



Judicial training structures in the EU

Spain

Entity name: **Escuela Judicial Española (Spanish School for the Judiciary)**

Februarv. 2011

Target group

Judges and senior prosecutors

Initial /induction period training

- Existence of initial/induction training period: NAI
- Existence of initial/induction training period YES
- Length of such period : 1 year in the School (Barcelona) and 1 year more of internship (all over Spain)
- Existence of a curriculum YES

Competencies to instil

1. Knowledge based competencies: The Judge must have a high level understanding of the Law (theoretical and practical).
1. Functional competencies: Trainees have to develop their intellectual skills in order to analyse and summarise information and to give well-reasoned decisions and should master the written Word. The judge must have tools for organising and planning his/her work and the work of administrative staff.
2. Personal competencies: The trainee must develop qualities such as a good sense of ethics, should be able to learn and be constantly up-to-date, and should be open minded, flexible and honest. The judge must master interpersonal relationships with defendants, victims, citizens, professionals, and institutions

Ordinary Training areas

- A. Civil Law and Civil Procedures
Penal law and Criminal Procedures
Constitutional law
European Union Law

- B. Ethics and code of practice.
 - C. Simulations and Mock trials
 - D. Visit to institutions: social services, police headquarters, prisons, lawyers' offices, prosecutor's offices.
 - E. Specialist seminars.
 - F. Additional courses: forensics, psychology, finance, mediation, languages, communication skills regional civil laws, IT technologies.
- Language training YES. ENGLISH and Other Spanish official languages (Catalan, Valencian, Galician, Euskera)
 - Internship periods YES
Length of the period 1 year
- Stages in Courts:
- Civil courts
 - Inquiry Criminal courts
 - Family courts
 - Violence against women courts
 - Court of appeal
- Stages in prosecutors' offices
Stages in lawyers' offices

Continuous training

- Compulsory: NO
- Existence of a yearly programme: YES
- Every member of the judicial profession shall be assigned a Specialized Ongoing Training Scheme, which shall establish his or her individual objectives with a full guarantee of adaptation to any new developments in the field of Law having an impact on his or her professional activity.

Activities frameworks

- State Training Scheme
- Decentralised Training: Collaboration agreements with the Autonomous Community Governments

State Training Scheme

Specialised legal training

Supplementary training

EU Law training

Distance training

Training on financial-legal issues

Training on environmental issues

Training on workers' protection and occupational risks

Training on immigration
Training on gender equality and gender-related violence
Training on Mediation
The Judiciary Summer School

Other activities:

- International activities
- Activities due to transfer to a different judicial division

Number of activities

Year 2009: 280 (courses, seminars, on site activities)

Year 2010: 320 (courses, seminars, onsite training activities and visits)

Average number of persons trained each year

Year 2009: 2600 Spanish judges and senior judges and 450 judges and senior judges coming from abroad

Year 2010: 2900 Spanish judges and senior judges and 425 judges coming from other countries.

International partnerships/agreements

- EJTN, LISBON NETWORK, RIAEJ (Iberoamerican judicial training centres Network), IOJT (International Organisation of Judicial Training) AULA IBEROAMERICANA Judicial Iberoamerican training)
- Framework Cooperation agreements Most countries in Europe and most Iberoamerican countries (most recent agreements : Conseil Superieur de la Justicia Andorre, Escola Nacional de Formaçoao e aperfeiçoamento de magistrados de Brasil ENFAM, Supreme Court of The Philipines, National Institute of the Magistracy of Rumania(NIM))
- Partnerships in European projects Most European Schools
- Participation of foreign professionals in some training sessions possible: YES

History and good practices

- Date of creation of judicial training entity. Judges and senior judges have been trained since 1947 (law 26.4.1944)
- Past and current milestones. The training institution was created by law 26.4.1944. It depended on the Ministry of Justice. Madrid was the training venue. From the modification of Ley Organica del Poder Judicial in 1995 the training competences no longer belong to the Ministry of Justice but to the Consejo General del Poder Judicial (Spanish General Council for the Judiciary). In 1997 the School of Barcelona was set up and started training only judges and Senior judges as the prosecutors ' and clerks ' school remained in Madrid. The school is training Iberoamerican judges (Aula Iberoamericana). The school is developing international training programs
- Innovative projects that may be of interest: e learning and distance training programs and the use of sequential case methodology in training. For the last 3 years the school has been developing is developing a research program of new methodologies in training the judiciary and a research program about best practices in the evaluation of judges.

Contact details

- Address:
Barcelona: Carretera de Vallvidrera 43-45
08017 Barcelona (Spain)
- E-mail: escuela.judicial@cgpj.es
- Website: www.poderjudicial.es
- Number of staff :
 - 1 Director 2 Departmental Directors (initial and on-going training)
 - 18 permanent trainers + 500 external training collaborators
 - 54 administrative and IT staff
 - 17 security employees
 - 4 travel agency employees
 - 1 doctor
 - 5 Restaurant staff
 - 10 cleaning service and maintenance staff
- Ministerial department/independent structure
The **School is independent** of the Ministry of Justice. The School is part of the Judiciary (Consejo General del Poder Judicial).

Source: Escuela Judicial Española (Spanish School for the Judiciary)