

JUDICIAL EDUCATION AND THE SOCIAL FUNCTION OF THE JUDICIARY: TRAINING OF MAGISTRATES AND CIVIL SERVERS FOR EFFECTIVE JURISDICTIONAL PERFORMANCE

Jadir Alves de Oliveira

Attending Masters Degree on the Post Graduation Program in Judicial Assistance and Human Rights (PPGPJDH), from Tocantins Federal University (UFT) and School of Judges from Tocantins (ESMAT). Judicial Power server - coordinator of the Servers Training Core (NUCAS), at School of Judges (ESMAT), of Justice Court from Tocantins (TJ/TO). jadiroliveira@gmail.com

Patrícia Medina

Pedagogue and Law Graduate. Master in Educational Systems Administration. Doctor in Education: Culture and Educational Processes. Professor at Tocantins Federal University Foundation (UFT), bounded to the Collegiate of the Pedagogy Course and to the Post Graduation Program in Judicial Assistance and Human Rights (PPGPJDH), from the Federal University from Tocantins (UFT) and School of Judges (ESMAT). patriciamedina@uft.edu.br

Gustavo Paschoal Teixeira de Castro Oliveira

Doctor in International Relations Law, from Brasília University Center (Uniceub). Master in Law, Constitution and Process, from Ribeirão Preto University (UNAERP), Specialist in Civil Law and Civil Procedural Law, from Franca University (UNIFRAN). Professor at Federal University Foundation (UFT) and School of Judges from Tocantins (ESMAT).

Introduction

The access to the justice is something indispensable to any human being. Such situation can occur by several ways, in different levels and opportunities. It is found, among those, the access to the justice by the Judicial Power. Numerous legal documents help on that way. For this purpose, the search results elicit international negotiations devices (Human Rights Universal Declaration and Human Rights American Convention/San Jose Pact from Costa Rica), from which Brazil is signatory, as well as internal normatives (Brazilian Federal Constitution from Brazil and Civil Process Code). It has as an intention to show how the access to the justice (human and fundamental right), by the Judicial, is treated by such rules and how the responsibility is given to such Power.

A situation that deserves a focus in the whole process now showed is the educational one. It is important to point out that training, qualification and magistrates' improvement and servers that have essential importance for the effective access to the justice, by the Judicial Power. The recent study, that begins, will treat about the issue, by the presentation of correlated directives to the theme, sent by the National Justice Counselor (CNJ) and by the National Formation and Improvement Magistrates School (ENFAM). To allow envisioning concrete circumstances in relation to the formation of involved people, data will be presented in relation to the actuation of the School of Judges (ESMAT), in the period between January 2016 and June 2018.

By exploratory research, using the deductive method and quantitative and qualitative approach, the current research sought responding to the following question: In what way educational issues help in the access to the justice, by the Judicial Power? For that, it also used indirect technique, when it analyzed doctrine from the areas of Education and Law, as well as legislations and pertinent rules.

I. ABOUT THE ACCESS TO THE JUSTICE AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT TO ALL CITIZENS

The access to the justice is something inherent to all human beings. There is no how speaking about effective implantation of the democracy and human rights without the real possibility of any person and, when it is necessary, draw itself on any support from the Judicial Power so that it can ensure sullied right, or that is in the imminence or possibility of occurring. It is about an ensured subject on international negotiations, on the native Constitutional Diploma itself and on pertinent legislations. The thematic is inserted on the list of human and fundamental rights.

It will look for, from now on, making about how the access to the justice is backed in internal and international scope, so, that way, understand the normative value given to such guarantee.

I.1 ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES AND THE NATIVE NORMATIVE SYSTEM

A difficult and hard task of comprehension about what becomes to be human rights. Several situations must be taken into account for the understanding of that only two words expression, but with an important meaning for all the humanity: morality, values, culture, ethics, temporal and spacial dimension, beliefs, finally, a vast range of situations that, at the end, give numerous possibilities and meanings.

Some documents were generated after exhaustive analysis of such variables. Among them there are treaties coming from movements of international repercussion about rights considered as indispensable to all citizens, like the Declaration of Independence of the North-American Colonies (1776), Declaration of Man and Citizen Rights (1789), and Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). About that, it is important to emphasize that it is about an international document that searches to point directions in an universal scope, in relation to the rights of all human beings, in a posterior period to the Second Big War on the XX Century. Some notes will be necessary in relation to some devices about such Treaty of an international scope, in relation to the access to the justice.

The preamble itself brings the following consideration: “the dignity recognition inherent to all the members of the human family and of its equal and inalienable rights is the liberty foundation, the justice and the peace in the world”. It is about structuring rights (human dignity, liberty, justice and peace), seen as fundamental in any society. According to Hunt (2009), they are considered as “auto evident truths” (p. 13), in other words, there is no how to deny that such rights are indispensable to try reaching the nearest to the *arethé*, in other words, to the virtue (BITTAR, 2016).

Two devices warn in relation to the access to the justice. It tells the 7th article that “everybody is equal in front of the law and has rights, without distinction, to the same protection from the law. Everybody has the right to the same protection against any discrimination that violates the current Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination”.

Pay attention to the introductory part of such device, that is versed about equality and protection in front of the law. Note about the importance of such sources (taken as, for the Roman Germanic, as the major source of right) in relation to the judicial assistance on the part of magistrates. It is implied, therefore, that such precept comes bringing more security with the proper access to the justice, when it is necessary.

The 8th article takes care of the theme on a more direct way: “Every human being has the right to receive from the national competent courts effective remedies for the acts that violate the fundamental rights that are recognized by the constitution or by law”. Add to the disposed on the 10th article: “Every human being has the right, in total equality, to a public and fair audience by an independent and impartial court, to decide about its rights and duties or by the foundation of any criminal accusation against him”. Then, it is verified that the Declaration, from 1948, brings on its text apparatus that ensures the possibility of access to the justice by the possibility of conflicts resolution request by the Judicial Power, whether in international or internal scope.

In relation to the Human Rights Interamerican System, it is important to mention the Human Rights American Convention (San Jose Pact from Costa Rica) from which Brazil is signatory, since September 25th 1992, specifically in relation to the 8th article:

Every person will have the right of being listened, with the proper guarantees and on a reasonable time, by a judge or a competent Court, independent and impartial, before established by law, in determination of any penal accusation raised against it, or in determination of its rights and civil, occupational, fiscal character obligations, or any other nature. (translated by us)

High importance treaty: the biggest of all that compose the legal diploma group of the Human Rights Interamerican System (COUTO; ROSSINI, 2016). The situations above showed also are present on native legal devices.

Brazilian Federal Constitution, from 1988, on its preamble, establishes the justice as one of the “supreme values of a fraternal, pluralist, without prejudices, founded in social harmony” and “with the pacific solution of controversies”. The 5th article brings, among others, in the list of the showed fundamental rights, guarantees linked to the access to the justice, as: appreciation, by the Judicial Power, of injury or right threat (XXXV), judgment seal or exception court (XXXVII), due to a legal process (LIV), contradictory and a broad defense (LV), *habeas corpus* (LXVII), security warrant (LXIX, LXX), injunction warrant (LXXI), *habeas data* (LXXII), popular action (LXXIII), judicial assistance to the hiposufficient (LXXIV), a fair duration of the process in the judicial and administrative scope (LXXVIII). Emphasize the constitutional device related to the Judicial Power as well (articles 92 to 126), that, in a direct or indirect way, speak about the theme in question.

The number 13.105 law, from March 16th 2015, that institutes the New Civil Process Code, brings pertaining devices to the subject, as articles 26, 11 and 319, paragraph 3rd. Emphasize that the referred rule is about procedural and methodological issues in terms of the access to the justice, on a systemic way (knowledge, execution, resources, special procedures, among others).

It is verified that, then, the access to the justice is founded both in internal (by fundamental guarantees) and international scope (by human rights treaties). It will seek, from the present moment, bring to the surface, information about human rights realization by the services provision on the part of the State with the citizen by the Judicial Power.

I.2 ABOUT THE JUDICIAL POWER AND THE JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE: GUARANTEE OF THE HUMAN RIGHT REALIZABILITY TO THE ACCESS TO THE JUSTICE

Among the Power delegations, is the Judicial, that has by scope, among others, say “the right (because it is the *jurisdictio* sense, jurisdiction, of *jus* (law) and *dicere* (say) from where it comes the term), in concrete cases” (FERREIRA FILHO, 1994, p.3).

You cannot reduce the jurisdiction to the judicial function. Impossible, facing the societies complexity and the own Power want to limitate its functions. That is how, besides “saying the law”, it forms, in function of the Judicial Power the laws constitutionality, as well. But it is not just it. The autogovernment function is, in my view, the one best define what is expected from a Judicial Power in a permanent change world and that requires from its functionality and structure an objective operation, clear and committed with the transformations. (...) In conclusion, it can be affirmed that, today, the 3 Judicial functions are recognized universally: conflicts decision, constitutionality control and autogovernment (PACHÁ, ONLINE, p. 18). (translated by us)

Besides all the situations already listed on a previous subsection (constitutional guarantees of the process and to the access to the justice), the Judicial Power, on the last decades, presented new tools and access possibilities and of conflicts resolutions, as the Special Courts (instituted by the number 9.099 Law, from September 26th, 1995): changes brought by the Constitutional Amendment number 45, from December 30th, 2004;¹ Judicial Politics for the Conflicts Resolution by the Mediation and Conciliation,^{2 3} among others. It is verified, then, a movement both on the part of the Legislative and the Judicial to ensure all the people the proper access to the justice.

It is noticed that the Judicial Power plays a very important function in relation to the access to the justice (MOREIRA; SOARES, 2016), being this right considered by Cappelletti as “the fundamental requirement - the most basic of the human rights - of a modern and equal judicial system that intends to guarantee (...) the rights of all” (1988, p.12).

It is expected from the Judicial, by the magistrates and servers actuation, a fair judicial assistance, effective, that is agreeable with all devices catalogued above, internal and international (properly internalized around Brazil).

Important situation, that is part of all the showed problem - is about how the Judicial Power can propose better conditions of access to the justice, as well as the proper judicial assistance according to what the human rights require -, it is the necessity of training and updating of all that is playing functions on the referred Power delegation, in other words, of an importance of educational process training by all the magistrates and servers, for the proper execution that requests the Judicial social function with those ones that search for it. It is necessary that all is in constant learning and improvement in order to better understand the expectations, dilemmas and presented social problems.

2. JUDICIAL EDUCATION AS A FACILITATOR INSTRUMENT TO THE ACCESS TO THE JUSTICE

It was verified that, until the present moment, the importance of the Judicial Power with the access to the justice of all that takes help from it, whether because of preventive issues or because of violations to rights already occurred. For an effective judicial assistance, they are important, among other offers on the part of the Judicial with magistrates and servers, training and improvement actions by corporative institutions.

The section that now begins will be treated in two different moments: it will search, at first, to speak about the National Council of Justice (CNJ), as well as about the National Formation School and Magistrates Improvement (ENFAM). Later, in its own subsection, it will treat on how the School of Judges (ESMAT), in a two year period 2016-2017, treated the magistrates and servers training for an effective judicial assistance, considering the requested by human rights, in order to its social function compliance.

¹ “(i) reasonable process duration; (ii) proportionality among the number of judges in the judicial unity and the effective judicial demand and the respective population; (iii) continuous operation of the judicial activity; (iv) immediate distribution of the processes in all the jurisdiction levels; and (v) institution of the National Council of Justice”. (RIBEIRO, 2008, p. 473-474)

² See Resolution number 125, from 2010, Recommendation number 50, from 2014, and decree number 24, from 2014, from the National Council of Justice (CNJ). Available in: <<http://www.cnj.jus.br/programas-e-acoef/conciliacao-e-mediacao-portal-daconciliacao/legislacao>>. Access on May 3rd, 2018.

³ Treated situation on the New Code of Civil Process (Law number 13.105 from 2015, on the articles 3rd, p. 3, 165 and 175).

2.1 MAGISTRATES AND SERVERS FORMATION: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE (CNJ) AND NATIONAL FORMATION AND IMPROVEMENT MAGISTRATES SCHOOL GUIDELINES (ENFAM)

The continuous formation of magistrates and servers is something indispensable for the proper judicial assistance. The judicial sciences request constant improvement and updating, since they are searching for monitoring the social demands. Those, in turn, are in constant change.

The current research, from now on, will present guidelines from two institutions linked to the Brazilian Judicial Power that - direct or indirectly - will treat about the formation and education process of magistrates and servers: the National Council of Justice (CNJ) and the National Formation and Improvement Magistrates School (ENFAM).

2.1.1 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE (CNJ)

The National Council of Justice is “a public institution that aims to improve the work of the Brazilian judicial system, especially in terms of the control and to the procedural and administrative transparency” (CNJ, online). Mister it makes, with respect to the approached subject, servers and magistrates formation and access to the justice, reference to the following guidelines: Resolution number 111, from April 6th, 2010; Resolution number 159, from November 12th, 2012; Resolution number 192, from May 8th, 2014.

The Resolution number 111 from 2010, has as a purpose establish the Formation and Improvement Center of the Judicial Power Servers (CEAJud). It brings, on its considerations, notes about the creation necessity of a Servers Training Center; compliance of traced goals before on the Resolution number 70, from March 18th, 2009; standardization and agility on bureaucratic procedures, among others (CNJ, online). It is about a guideline that searches for the implementation of necessary actions for a promotion of a servers’ corporative education from the Judicial Power.

For a corporative education, it is understood that, that one which process of learning where it is coordinated the people management integrated to the knowledge management guided to the long term strategy of an organization (SANTOS, 2007). It is about much more than training or qualifying the human resources, of a planned and coherent articulation from the organizational and individual competences to the current and future circumstances of an organization (MEDINA, p. 2.011).

The Resolution number 159, from 2012, has as in its scope disposes about financial and administrative guidelines for the formation of the Judicial Power magistrates and servers” (CNJ, online). Such Resolution makes a reference, on its article 2nd, to Enfam, specifically in relation to its competence for “implementing the official courses for the entry, the initial formation and the improvement of magistrates and servers, as well as the Judicial Schools and the Magistrate, those past two when in delegate actuation” (CNJ, online).

The Resolution number 192, from 2014, “Disposes about the National Politics of Formation and Improvement of the Judicial Power servers” (CNJ, online). It brings, on its body, definitions (art. 2nd), Principles and Goals (arts. 3rd and 4th); Panorama about “Formation and Improvement of the Judicial Power Servers” (arts. 5th to 12th); “Evaluation and Incentive to the Servers (arts. 13 to 16) (CNJ, online). It is emphasized that what is found provided on the article 6th:

Art. 6th The formation and the improvement of the Judicial Power servers will be developed in the following modes:

I - initial formation;

II - continuous formation;

Par. 1st - The initial formation is referred to the development of the necessary competences inherent to the units’ attributions.

Par. 2nd - The continuous formation is referred to the development of the necessary competences over the server’s functional life and it includes:

I - technical reason educational, managerial and compartmental issues;

II - multipliers formation; and

III - lato and stricto sensu post graduation programs

It is highlighted, in relation to the article presented above, the continuous formation, because that one will be treated, with more details, on the posterior subsection, specifically in relation to the Formation, Training and Improvement courses offered by Esmat, in the two year period - 2016 - 2017.

2.1.2 NATIONAL FORMATION AND IMPROVEMENT MAGISTRATES SCHOOL (ENFAM)

Enfam is “an agency of Brazilian magistrates formation. It is up to it to regulate, authorize and supervise the courses for entry, perpetuity and career promotion (ENFAM, online). It is about an institution created by the Constitutional Amendment number 45, from December 30th 2004, with guidelines that converge with the provisions of Resolution National Council of Justice number 159, from 2012 (mentioned above). Emphasis on the Resolution number 2, from June 8th 2016, that “disposes about the programs for formation and the improvement of magistrates and regulates the official courses for the entry, the initial formation and the improvement of magistrates and trainers” (ENFAM, online). The normative in question mentions the article 105, unique paragraph, I (localization and functioning of Enfam),⁴ and the article 93, II, “c” (utilization by frequency and content in courses for the magistrates’ career promotions);⁵ both from the Federal Constitution, 1988. It is about a wide Resolution, composed by seventy one articles, more annexes (I - a minimum programmatic content for the entry course in the career of magistrate; II - a minimum programmatic content for the initial formation course; III - a minimum programmatic content for official courses of perpetual magistrates improvement. Emphasis for the article 4th content:

Art. 4th The formation and improvement of the magistrates must occur by the following programs:

- I - Initial Formation;
- II - Continuous Formation;
- III - Trainers Formation.

It is made, here, the same observation performed with the article 6th of the Resolution of the National Council of Justice number 192, from 2014, referred to the continuous formation from Esmat: it will be treated in detail in posterior subsection, referred to the two year period 2016-2017.

It is understood, so, that both institutions (CNJ and ENFAM) bring national guidelines with the magistrates and servers of the Judicial Power, on the whole. It is said, however, about the responsibility and competence of each statual Judicial Power, in relation to the formation and training of its staff. It will be presented in the subsequent subsection, by a quantitative and qualitative approach, data referred to the School of Judges (ESMAT), on a period between January - 2016 to December - 2017. Such data benefit with educational issues with the magistrates and servers, having the purpose the improvement on the judicial assistance.

2.2 SCHOOL OF JUDGES (ESMAT): ABOUT THE PERFORMED ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF THE TRAINING OF MAGISTRATES AND SERVERS IN ORDER TO THE REALIZATION OF JUSTICE ACCESS HUMAN RIGHT

Esmat is “an agency of the Justice Court of Tocantins, with its head office in the capital Palmas and coverage in the whole State, it has as a purpose the formation and improvement of magistrates and servers as essential elements to the improvement of the judicial assistance” (ESMAT, online). Created by the Resolution number 005, from 1998, of the Justice Court of Tocantins (TJ/TO), it has as goals:

to provide ways for the specialization, initialization, improvement and magistrates and servers updating to the power exercise and judicial function; to encourage the scientific research and the judicial debate about relevant themes, in order to cooperate for the Law Science development, to the judicial system improvement, whether in preparation, interpretation or application of the laws and presentation of legislation improvement projects; to encourage the justice exercise, the reinforcement of the human solidarity, the comprehension and rights and duties promotion; to provide to the academic world and the society in general, access to the judicial system knowledge as a way of improving the society and prevent conflicts; to propitiate the citizenry realization by the scientific research and studies improvement in search of respect and reinforcement of the human person fundamental rights (ESMAT, online). (translated by us)

⁴ Art. 105. It competes to the Superior Court of Justice:

(...) Single Paragraph. It will work along with the Superior Court of Justice:

I - The National School of Magistrates Formation and Improvement, being it, among other functions, who regulates the official courses for the career entry and promotion.

⁵ Art. 93. Complementary Law, with the Supreme Federal Court, will dispose about the Judiciary Statute, observed on the following principles:

(...)

II - promotion from entrance to entrance, alternately, by merit and antiquity, respected the following rules:

(...)

c) Merit measurement according to the performance and by the objective productivity and promptness criteria in the exercise of jurisdiction and by the frequency and use in official courses or recognized of improvement.

It is determined, so, that Esmat provides, to magistrates and servers conditions for proper formation, training and improvement, converging, thus, with the National Council of Justice guidelines and the National School of Magistrates Formation and Improvement itself, presented previously. It seeks, then, to contribute with the betterment of the judicial assistance and with the access to the justice, on the part of the Judicial Power of Tocantins. It has as a Mission "to form and improve magistrates and servers in search of good practices and the judicial assistance excellence" (ESMAT, online). It brings, as values: "ethics, morality, culture, respect, urbanity, study and work dedication, responsibility" (ESMAT, online).

Stand out, here, the following: ethics, respect, urbanity, responsibility. Such values respond to the requested by Jonas, in principle of the ethical responsibility: "The general rule present here is: what is good now for the man, as being personal and public, will also be in the future; that's why, the best preparation for the future is in the good side of the current situation, which internal properties promise to perpetuate itself" (2006, p. 210). Jonas, on his Responsibility Principle, states that all the people are responsible for their conduct with others not only in the present moment; it still points the traditional ethics also to the future. All the actions are enmeshed (JONAS, 2006).

Then, Esmat helps the Justice Court of Tocantins in relation to its responsibility with the proper access to the justice of the jurisdictional, by the formation processes with magistrates and servers. Such situation is possible by the judicial education promoted by the referred school.

According to Armytage, "the judicial education goal is improving the Justice quality, developing the judges professional competence" (ARMYTAGE, 2018, online, p. 3). From now on, data referred to the magistrates and servers formation. For this purpose, it will be presented the systematization of data related to courses offer in the period between January - 2016 to June - 2018. It is found, on the 1st figure, training and improvement courses offered by Esmat, in the two year period 2016 - 2017.

It is determined, by the express quantitative, that Esmat has helped the Judicial Power of Tocantins, in the two year period 2016 - 2017, with the formation, training and improvement of magistrates and servers, in a total of 1336 people, and that such people are in constant contact with the jurisdictional, whether by essential-activities or main-activities.

It was verified that some specific courses treated directly about the Judicial contact with people, as " Excellence in Public Service", "Access Colloquium to the Justice and Rights Custody"(both occurred in 2016), and "Service to the Public in Public Service" (occurred in 2017).

In relation to the year of 2018, the following courses were already offered:

It is also verified, the direction of the offered courses with the access to the justice issue, whether in a more direct way (for example, the Management, People and Judicial Management, and Foundations of the Judicial Decisions), or not so latent ("Pedagogic of the Distance Learning, Mentoring and Content Elaboration" and "New Code of Point-to-point Summarized Civil Process"), mas with efficiency with the access to the Justice.

Finally, the *Stricto Sensu* Post Program (Post Graduation Program in Judicial Assistance and Human Rights (PPGPJDH), offered together with Federal University of Tocantins (UFT). It is about a Professional Master that has as a purpose "qualifies, even more, the professionals acting on judicial assistance and exercises their activities in the State of Tocantins" (UFT, online). The referred Program has started its activities in the beginning of 2013 and it is already on its VI group. They offer, annually, 25 vacancies, disposed according to what follows: 15 vacancies for server and magistrates from the Judicial Power of Tocantins; 5 vacancies for professionals that act on the Justice System.

The Interdisciplinary Professional Master with two research lines: "Effectives on Judicial Decisions and Human Rights" (line I) and "Jurisdiction Instruments, Access to the Justice and Human Rights" (UFT, online). Until now, it has formed the quantitative of 79 masters, being 28 magistrates, 24 Judicial Power servers, 2 professor and servers from UFT, and 20 professionals.

In the face of the exposed, it is realized Esmat importance with the formation not only of magistrates and servers, but also of a relevant quantity of professionals from the Justice System of Tocantins.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The research concerned managed treating about how the judicial learning contributes to the proper access to the justice, considering the judicial assistance as a way to be analyzed.

It was verified that, among several ways of access to the justice, it is for the Judicial important emphasis, considering its own purposes of such Power. Magistrates and servers occupy relevant functions with the worked theme. Expectations and social changes make that the improvement with the right judicial assistance be constant. Then, guidelines about the formation, training and improvement were released.

It was about normatives sent by the National Council of Justice (Resolution number 111, from April 6th, 2010, Resolution number 159, from November 12th, 2012; Resolution number 192, from May 8th, 2014), as well as by the National School of Magistrates Formation and Improvement (Resolution number 2, from June 8th, 2016).

In a purpose of verifying more concreteness in relation to the theme, the research has become to speak and analyze courses offered by Esmat, to understand how such school impacts in relation to the access to the justice in Tocantins territory. It was determined the quantitative (universe) of 211 courses (82 in 2016; 86 in 2017; and 43 until June 2018). It sought to demonstrate, by charts, a quantitative of 25 courses that, in total, correspond to 11,85% from what was offered. It was verified, by data, the

existence of training, improvement courses, as well as Lato and Stricto Sensu Programs, that last one developed together with Federal University of Tocantins, already on its sixth year of functioning.

It was verified that Esmat, in a period between January 2016 and June 2018, helped the Judicial Power with the formation, training and improvement of 1.765 people, properly entered in the presented courses on the Charts numbers 1 and 2. It is surmised that, thus, the importance of agents formation by the judicial education, in order to help the judicial assistance by Judicial Power and the proper access to the jurisdictional justice.

Figure I - Formation, Training and Improvement Courses - ESMAT - 2016-2017

Servers			Magistrates		Magistrates and Servers	
2016	Public Assistance Excellence	31	Updating in Family Law	70	Restorative Facilitators Formation	43
	Lato Sensu Post Graduation in Judicial Practice	102	Current and Historical Aspects of the Agrarian Law	43	Access Colloquium to the Justice and the Law Authority	69
			Teams Management, Leadership and Human Relations	30	The Reason Duty in the New CPC	21
					Lato Sensu Post Graduation in Judicial Decision Theory	46
					Trainers Formation	32
					Stricto Sensu Post Graduation - Professional Master in Judicial Assistance and Human Rights (together with the Federal University of Tocantins (UFT) - IV Group)	25
Total of Registered Users: 133			Total of Registered Users: 143		Total of Registered Users: 236	

Continuation - Figure I - Formation, Training and Improvement Courses - ESMAT - 2016-2017

2017	Corporative Education Management	26			Maria da Penha Law Controverse Issues	258
	Annalysis Method and Problems Solution (MASP)	35			Instructors Formation of the Divorce and Parenting Workshop	144
	Regulatory Technique	29			Restorative Facilitators Formation (Groups I and II)	31
Total of Registered Users: 366			Total of Registered Users: 0		Total of Registered Users: 458	
Total: 1336						

Source: Systematized data from the electronic site esmat.tjto.jus.br, 2019.

Figure 2 - Formation, Training and Improvement Courses - ESMAT - 2018

Servers			Magistrates		Magistrates and Servers	
2018	Course	Number of Registered Servers	Course	Number of Registered Magistrates	Course	Number of Registered Servers and Magistrates
	People Management	39	Judicial Management	27	Judicial Decisions Foundations	50
			Familiar Constelation Workshop	36	Distance Learning Didactic, Mentoring and Contents Elaboration	4
					New Code of Synthesized Civil Process and Point to Point Summarized	248
					Stricto Sensu Post Graduation - Professional Master in Judicial Assistance and Human Rights (together with the Federal University of Tocantins (UFT) - VI Group)	25
Total of Registered Users: 39		Total of Registered Users: 63		Total of Registered Users: 327		
Total: 429						