

Official name in original language	Consejo General del Poder Judicial (CGPJ)
Official name in English	General Council for the Judiciary
Address	Marques de la Ensenada, 8 – 28004 Madrid - Spain
Telephone number	+34 91 7006 100
Website	www.poderjudicial.es
e-mail	encj@cgpj.es
Brief history	Spanish General Council for the Judiciary was established in the Spanish Constitution of 1978 following similar models from neighboring countries such as France, Portugal and notably Italy. It started working as governing body of the judiciary in the year 1980.
Constitutional or legal status/basis	The Spanish Constitution: article 122
Legal acts regulating the Status	Organic Law 6/1985, July 1st, on the Judiciary (LOPJ) and amendments introduced by Organic Laws 4/2013, June 28 th , 4/2014, July 11 th , 7/2015, July 21 st , 4/2018, December 28 th , 4/2021, March 29 th , 7/2021, May 26 th and 8/2022, July 27 th .
Composition:	
Total number of members	21 members: the President of the Supreme Court, who presides over the CGPJ, plus 20 members.
Term of office	5 years (according to Law 4/2021 when interim after not being renewed council powers are limited, concerning especially judicial discretionary appointments, including Supreme Court and high management posts).
Is there a possibility to be renewed as a member?	Yes, but only for the President
Do the members have a full-time position or not?	Only 8 CGPJ's members (president and other 7 members) have full-time position. These members are the ones who make up the Standing Committee.
Make up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 judges, appointed by Parliament - 8 lay members, appointed by Parliament (prosecutors, professors of law, lawyers, or members of other legal professions). - President. It could be a Supreme Court judge or a legal professional with more than 25 years' experience.
Is there a majority of Judges?	Yes, according to the law 12 of the members must be judges.
Presidency	<p>President: President of the Supreme Court is elected at the first plenary meeting by the Members of the Council. Once elected he / she also becomes President of the Council.</p> <p>Vice-president: Vice-president of the Supreme Court is proposed by the President and elected in plenary meeting by the Members of the</p>

	Council. He / she must be a judge of the Supreme Court. He / she is not a member of the CGPJ and only when the President stays away, he / she replaces him / her at the CGPJ.
Main Competences:	
Career of judges	Appointment, transfer, and promotion of judges is competence of the CGPJ.
Judicial training	The Judicial School that oversees initial and continuous training is under the umbrella of the Council.
Discipline	Disciplinary procedure is under the competence of the CGPJ.
Ethics	Principles of Judicial Ethics were approved in 2016 providing the establishment of a Commission of Judicial Ethics.
Opinions on legislation / other opinions	The CGPJ has the competence to issue opinions and recommendations on legal acts on judiciary matters, procedural rules if related to fundamental rights, criminal law, and penitentiary law but only in case draft legislation is proposed by government
Status of decisions	Administrative decisions
Review	All decisions of the CGPJ can be challenged by way of judicial review (before the Administrative Division of the Supreme Court).
Budget	<p>According to articles 107 and 127 of the Law on the Judiciary, the Council itself oversees preparing the proposal of budget that must be approved by the Parliament.</p> <p>Once the proposal has been sent to the Parliament, there is not any debate between Council and Parliament. So far, Parliament has never amended that proposal.</p> <p>Budget covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of judges - Initial and continuous training - Judicial Documentation Center - Judicial Inspectorate - International activities - Human and material resources of the Council itself