

## **The government court**

The government court has jurisdictional authority for organizing the operation of the courts and tribunals under its authority. Its duties include:

1. Approving the rules of distribution of cases among courtrooms and sections of the provincial courts and courts of the same jurisdiction whose seat is in the corresponding autonomous community.
2. Provisionally completing the composition of the courts in cases where, due to unforeseen circumstances, it is necessary for the operation of the service, while always respecting the specific posting of the magistrates of each court.
3. Proposing additional magistrates to the General Council of the Judiciary, stating their personal and professional circumstances; their suitability for performing the job and for their activity in one or several jurisdictions; guarantees of effective performance of duties and competence demonstrated by persons who have already performed judicial duties or served as a replacement in the judicial profession, with a reasoned exposition of the proposed order of preference and exclusions of applicants.
4. Exercising disciplinary powers over magistrates in the terms established by the law.
5. Proposing to the president any inspection and investigative visits deemed necessary.
6. Setting in motion and filling out retirement records due to disability of magistrates.
7. Preparing reports requested by the General Council of the Judiciary and the annual report on operation of the Court, including the number and kinds of cases initiated and completed by each court, as well as cases that are pending, specifying the year of initiation, all referred to 31 December.
8. Proposing to the General Council of the Judiciary the adoption of measures deemed pertinent for improving the justice system in regard to the different courts.
9. Swearing in magistrates of the different courts before they take the bench.
10. Receiving reports from the Government Secretariat, on the initiative of the Secretariat or the court itself, regarding all matters

which, affecting judicial offices or court clerks that depend on the Secretariat, require some kind of action.

11. Promoting before the competent organ the requirement of disciplinary responsibilities of court clerks, staff serving the justice system or anyone else that, while not justice system personnel, provides services permanently or occasionally within it.
12. Expediting appointment of justices of the peace.
13. Maintaining institutional relationships with other public administrations in order to improve the operation of the justice system.
14. Ensuring that the posts of judges and magistrates of the aforesaid courts are adequately covered.
15. Reviewing complaints lodged by citizens regarding the justice system.
16. Reviewing the sanctions judges impose on participants of judicial proceedings.
17. In general, performing all the other duties that the laws attribute to internal government organs of the courts which are not specifically attributed to the presidents.