into account.

Second, another example of questions which are not necessary for the determination of the case relates to the outcome of the proceedings. In the previously mentioned case, the Vrhovno sodišče also found, in relation to another proposed ground of appeal, that while the question was one that could be significant for the development of case-law, this circumstance alone was not sufficient to justify the question. That was because the applicant for leave to appeal must also demonstrate that the question to be referred for a preliminary ruling could affect the outcome of the dispute in the specific case. According to the Vrhovno sodišče, it must be 'revizijsko sklepčno' (revisory conclusive). If the contested decision can withstand a review test independently of the disputed issue, deciding on it in the specific dispute would serve no purpose. The proposed question for a preliminary ruling had no bearing on the principal finding of the court of second instance, which was conclusive of the case. Consequently, the decision of the court of second instance would withstand review and therefore a preliminary ruling would be immaterial to the national law decision.

1.4. *Judicial practice of the Raad van State*

In anticipation of its national decision bringing the *Remling* case to a close, the Afdeling bestuursrechtspraak van de Raad van State issued a press release on 2 April in which it stated that it would provide more detailed reasoning for its judgments in immigration cases than was hitherto the case.⁶ The following two paragraphs summarise parts of that press release in English.

⁵ Full text of the decision available on the [private platform](#).

⁶ [Uitspraken in vreemdelingenzaken voortaan uitgebreider gemotiveerd | Raad van State](#)

In the first place, the Administrative Jurisdiction Division would normally have set out the consequences of a judgment of the CJEU, together with the answers to the questions referred for a preliminary ruling, in the specific proceedings in which those questions referred. However, in this case, the *Remling* judgment directly affects the manner in which judgments in immigration cases are reasoned. The Administrative Jurisdiction Division therefore decided to explain immediately the consequences of the preliminary ruling and did not wait for its final judgment in those specific proceedings.

In the second place, the Raad van State outlined two specific consequences of the *Remling* judgment on its future judicial practice. Firstly, an implicit finding that an exception to the obligation to refer arises is no longer sufficient. The Administrative Jurisdiction Division will therefore no longer rule *implicitly* that one of the three exceptions to its obligation to refer the case applies. It will henceforth provide *explicit* reasons for this in its judgments. Second, even a brief statement of reasons may be insufficient, in such cases. However, although the Administrative Jurisdiction Division will provide more detailed reasoning in its judgments in immigration cases more frequently than before where a question of EU law is at issue, this does not mean that it can no longer make use of brief reasoning at all. A brief statement of reasons thus remains possible in some cases.

1.5. A call for further contributions

Given the overarching nature of the *Remling* judgment, as demonstrated by the Afdeling bestuursrechtspraak van de Raad van State's press release that it is adapting its judicial practice in respect of immigration cases as a result, the JNEU team would be interested in hearing from other EU Member State apex courts that may be considering similar adaptations of their own national procedures. On the basis of the answers, a collection of illustrative case-law from apex courts could be established, similar to the outline given above concerning the Vrhovno sodišče.

2. Judges' Forum

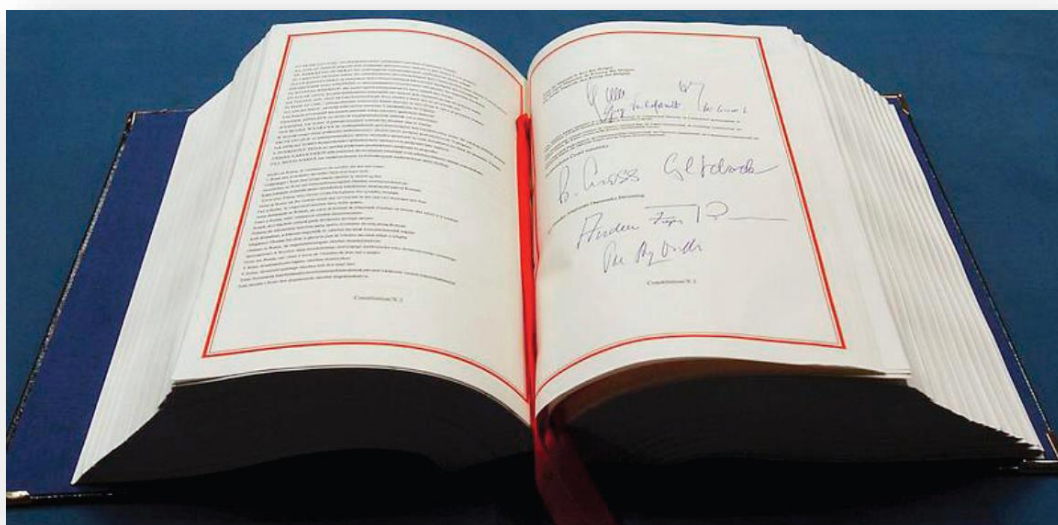
Marking the 25th anniversary of the Charter of Fundamental Rights

The “Judges’ Forum” is an annual event organised by the Court of Justice in order to foster closer relations with all levels of the national judiciary throughout the EU and to provide a form for an exchange of ideas and mutual understanding. It is an opportunity for national judges to see the Court of Justice in action and to participate in discussions with Members of the Court on subjects of common interest. Moreover, having been created following the inaugural meeting of the JNEU in 2017, the “Judges’ Forum” is an event inherently associated with the JNEU.

On 9-10 March 2026, the “Judges’ Forum” brought together members of constitutional and supreme courts of the Member States as well as members of the CJEU. This year’s edition marked the 25th anniversary of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

The meeting was [opened by the President of the Court of Justice](#), Koen Lenaerts, who underlined the importance of dialogue between judges for ensuring effective protection of rights, stating:

‘Judges across the EU must continue to engage in constructive dialogue in order to render common values not empty promises but living truths. Through continued dialogue, we strengthen our unity; through unity, we fortify the rule of law’



The meeting provided an opportunity to reflect on:

[*the origins, development and future perspectives of the Charter*](#) (moderated by President Koen Lenaerts and introduced by Professor Gráinne de Búrca)

[*its relationship with the values of the Union*](#) (moderated by Vice-President Thomas von Danwitz and introduced by the President of the Rumanian Constitutional Court, Elena-Simina Tănăsescu)

[*its application within national legal orders*](#) (moderated by First Advocate General Maciej Szpunar, and introduced by the Vice-President of the Italian Constitutional Court, Francesco Viganò, and the President of the Dutch Supreme Court, Dineke de Groot)

The afternoon was devoted to thematic workshops on key issues relating to the Charter:

[*the right to effective judicial protection*](#) (moderated by President of Chamber Maria Lourdes Arastey Sahún and introduced by the Chief Justice of the Estonian Supreme Court, Villu Kõve)

[*the right to privacy*](#) (moderated by President Marc van der Woude and introduced by the Vice-President of the Greek Council of State, Christos Ntouschakis, Symvoulitis Epikrateias)

[*the interaction between restrictive measures and fundamental rights*](#) (moderated by Vice-President Savvas Papasavvas and introduced by Martin Smolek, Judge of the Czech Constitutional Court)

On Tuesday 10 March, the participants attended the hearing of the Grand Chamber of the Court of Justice in Case C-250/25 *Like Company* before heading back to their respective countries.

The event featured a stand for the JNEU, where members of the team presented the network, the private platform and its various products to the participants. Videos of the event are available in the [events section of Curia Web TV](#).



3. CVRIA revamped

The CJEU has modernised its digital communication

The Court has taken three major initiatives to better inform the public and legal professionals: a redesigned website, a modernised search engine and a new audiovisual platform at the service of European citizens.

These developments pursue as key objectives: bringing European justice closer to the public, increasing transparency of the Court's activities and improving access to its case-law.

A redesigned website at the heart of the Court's communications ecosystem

The [new CVRIA website](#) is the cornerstone of the Court's communication on both its judicial and institutional activity.

The complete overhaul which has been carried out concerning is in line with the latest internet standards and covers three areas: a user-centred information architecture, a page design which facilitates navigation and meets higher accessibility standards, and a comprehensive revision of the content in language which is clear and understandable, including for a non-expert audience.

The new site offers multiple innovations which create a better experience for its users, while bringing together all the relevant documents which were already available in the previous version.

Furthermore, it is home to two elements which are central for access to information: the new search engine InfoCuria and the Court's audiovisual programme – the newly launched CVRIA Web TV.

An improved search engine

The new search engine [InfoCuria](#) provides users with a clear, intuitive, and unified tool (covering ongoing cases and decisions and Opinions, as well as the editorial content of the site), offering a modern solution for exploring case-law databases.

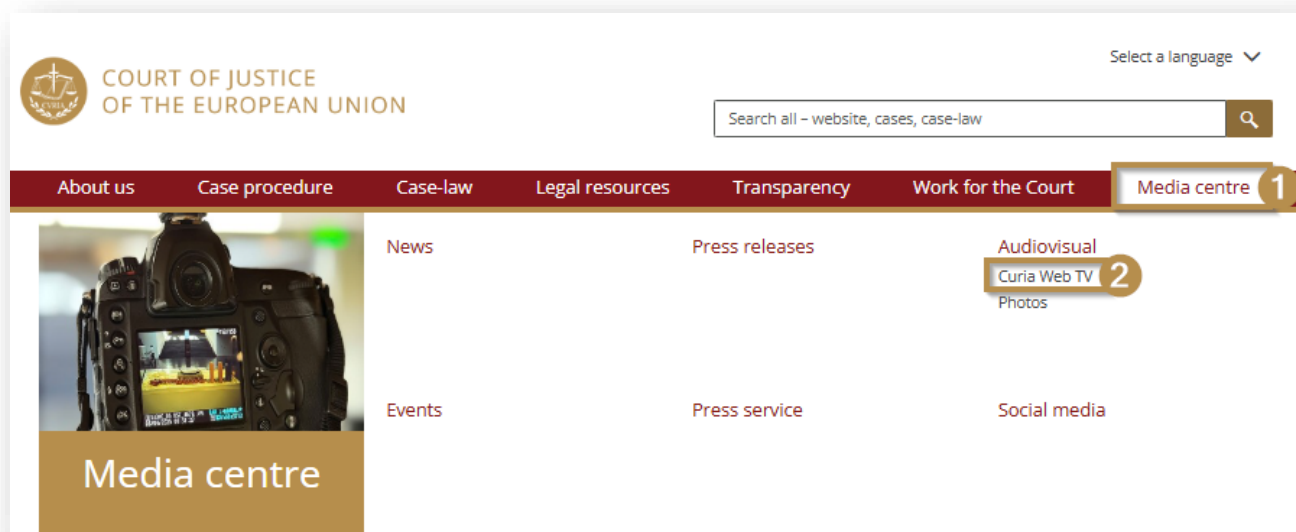
The first stage consisted of the release in January of an initial version which allows searches to be carried out based on an approach which is similar to the most commonly used online search engines, based on the full text or the metadata of the documents. User-centred and more accessible than the one previously used, it includes a number of new features (such as approximate search, Boolean operators, automatic suggestions and completions, faceted search refinement, sorting by relevance and highlighted text) which facilitate its use and fast access to information.

The second stage consists in providing a new [multi-criteria search form](#), designed to aid legal professionals in carrying out in-depth and detailed research. It is therefore now possible to combine criteria, such as the name of the case, the source of the question referred for a

preliminary ruling or the language of the case, right from the initial search.

It also provides a more intuitive mechanism for searching for legislation cited in the case-law. The new version maintains the benefits of the initial release, such as the ability to filter results further after the initial search and to be able to easily remove individual criteria from the search.

A series of tutorials is available in the “[tutorial videos](#)” section of Curia Web TV. As the interface will evolve, these tutorials will be updated to take changes into account.



III. JNEU Activities

1. Working Groups

1.1. *Artificial Intelligence*

The first meeting of the RJUE Working Group on Artificial Intelligence took place on 29 January and focused on two main topics.

Artificial Intelligence at the CJEU

Sorin Banu, Head of the Innovation Lab at the CJEU, presented the Court's strategy on artificial intelligence. He emphasized the importance of establishing a robust and well-defined governance framework for both the development and use of AI. The Court's key objectives include improving the efficiency and effectiveness of judicial processes.



AI is conceived primarily as a support tool designed to assist human work, with judges and human decision-making remaining at

the core of the judicial process. The presentation also highlighted the ambition to enhance access to justice and transparency, while ensuring that these technologies are deployed in a responsible and controlled manner.

Mario Juric, Data Analyst at the Research and Documentation Directorate of the CJEU, then introduced CIT-JUR, a tool developed within the Court to identify and structure citations from European Union law and international law. CIT-JUR automatically detects legal references in decisions and documents across all official EU languages and converts them into usable metadata.

This tool is intended to facilitate legal analysis, research, and the reuse of legal references, while improving the structuring and accessibility of legal information. The presentation demonstrated how CIT-JUR can contribute to more effective knowledge management and increased efficiency within the Court.

Guidelines on the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Courts and Tribunals

Prateek Sibaal, Programme Specialist in the Digital Policies and Digital Transformation Section of UNESCO's Communication and Information Sector, presented UNESCO's guidelines on the use of artificial intelligence in courts.

He recalled that the aim of these guidelines is to support judges and judicial institutions in framing the use of AI in line with international human rights standards, thereby strengthening the rule of law and maintaining public trust in the justice system. His presentation addressed potential uses of AI in judicial contexts, identified risks, and reviewed the existence of institutional guidelines and training initiatives, as well as the need for appropriate regulatory frameworks.

The UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence was also discussed, with a focus on the respect and protection of human rights, diversity and inclusion, environmental sustainability, and the contribution of AI to just and peaceful societies. It was stressed that AI must never replace judicial responsibility or human reasoning at the heart of decision-making.

Rather than replacing human judgment, AI is intended to support judicial decision-making, with judges remaining firmly at the center of the process. Among the key recommendations for courts are the need to carry out impact assessments of AI systems, ensure transparency about the tools being used, and apply them in a proportionate manner. The importance of strong cybersecurity safeguards and targeted training for judicial actors was also underlined.

In conclusion, Mr Sibaal highlighted a free training developed jointly by UNESCO and the University of Oxford (AI and digital transformation in government) which is free and available to the public.

If you wish to participate in this group, please let us know at rjue@curia.europa.eu

1.2. *Role of correspondents*

The second meeting of the working group on the role of correspondents took place online on 15 April

8 correspondents representing different member courts participated in the meeting. The main aim of the meeting was to start the discussion on two of the topics which were identified by the participants in the first meeting as deserving to be explored in more detail, namely, *National decisions of interest* and *Optimising the use of the Forum*.



Two draft documents, based on the current practice as well as on the comments of members, were submitted as a basis for the discussion.

Concerning *National decisions of interest*, the debate focused first on the possibility of

establishing a list of criteria to facilitate the identification of decisions that may be of relevance for other members. The question of the introduction of a disclaimer to be included in the database was also discussed.

Regarding the *use of the Forum*, the discussion focused on the types of questions which may be asked.

A new version of the documents, including proposals and insights from the members of the group, will be debated at the next meeting.

Afterwards, the discussions will turn to the other two topics identified: Increasing JNEU awareness and dissemination of information and Reinforcing contacts between correspondents/JNEU members.

The result of this work will lead to a best practices' guide, which all correspondents, and particularly new ones, may apply in the future. This guide will be updated regularly and uploaded onto the JNEU site so as to become part of a "welcome pack" for new correspondents.

If you wish to participate in this group, please let us know at rjue@curia.europa.eu

1.3. *Legal terminology*

The Projects and Terminological Coordination Unit (PCT) of the CJEU is organising new training sessions on terminology and on documentary search



The first training session, which focused on the use of the IATE terminology database and the methodology and best practices adopted by the CJEU in the field of terminology, was held on 5 June. The second session, which will take place in autumn 2026, will present how to perform targeted searches in EUR-Lex, InfoCuria, Google, AI, etc., and the best search strategies to maximise relevant results, in order to find possible linguistic solutions in the target language.

The training sessions are open to JNEU members as well as their colleagues within the jurisdiction who provide translation, drafting or summarising services.

Those who are interested in participating or in learning more about these trainings are invited to contact the coordinators of the “Legal Terminology” working group:

Terminologie@curia.europa.eu

2. Virtual visit to Bulgaria

Following the success of the first forum -discussion held with Bulgarian general courts in the autumn of 2025, a second event of a similar scope was organised at the initiative of the Natsionalen institut na pravosadieto (National Institute for the training of Magistrates) in Bulgaria, specifically addressed to administrative courts in Bulgaria.

This second forum was held over two mornings, on January 26 and 27 2026, in an online format, which allowed for the participation of a large number of administrative judges from courts outside Sofia.

Introductory speeches to the participants were delivered by Judge Kornezov, who took office as a judge at the CJEU on 15 September 2025. In his address, he noted the positive trend of preliminary rulings being referred by courts of first instance, showing confidence in addressing the Court of Justice of the EU directly, even though this sometimes constitutes an indirect way of expressing disagreement with case law followed by higher courts, the compliance of which with EU law gives rise to doubts. In addition, Judge Kornezov recalled the key decisions from the Court's recent case law concerning the obligation to refer a question for a preliminary ruling, which lies with the court of last instance hearing a particular dispute, namely the judgments of 6 October 2021, *Consorzio Italian Management and Catania Multiservizi*, C-561/19, and of 15 October 2024, *KUBERA*, C-144/23.

During the first module, presentations were given on the role and functions of the Court's main services, namely the Registry, the Directorate of Research and Documentation, and the Multilingualism Directorate, and their mission within the preliminary ruling procedure. The aim of these presentations was to provide an overview of the path a preliminary ruling request takes from the moment it is received by the Court's Registry until it is assigned to a Judge Rapporteur. Emphasis was placed on the analyses carried out at the preliminary stage in the Registry and the DRD, the assessment regarding the application of urgent or expedited proceedings, the initial review regarding the potential inadmissibility of the request, as well as an analysis of existing case law with a view to the potential application of Articles 53 and 99 of the Court's Rules of Procedure.

Next, the role of the Multilingualism Directorate in connection with the preparation of the Omissis version of the request was examined, as well as the cases in which a summary is prepared. Participants were also briefly introduced to the Court's language regime and the system of languages of the case.

The second part of the training focused on examining the specific grounds for ruling on the request pursuant to Article 53 of the Rules of Procedure, due to the Court's lack of jurisdiction to rule on the questions referred for a preliminary ruling or due to their inadmissibility. The presentations included specific examples of the various scenarios of lack of jurisdiction and inadmissibility.

The concluding presentation focused on introducing the Court's new website and the new

Infocuria search engine. This presentation was met with great interest given the very recent launch of this site with a completely new web - architecture. The usefulness of the training was highly rated by the participants in a survey conducted by the National Institute for the Training of Magistrates, who in turn expressed a keen interest in continuing future cooperation and organizing training in other areas of EU law.

3. EJTN courses and seminars | training opportunities



With application deadlines ending in October 2026

Catalogue 2026

1. Interactive Digital Training Tools

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
16/09/2026	16/09/2026	11/09/2026	Judges, Prosecutors and Court staff	Online	English

2. International Cooperation in Criminal Matters: mutual legal assistance and extradition with 3rd countries – (Evidence gathering with the United States) – Advanced

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
17/09/2026	17/09/2026	28/08/2026	Judges, prosecutors, and court staff	Online	English

3. Le traitement judiciaire du terrorisme et de la radicalisation violente

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
28/09/2026	02/10/2026	21/08/2026		Paris	French

4. Digitalisation in Administrative Justice - AI and the Courts: Current Case Law in the EU and Beyond (Part. I)

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
06/10/2026	06/10/2026	29/09/2026	Judges, Court Staff	Online	English

5. Digitalisation in Administrative Justice - AI and the Courts: Current Case Law in the EU and Beyond (Part. II)

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
13/10/2026	13/10/2026	06/10/2026	Judges, Court Staff	Online	English

6. Digitalisation in Administrative Justice - AI and the Courts: Current Case Law in the EU and Beyond (Part. III)

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
20/10/2026	20/10/2026	13/10/2026	Judges, Court Staff	Online	English

7. Conference on Financial and Economic Crime

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
05/11/2026	06/11/2026	04/09/2026	Prosecutors, judges, Police, National Bureau of Investigation, Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, Office for Money Laundering Prevention	Online	English, Slovenian

8. Payment transactions in bank money, digital Euro and stablecoins: between PSD, Banking and Financial Arbitrator and MiCaR

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
09/11/2026	11/11/2026	11/09/2026		Rome, Italy	English, Italian

9. Personal leadership for judicial leaders

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
26/11/2026	27/11/2026	01/10/2026	Court Presidents, Chief Prosecutors, Court Staff Leaders	Online	-

10. The role of court staff in justice: constitutional principles, deontological rules and modern working challenges

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
03/12/2026	04/12/2026	02/10/2026	Court Staff	Portugal	English

Lunchtime Webinars

1. The element of well-being in the European justice systems – on the occasion of the Opinion 28th of CCJE of the Council of Europe

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
17/09/2026	17/09/2026	17/09/2026	Judges, Prosecutors and Court Staff	Online	English

2. Sustainability and non-financial reporting

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
24/09/2026	24/09/2026	24/09/2026	Judges, Prosecutors and Court staff	Online	English

3. Analysing AI as a tool to commit criminal offenses

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
01/10/2026	01/10/2026	01/10/2026	Judges and Prosecutors	Online	English

4. Digital Evolution Best Practices Per Country

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
08/10/2026	08/10/2026	08/10/2026	Judges, Prosecutors, Court Staff and Trainers	Online	English

5. Guardians of Rights: Ombudspersons and Courts in Dialogue

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
22/10/2026	22/10/2026	22/10/2026	Judges, Prosecutors and Court staff	Online	English

6. Language on The Bench (how to use language in the courtroom to promote equality, impartiality and diversity)

Start date	End date	Application deadline	Target Audience	Venue	Language
29/10/2026	29/10/2026	29/10/2026	Judges, Prosecutors and Court staff	Online	English

4. The JNEU platform and the new CVRIA webpage

With the redesign of the [Court's webpage](#), the external platform of the JNEU is now located under the tab "Legal resources".



The page "[Judicial network of the European Union](#)" includes a presentation of the JNEU, as well as a link to the [private platform](#):



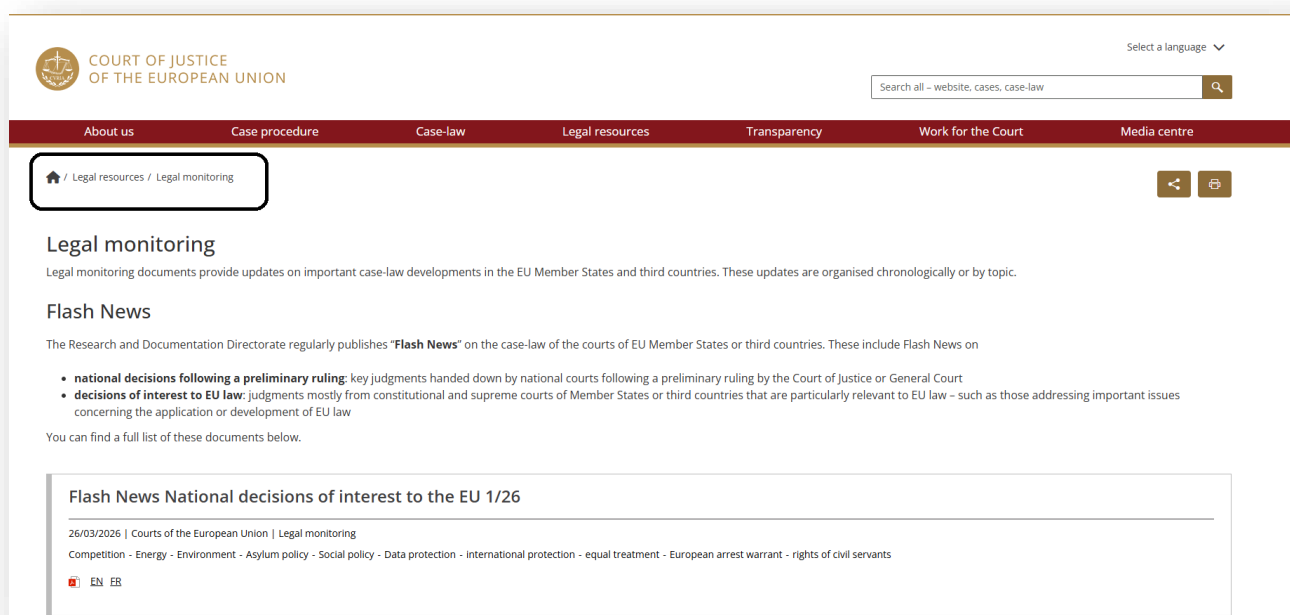
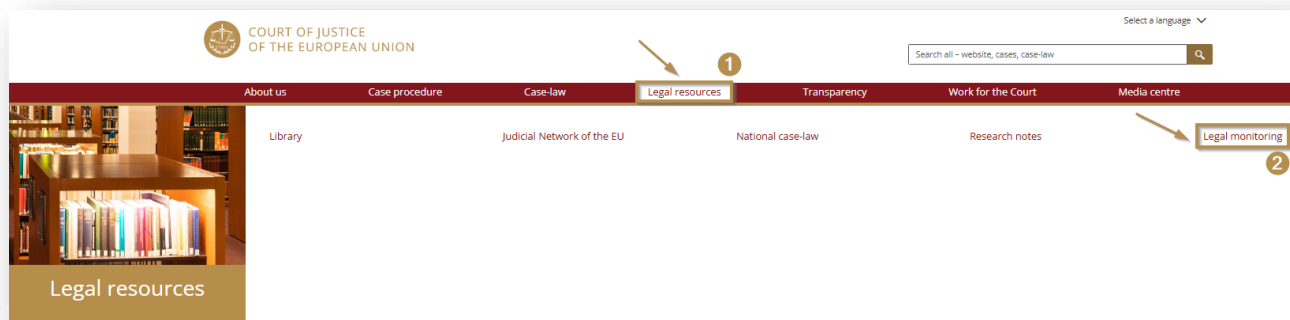
National decisions for which member courts have given their consent for a dissemination in CVRIA are published in the “[National case-law](#)” page:



Searches **by country of origin** and subject-matter can be performed in the page:



The Flash News of national decisions following a preliminary ruling and national decisions of interest for EU law are published in the “[Legal monitoring](#)” page:



IV. Standing call for contributions

If you have a topic which your court would like to share with other member courts, please do not hesitate to let us know. You can contact the JNEU team at rjue@curia.europa.eu.



The Judicial Network of the European Union was created on the initiative of the President of the Court of Justice of the European Union and the Presidents of the Constitutional and Supreme Courts of the Member States.

One of the objectives of the JNEU is to share and centralise information and documents relevant to the application, dissemination and study of EU law, as interpreted and applied not only by the Court of Justice of the European Union but also by national courts and tribunals.

It also aims to promote mutual knowledge and understanding of the laws and systems of the Member States from a comparative law perspective.

Share with us

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