



The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Judicial Inspection Department Overview

Visions of His Majesty King Abdullah II

Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II, is keen on enhancing the rule of law. His Majesty reaffirmed this in the sixth discussion paper, stating that the principle of the rule of law cannot be entrenched without the presence of a judicial system characterized by a high degree of competence, integrity, and effectiveness.

Judges are humans; they may succeed or err, whether in their judgments or their personal conduct towards litigants or society. Therefore, they should not be left without oversight

Judicial oversight should be self-regulatory, meaning it should come from the judges themselves. That's why the judiciary has established ranks, and the Judicial Inspection Department serves as a body to monitor the actions and behaviors of judges

A set of questions before discussing judicial inspection

- What is the judicial inspection?**
- What is the function of the Judicial Inspection Department?**
- Do we need a judicial inspection body?**
- Does the Judicial Inspection Department play a role in enhancing the rule of law and judicial independence?**
- Does inspecting judges affect the principle of judicial independence?**
- Do the reports and recommendations issued by the Judicial Inspection Department affect judicial decisions?**

The contents of this article are as follows:

First: Introduction to judicial inspection, its importance, and the basic principles it relies on.

Second: Qualities required in an inspector.

Third: Tasks of the Judicial Inspection department.

Fourth: The role of judicial inspection in the decisions issued by the Judicial Council.

First: Introduction to the judicial inspection, its importance, and the basic principles it relies on

A- Introduction to the judicial inspection

It is an independent body within the judicial oversight institutions affiliated with the Judicial Council. It consists of the Chief Inspector, whose rank must be no less than the upper degree, and a group of inspectors, each of whom must hold a rank no less than the second degree. The tasks, authorities, and procedures of the Judicial Inspection Department are determined by the Judicial Inspection Code issued pursuant to the Law on Judicial Independence and the Judicial Inspection Instructions issued accordingly.

(Article 41 of the Law on Judicial Independence No. 29 of 2014)

In 2015, the Judicial Inspection Code for the civil courts was issued, along with its amendments, by Law No. (43) for the year 2015.

The Judicial Inspection Department:

Is not a court and cannot be appealed before.

Does not have the authority to annul or cancel judgments, nor does it have any jurisdiction over the levels of litigation.

Its sole function is to diagnose the situation and address the underlying causes, but it does not interfere with, or modify, the outcome of judgments. Instead, it brings the matter before the Judicial Council.

B. The importance of judicial inspection

The importance of judicial inspection becomes apparent through its dual nature of tasks:

- it's a regulatory entity seeks to check and monitor errors among judges and administrative bodies.
- On the other hand, it provides guidance and oversight for the purpose of ensuring the proper application of the law and ethical conduct through the observations it makes.

Therefore, judicial inspection strives to:

- A) Preserve the judicial authority so that it can fulfill its mission of establishing justice among the parties involved in the judicial process.
- B) Inform judges about common and recurring mistakes to prevent their recurrence in the future."

C) Evaluate the performance of judges and public prosecutors and assess the level of competence for each judge.

D) Enhance the technical, procedural, ethical, and professional competence of judges through specialized seminars and courses.

In conclusion, the Judicial Inspection Department is committed to enhancing the citizens' trust in the judiciary by ensuring that the judges perform well, and working to instill confidence in the judges themselves.

C-Guiding Principles for the Judicial Inspection Department

***Here are a set of issues acting as guiding principles for the Judicial Inspection Department, forming conduct and professional rules for the department's chief and members, and establishing for the confidence of judges, executive and legislative authorities and the citizens in its work, most importantly:**

- 1- Respecting the independence of judiciary in carrying out its tasks.**
- 2- Respecting the principle of equality among citizens before the public justice system.**
- 3- Principle of objectivity and professionalism.**
- 4- Principle of seeking cooperation.**
- 5- Principle of respecting "in presentia".**

Secondly: What is required of inspectors when carrying out their assigned tasks

A successful inspector should possess the following qualities:

A) Decisiveness.

B) Integrity.

C) Communication and motivation skills.

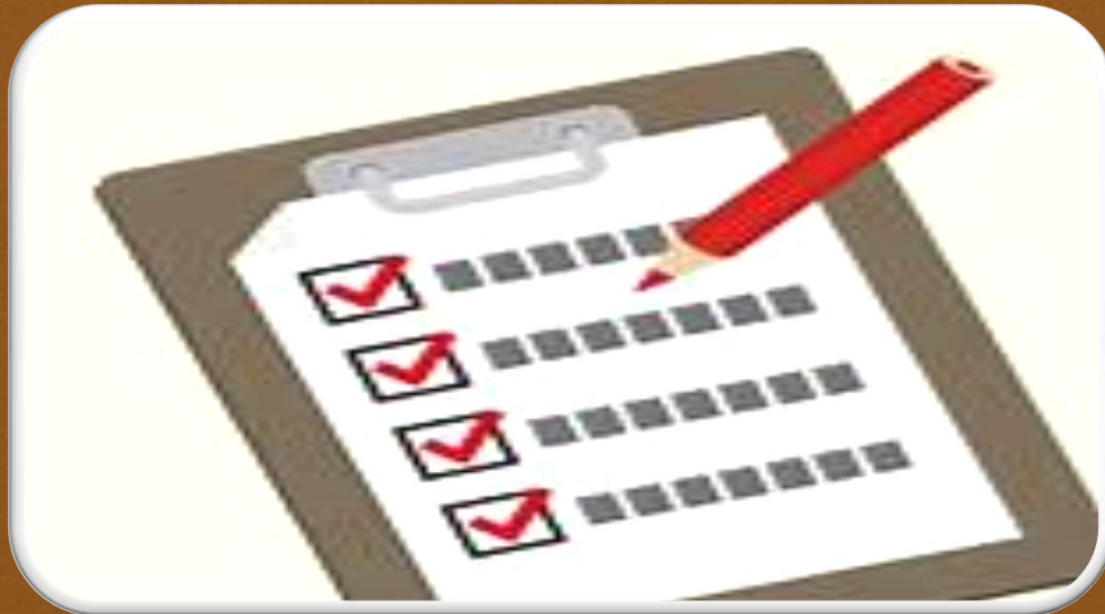
D) Strategic thinking.

E) Flexibility and adaptability.

F) Persistence.

Thirdly: Tasks of the Judicial Inspection Department

The Judicial Inspection Department takes up the following tasks:



FIRSTLY :EVALUATING THE PERFORMANCE OF JUDGES



Introduction to Evaluation and its Importance in Developing the Judicial Institution

Introduction to Evaluation, its Importance, and Role in Judicial Development

Evaluation is the primary activity of judicial inspection, and the challenge lies in ensuring that it is as objective, accurate, and fair as possible. The inspection system and instructions include important guidelines, models, and tables for scoring, which form the basis for structuring the evaluation process and making it standardized.

Evaluation is defined as: a set of procedural steps undertaken by inspector(s) to assess the work of judges based on predefined objective criteria. This involves reviewing at least fifteen cases adjudicated by the judge in the previous year to the evaluation year.

Therefore, evaluating judges and studying the reports issued based on this evaluation serve as an entry point for improving judicial performance and developing the necessary improvement plans. Thus, evaluation is not an end in itself but rather a means to enhance judicial performance.

The objectives of evaluation are as follows:

- A) Determine the level of each judge and identify their strengths and weaknesses.
- B) Recognize the strengths and weaknesses in judicial performance for each judge in light of the requirements for achieving excellent judicial performance.
- C) Establish a starting point for building and implementing continuous improvement plans to meet the requirements of evaluation standards.
- D) Link the results of performance evaluation with identifying the training needs of judges through integrating the activities of judicial inspection with the Judges' Institute.
- E) Link the results of evaluation with the material and moral incentive program.
- F) Link the results of evaluation with promotion systems, as well as scholarship plans for the outstanding judges.

Evaluation of judges' performance in terms of:

- A) Proper application of the law**
- B) Completing the judicial proceedings and evidences**
- C) Reasons for adjournment and duration of case resolution**
- D) Fulfilling the awards and judgments versus their reasons and grounds as well as the soundness of outcomes reached.**
- E) Determining the annual disposition rate of the judge.**

Evaluation steps

The steps of evaluating judges involve ten fundamental steps outlined as follows:

- Formation of the evaluation team led by the Chief Inspector.
- Preparation of an evaluation plan by the Chief Inspector, including:
 - Distribution of judges subject to evaluation among the inspectors, considering:
 - Rank of the inspector and the judge
 - Degree of kinship and any other matters considered by the inspector
 - Selecting the cases subject to evaluation for each inspector.
 - Gathering the selected cases for evaluation and distributing them among the inspectors.
 - Requesting inspectors to provide their observations and recommendations on each case, and documenting them in pre-prepared evaluation report templates, and entered into the system.
- Reviewing the evaluations by the Chief Inspector, considering the observations and recommendations for the purpose of preparing future inspection plans.
- Submitting the evaluations to H.E. President of the Judicial Council.

***The most important condition in the criteria for evaluating judges is that the evaluation criteria should be known in advance.**

***The evaluation of judges' performance is conducted according to clear and announced criteria and principles that reflect transparency in the evaluation process.**

- Results of the evaluation must be well-documented for the purpose of using the evaluation and the data collected for their specific purposes.

- The inspection code shall not include specific guidelines on selecting the files that the inspectors audit and evaluate judges on their basis. These guidelines should be more precise to achieve the desired benefit. Improving the evaluation process is linked to developing standards for selecting the samples of the files to be audited.

- The current evaluation of public prosecutors shall not include any indicators to verify compliance with the instructions of the Attorney General. This should be added as a criterion when evaluating the public prosecutors.

Evaluating Judges' Performance

**Evaluating the Performance of
non-attested Judges Subject to
Evaluation**



**Evaluation to take place no
less than twice during the
judicial year**

**Evaluating the Performance of
attested Judges Subject to
Evaluation**

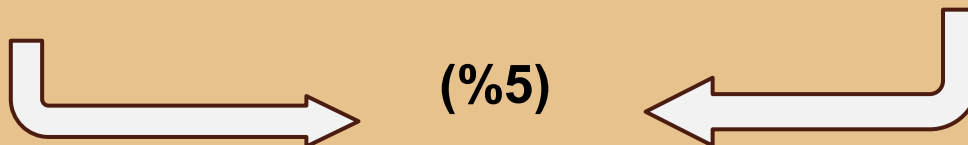


**Once a year, during the
judicial year**

Extracting seniority certificates for judges subject to annual evaluation from the electronic system of the Judicial Inspection department

Chief inspector shall distribute the judges, subject to evaluation, among the inspectors under an official letter for the purpose of auditing their work. This audit involves reviewing samples of resolved cases, with a minimum of fifteen cases chosen by the Chief Inspector. The inspectors are then provided with access to the electronic system, where they can view:

- 1- Percentage Score of the Annual Case Disposition Rate for Judges under inspection of **10%**.
- 2- The judge's direct superior opinion score for judges subject to inspection of **15%**.
- 3- Record of compliance with training courses
- 4- Record of disciplinary penalties for the evaluation year



The inspector receives an assignment letter for the evaluation process, which includes a table with the names of the judges to be evaluated, their workplaces, specialties, the percentage score for the case disposition rate, record of compliance with training courses, record of disciplinary penalties, and the judge's direct superior opinion score.



The inspector concerned shall visit the court to review sample cases or requests the samples (case files) to be brought to the Judicial Inspection department for study.



The inspector uploads the observations for each case from the evaluation sample onto the approved evaluation template of the Judicial Inspection Department, according to instructions in the form of marks on the computerized system.

The inspector includes the percentage score for the annual case disposition rate, and compliance score of the training courses, and adherence to the code of conduct for judges subject to evaluation on the approved evaluation template.



The evaluation score is approved by the inspector in charge



The inspector responsible for the evaluation shall write a detailed report outlining all observations noted during the review of the evaluation sample, along with the recommendations (such as suggesting training courses, transferring the judge, referring to early retirement, or retirement). The report shall also include an assessment of the judge's competence (Excellent, Very Good, Good, Average).

The inspector concerned shall print the written report and attach it to the sample form and the score of direct superior and then upload it to the computerized system of the annual performance evaluation

The written report is approved by the inspector responsible for the evaluation.

The reports and their attachments are handed over to the chief inspector for review.

The chief inspector reviews the evaluation reports, recommendations, and score sheets. After being discussed or approved, they are submitted to the President of the Judicial Council under an official letter, indicating the grades and rating/ (in confidential and sealed envelope)

**Here arises the following question:
Does the Chief Inspector have the authority to modify the judge's evaluation result?**

The President of the Judicial Council approves the written reports and scores

The written report, including the observations, case numbers of the inspection sample, recommendations, and evaluation score of the judge subject to assessment, shall be confidentially distributed.

The judge whose competency has been assessed as average is entitled to submit an objection to the President of the Judicial Council within fifteen days from the date of receiving a copy of the report. The President of the Judicial Council then forwards the objection along with a copy of the report to the Committee of Appeals.

President of the Judicial Council has the authority to refer the annual report of any judge to the Committee of Appeals for reconsideration. The committee is not allowed to depreciate the rating without notifying the concerned party and hearing their statements. The committee may instruct a review of the report, or refer it to another inspector, after consulting the inspector who prepared the disputed report to clarify the basis upon which the report was built.

Note:

Evaluation is conducted according to approved templates by the Judicial Council for the annual performance assessment of judges per each judicial position and specialty. Additionally, there is a specific template for the direct opinion of the judge's direct superior involved in the annual evaluation.

Secondly: Complaints

Mechanism for dealing with the complaints and the principles of investigation at the Judicial Inspection.

Complaints

Definition, Importance, and Types

A. Definition of Complaint:

Linguistically:

A complaint refers to expressing pain or discomfort.

Legally:

A written or verbal claim submitted, by an individual who considers themselves harmed by a crime or action, to the competent authorities.

***The complaint must be clear, written, directed against a natural person, and include specific and logical requests and objections. It should contain the complainant's signature, identity, address, phone number, the name and address of the judge complained against.**

***Complaints are not limited to judges; they can also be initiated against judicial assistants and court employees**

The legal procedures for judges facing disciplinary action must adhere to the provisions outlined in Articles 34 and 35 of the Judicial Independence Law. These include the right to defense, access to documents, hearing witnesses, the right to legal representation, the right to appeal, and ensuring respect for these rights during investigations and disciplinary hearings.

B- The Importance of Complaints in Enhancing the Role of the Judiciary and Upholding the Rule of Law

The complaints submitted by citizens are considered the main gateway through which the extent of judges' compliance with the requirements and duties of their judicial and ethical roles are verified.

The conduct of a judge holds significant importance both in their professional and personal life. Unlike other employees, a judge's conduct is scrutinized during and outside of work, as it ensures the preservation of the judiciary's dignity, independence, and protection against any form of interference. The Judicial Inspection Body must firmly stand against any interference in the judges' affairs, as such interferences would affect the proper functioning of justice and the integrity of society, undermining thereby the principle of judicial independence.

Therefore, interferences have undesirable consequences, generating feelings of resentment and distrust in the justice systems.

Therefore, it is incumbent upon citizens and the Judicial Inspection Department to uphold the reputation, dignity, and majesty of the judges' profession and to create suitable conditions for judges to work in. This position holds significant moral value for the judge and entails positive effects on determining the role of justice, bringing it closer to citizens, and in bracing the construction of a state based on order and law.

***Disciplinary systems (complaints) aim to ensure professional conduct according to ethical standards and to enhance trust in the judiciary based on objective criteria.**

Complaints can be categorized according to their type into:

- Complaints related to legal matters.**
- Complaints concerning procedural issues.**
- Complaints related to breaches of conduct or professional ethics.**
- Complaints related to human rights or gender equality, standards of fair trial, delays in proceedings, and failure to provide legal assistance according to the provisions of legal aid...**

C- Malicious complaints

If it is found by the Judicial Inspection Department, after verifying the validity of the complaint, that the complaint is malicious and was made with bad intentions, it is permissible to refer the complainant to the public prosecutor to pursue the complainant judicially. This is to preserve the dignity of the judiciary and the reputation of those who work in it.

Types of complaints

Types of complaints based on the source:

D- Types of complaints based on the source

1- Grievance complaint: This type of complaint is submitted directly to the President of the Judicial Council.

2- The Referral to Judicial Inspection: This type involves the referral by the President of the Judicial Council to judicial inspection for investigation into a specific matter based on an inspection visit conducted by the Judicial Inspection Department.

3- The Referral to Judicial Inspection: This type involves the referral by the President of the Judicial Council to judicial inspection for investigation into a specific matter based on a survey prepared by the Judicial Inspection Department.

The Jordanian Judicial Inspection legislator specifies a defined path for filing complaints against judges.

According to certain conditions, these complaints must be submitted directly to the President of the Judicial Council. The President has the authority to either retain the complaint or refer it to the Judicial Inspection Department for investigation

(Article 7 of the Judicial Inspection Code).



And here several questions may arise:

Q1: Does limiting the submission of complaints to the President of the Judicial Council affect the prestige and independence of the Judicial Inspection Department, or does it provide more immunity to judges?

Q2: If a complaint is submitted directly to the Judicial Inspection Department, can it accept it, or not allowed to do so?

Q3: If it was refused, should it be returned to the complainant or referred to the President of the Judicial Council for the necessary action?

Q4: Is it permissible to submit a complaint from parties not involved in the judicial process?

Secondly: Mechanism of Filing a Complaint

The complaint or petition is submitted to the President of the Judicial Council, who has the authority to either retain the complaint or refer it to the Chief Inspector of the civil courts under an official letter from the President of the Judicial Council for the sake of investigation, enclosed with the complaint and attachments if deemed necessary according to Article (4/e), Article (7/A), and Article (7/B) of the Judicial Inspection Code and its amendments.

(2)

Entering the complaint into the incoming system and assigning it a reference number



(1)

Receipt of the complaint or petition to the Chief Inspector.



(3)

Recording the complaint in the complaint system of the Judicial Inspection Department, placing it in a dedicated file, and assigning it a unique number in the Inspection Department

Note:

When referring the complaint to one or more inspectors, the following should be considered:

1- The inspector's rank should be higher than that of the judge subject to inspection, as per Article (3/d) of the Judicial Inspection Code.

2- Inspector shall refrain from reviewing the complaint if any of the incompetence conditions, or dismissal, provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure apply.

Article (7/b) of the Judicial Inspection Code.

(4)

The chief inspector reviews the complaint or refers it to one of the inspectors to investigate its contents.

(5)

The complaint file, along with all attachments, shall be handed over to the relevant inspector. When referring the complaint to one or more inspectors, the following must be considered:

1- Rank of the inspector must be higher than that of the judge subject to inspection, as per Article (3/d) of the Judicial Inspection Code.

2. Inspector shall refrain from considering the complaint if any of the incompetency cases, or rejection, stipulated in the Code of Civil Procedure apply. Article (7/b) of the Judicial Inspection Code.

It should be understood first that the Judicial Inspection Department is an independent body of the judicial institutions. Its mission and duty are to seek the truth, not to ensnare the respondent (judge), if it was not convinced of the judge's responsibility. Therefore, it should act like an honorable guardian within the bounds of justice and its rules of proof. The primary concern should not be to obtain a conviction against the judge, but rather to seek the truth.

Powers of the inspector to investigate complaints referred by the president of the council are stipulated in Article 9 of the Judicial Inspection Code.

Inspector, in order to uncover the truth, is empowered to do the following:

A- Utilize all investigative means to carry out his duties at the appropriate time and place.

B- Issue summon memos to witnesses, hear their testimonies, and report their travel expenses and the entity responsible for paying them.

C- Reviewing the file of any pending case, or obtaining copies of it, without transferring the case file to their office, ensuring it does not affect the consideration or progress of the case.

**All entities covered by the provisions of this code are required to execute the requests of the Judicial Inspection Department and provide the necessary facilitations to the inspectors to carry out their duties, under the penalty of responsibility
(Article 14 of the Judicial Inspection Code)**



And here several questions arise, most importantly:



Q3: What is required of the inspector during the investigation?

Q2: Is interrogating the respondent (judge) mandatory and necessary in all cases?

Q1: Does accessing or obtaining copies of a pending case file without transferring the case file to the inspector's office affect the neutrality and independence of the judge, and what is required of the inspector?

Answer to Question No. 2

***- In case of interrogating the respondent (judge), they must be provided with sufficient guarantees and informed of their rights, as well as given access to the entire file before the interrogation. They have the right to seek the assistance of a lawyer and to present any evidence they deem relevant.
(Article 7/C of the code)**

«6»

Initiating the investigation procedures, gathering evidence, hearing witnesses, and interrogating the judge if necessary.

Inspector must consider the following when starting the investigation:

- 1- If the complaint relates to the adjournment of a case under consideration, the inspector may review the file from this perspective and prepare a report accordingly. (Article 8/A of the Judicial Inspection Code)**
- 2- If the complaint pertains to the personal conduct of the judge, administrative actions, or any other matter, the inspector shall conduct the investigation and express their opinion in a report submitted to the president through the chief inspector. (Article 8/B of the Judicial Inspection Code)**
- 3- Judge shall have the right to review all investigation documents before being interrogated by the inspector. They also have the right to seek legal counsel and provide any necessary evidence to support their statements. (Article 7/C of the Judicial Inspection Code)**

In order to enhance the transparency of the judicial inspection department in investigations and in carrying out this task, and to ensure the professionalism of the inspectors:

Disciplinary investigation procedures must be conducted according to the highest standards of respect for the rights and fundamental freedoms. This ensures the confidence of litigants in the judiciary and enables the accountability of individuals involved in running the public justice.

(7)

Upon completion of the investigation, the inspector concerned shall prepare a detailed report on the investigation procedures along with recommendations.

(Article 9/A of the Judicial Inspection Code)

When the investigation with the judge against whom the complaint was made is concluded, the inspector shall submit the documents to the Chief Inspector along with one of the following recommendations:

A. Recommendation of issuing an assignment to the Council to refer the judge to the disciplinary council.

B. Recommendation of issuing an assignment to the President to impose a warning penalty on the judge complained against.

C- If it appeared to the inspector that the complaint was made against the judge maliciously or with ill intent, the documents shall be submitted to the Chief Inspector for referral to the competent public prosecutor for further judicial pursuit in accordance with the rules. (Article 12 of the Judicial Inspection Code)



D. Recommendation of issuing a referral to the Council to keep the documents in any of the following cases:

- 1. If the judge submitted his resignation to the Council, or requested to be referred to retirement or early retirement.**
- 2. If more than three months have passed since the complaint was registered without any follow-up from the complainant.**
- 3. If it was proven to the inspector that the judge did not commit any violations warranting disciplinary action.**
- 4. If it was proven to the inspector that the allegations against the judge were untrue, or there was insufficient evidence to support them.**

(8)

The report prepared by the inspector who conducted the investigation, along with all the minutes and attachments, shall be submitted to the Chief Inspector for review.

According to Article 10 of the Judicial Inspection code



(9)

The chief inspector shall review the investigation file and the report prepared by the relevant inspector

And here the following question arises:

Is the opinion and recommendation of the inspector, who conducted the investigation in the case, not binding on the chief inspector, or the chief inspector might have the authority to offer a different recommendation?

(10)

Chief inspector shall submit the report on the complaint to H.E. the President of the Judicial Council under an official letter, including the recommendations and findings, in a (sealed and confidential envelope).



Chief inspector shall be notified of any disciplinary actions or written warnings issued against the judge who was complained against, according to Article No. 13 of the Judicial Inspection Code.

The recommendations regarding the complaints, after being investigated, and drafting the report shall be as follows:



**The recommendations and assignments with the
Judicial Inspection Department regarding the
complaints**

**Instruction to archive the documents in case of
no violation**

**Instruction to issue a warning penalty in the
presence of a violation warranting that**

**Instruction to impose disciplinary action and
refer the judge to the disciplinary council in
the presence of a violation warranting that**

Role of the judicial inspection in decisions issued by the Judicial Council

Judicial inspection plays a significant role in the decisions issued by the Judicial Council, most importantly:

- **Warning**: president of the Judicial Council, on his own, or upon the recommendation of the Chief Inspector or the responsible President of the court, may have the right to issue a written warning to any judge who violated his duties or service obligations. This warning shall be issued after the judge has been questioned in writing, and kept in the judge's confidential file, ensuring all defense guarantees are respected (Article 27 of the Judicial Independence Law).

- **Termination of the judge service**: The Judicial Council, based on a recommendation by the President, may have the authority to terminate the service of any judge who has not completed the retirement or early retirement period for being incompetent. This decision is made if the judge's annual report issued by the inspectors for two consecutive years was less than satisfactory (Article 15/A of the Judicial Independence Law).

- Promotion:

Judges are promoted from one rank to a higher one based on merit and competence, as assessed by the Council and the reports of inspectors given about them and against their actual work. Disciplinary penalties imposed on them are also taken into account. In case of equality in rank, seniority of the judge prevails. Promotion to the highest rank is usually accompanied by a royal decree (Article 18/A of the Judicial Independence Law).

Upon completing the investigation, the inspector should submit the documents to the chief inspector along with one of the following recommendations or suggestions:

A- Recommendation of issuing a directive to the council to refer the judge to the disciplinary council.

Here the following question arises:

When the judge is referred to the Disciplinary Council?

***It is necessary to observe Article 36 of the Judicial Independence Law, which defines the actions that constitute a disciplinary offence to which the judge is punishable. These include breaches of professional duties, violations of honor, dignity, or integrity, and among them violations of the Code of Judicial Conduct, Articles 16, 26, 8, and 21.**

Article 36 of the Judicial Independence Law states as follows:

A- Any breach of professional duties, and any act that affects honor, dignity, or integrity shall constitute an offence to which the judge shall be subject to disciplinary punishment.

B- Breach of professional duties includes delaying of judgment, failure to set a date for notifying the judgment, failure to distinguish between litigants, disclosure of deliberations, absence without excuse, non-compliance with the working hours and violating the Code of Judicial Conduct.

As well as Articles (4-11 of the Code of Judicial Conduct) which specify the principles that judges must consider and which laid the foundation of (the principles of independence, integrity, equality, neutrality, propriety, public appearance, competence, diligence, handling of social media, and media).

General provisions related to complaints



Investigations and recommendations at the Judicial Inspection Department are confidential, and not accessible to anyone

The outcomes of complaints and studies related to resolved cases will not affect the judgments issued in such cases.

If it became apparent to the judicial inspection that the complaint is malicious or made in bad faith, the documents shall be referred to the relevant attorney general for judicial prosecution.

Q. is it permissible to inform the complainant of the outcome of their complaint if it was turned down?

Thirdly: Inspection Rounds over Courts and Public Prosecution Offices



The importance of inspection visits and their expected results:

***Despite the inspection visits are not being the top priority for the Judicial Inspection Department compared to assessment,** yet through field visits to the courts, the Judicial Inspection department monitors the courts' operations and the conditions under which judges are working. It also verifies the extent to which the courts (judges and staff) adhere to their duties and do not violate their obligations, by checking the records and applications submitted, and compiling periodic reports in this respect for further follow-up.

Types of Inspection Visits:

Inspection visits can be categorized based on their purpose, into three types:

- 1- Pre-arranged inspection visits.**
- 2- Surprise inspection visits.**
- 3- Inspection visits in response to complaints.**

1- Pre-Arranged Inspection Visits

***Visiting the court to examine the state of affairs**

***Visiting the court to meet with judges and inform them about the feedback**

2- Surprise Inspection Visits

- **Court visit for monitoring the work progress and law enforcement:**
- **Court visit based on specific information:** In response to the presence of potential issue in a particular area. This may include reviewing recently settled cases, examining draft judgments, and identifying the individuals responsible for writing these drafts or the award.



3- Inspection visits in response to complaints

- Visit the court based on a complaint or request to assess the state of affairs.**



The Chief Inspector assigns inspectors under an official letter to conduct visits to the courts and public prosecution offices. The purpose and type of the visit are to be specified, and they are tasked with preparing the necessary report along with recommendations.

The assignment letter shall be handed over to the relevant inspector to review the tasks intended by the visit

Chief inspector prepares and organizes the visit according to its type and required mission, and whether it's:

- A regular (scheduled) visit**
- An unscheduled visit**
- A surprise visit**

List of tasks related to the visit and that have to be prepared:

- 1- Reviewing previous reports and recommendations related to the court under inspection.**
- 2- Reviewing past and current complaints against the judges in the court and their outcomes.**
- 3- Examining the court in terms of the:**
 - number of pending cases.**
 - number of registered cases awaiting hearing.**
 - number of cases facing challenges.**
 - number of cases with pending verdicts.**
 - number of notifications in criminal and civil cases.**

**Details of disciplinary matters at the court to be visited
regarding the:**

- number of complaints filed.**
- number of complaints archived.**
- number of complaints reviewed.**
- number of judges subjected to disciplinary actions.**
- nature of disciplinary actions taken against each judge.**

Inspector shall visit the court or the public prosecutor's office according to the task assigned to him by the chief inspector to take the notes related to the task assigned.



Inspector shall prepare a detailed report that includes all observations according to the task of the visit, along with the necessary recommendations.

The inspector conducting the visit shall submit a visit report to the chief inspector for examining the report and recommendations

Chief inspector shall submit the report prepared by the inspector, who conducted the visit, to the President of the Judicial Council under an official letter for consideration, after discussing it with the relevant inspector.

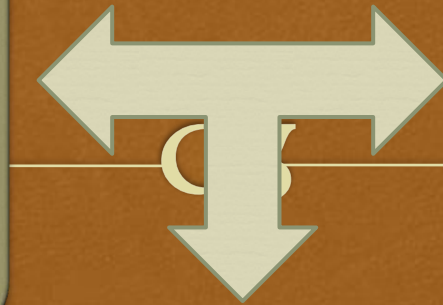
Results of the inspection visit

1- No violations were observed

2- Violations related to the purpose of visit were observed

In case violations were observed during the visit

Referring to the report of the Judicial Inspection Department regarding the visit conducted to investigate into the detected violations.



Issuance of circulars by the President of the Judicial Council regarding recurrent violations

Providing the Judicial Institute with the recurring observations during the visit to be considered when preparing the training programs.

Activating judicial inspection of the courts necessarily requires regulating the relationship between the judicial inspection and the Ministry of Justice.

It also involves organizing the aspects of cooperation and information exchange to identify administrative issues and develop the appropriate solutions for ensuring smooth operation in the courts.

Note:

All procedures related to inspection visits and inspection reports are digitized within the Jordanian Judicial Inspection Department to facilitate the tasks of the judicial inspection body when conducting subsequent visits and following up on recommendations from previous reports, if any.

Fourthly: Surveys



Surveys come in two types



The second type involves the situations where the Judicial Inspection Department receives a report of a legal or procedural violation. An investigation is then conducted, and a report is submitted to the President of the Judicial Council, accompanied by a survey of the findings.

The first type is about grievances or feedback submitted to the President of the Judicial Council, which are referred to the Judicial Inspection Department to give opinion.

**Firstly, receiving grievance petition or feedback addressed to the
Judicial Council president.**

**A- Grievances or observations are addressed to the Judicial
Council**

**B- Petition or observations are referred from the President of
the Judicial Council to the Chief Inspector at the civil courts
under an official letter enclosed with attachments.**

**C- Receiving the petition and its attachments, if any, by the Chief
Inspector**

D- Letter of the judicial council president, and its attachments, are registered and assigned a specific number in the registers of incoming surveys with the Judicial Inspection Department.

D- Chief Inspector shall review the request, or refers it, to one inspector or more to verify its content.

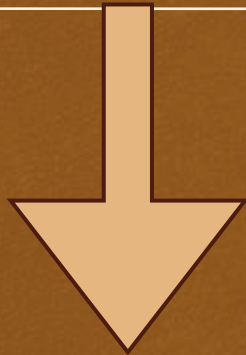
E- The file, along with all attachments, shall be handed over to the relevant inspector for reviewing, and studying the current situation.

F- Inspector shall prepare a detailed survey report after examining the file, indicating the integrity of the procedures or any violations found regarding its contents.

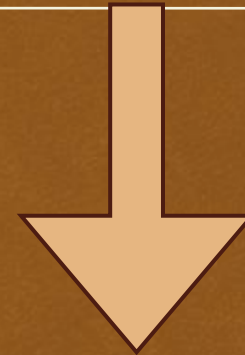
C- Survey report and all its attachments shall be handed over to the Chief Inspector for review.

G- Survey report prepared by the relevant inspector, along with all its attachments, shall be submitted to the President of the Judicial Council under an official letter for review after the Chief Inspector has reviewed it. The letter is marked as "Secret and Confidential" for the President's perusal and for taking the appropriate action.

Results of surveys with the President of the Judicial Council



Registering a complaint and referring it to the Judicial Inspection Department for investigation in case of any violations.



Keeping the records in case of no violations.

In conclusion,
we ask Allah Almighty that this document would contribute to improving the performance of the judicial inspection departments, enhancing thereby the quality and efficiency of judicial work in the courts. Drawing inspiration from the directives of the leadership of this country, which illuminate our path towards development and modernization, under the ambitious vision of the Kingdom led by the leader of the rise and the pilot of development His Majesty King Abdullah II – and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hussein, may Allah protect them. And translating the leadership directives practically in the judiciary sector. May Allah guide our steps, facilitate the realization of hopes and aspirations. Allah is the arbiter of success, and may peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad and his family and companions.