

JUDICIAL IMPARTIALITY AND PUBLIC PERCEPTION

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(Original text in English)

Impartiality of a judge in the Czech law.

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- 1.1. **Impartial** : not favouring one more than another, not partial or biased, treating all alike, unbiased, equitable, fair, just, unprejudiced

Impartiality - quality of being impartial, freedom from bias or favouritism, disinterestedness, fairness

- 2.1. The impartiality of judge has two dimensions:

- subjective (personal or individual)
- objective (institutional or material)

The subjective dimension of the judge's impartiality is given, for example, by his (her) personality and such personal qualities like emotional character, sensitiveness, temperament, empathy, self-control, then by internal (psychical) attitude towards the case and parties, moral and psychological view of the case, affection for parties, personal likes and dislikes, etc

The impartial way of judge's treatment parties during the procedure depends on his (her) ability to avoid all influences of above mentioned personal qualities, to hide all of them, to manage all his (her) verbal and non verbal acts in order to act, during the procedure, as strictly neutral person. The role of education, professional skills and practical experiences of a judge is very important.

The objective dimension is given especially by the system of organisation of work at the Court, distribution of cases among judges, working conditions of judges, their status, remuneration, provisions of procedural laws etc.

