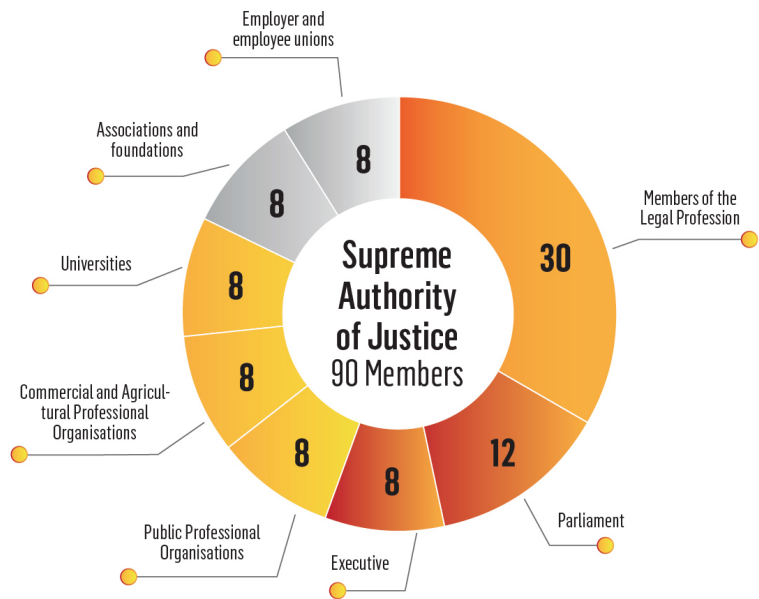


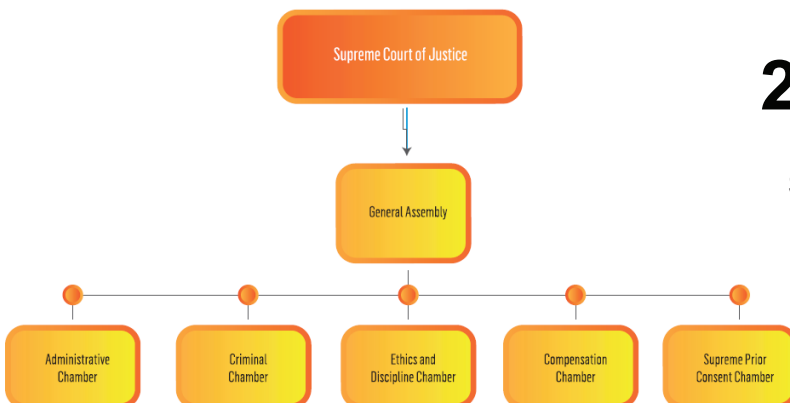
The Better Justice Association's 9 Proposed Solutions for an A to Z Turkish Judicial Reform

We are proud present our 9 innovative solutions engraved into a book named “**Turkish Judicial Reform A to Z**” in order to solve Turkey’s judiciary issues we identified in our previous publication “**Turkey’s Middle-Democracy Issues and How to Solve Them**”.

1. Reforming the Judicial Council’s structure by **creating the Supreme Authority of Justice (SAoJ)** – a **fully independent central regulatory authority** focused on ensuring the provision of quality legal services, **fairly representing all stakeholders in the society**, and strengthening by creating the **Permanent Justice Council** that consult with relevant stakeholders, review developments and issue recommendations concerning legal services.

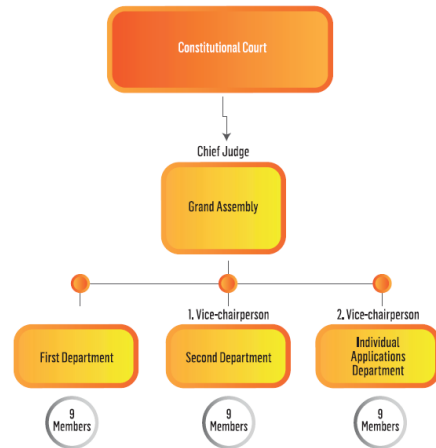


Organization Chart of the Supreme Court of Justice



2. Establishing judicial review of all administrative decisions (including SAoJ’s) concerning the judiciary **upon anyone’s request** and, **creating the Supreme Court of Justice (SCoJ)**, a specialized court with the authority

3. Improving the Constitutional Court's capacity and neutrality by establishing 3 chambers and increasing its members from 15 to 30 selection and appointment of which is open to public consultation, transparency and subject to judicial review.



4. Creating fully independent professional associations to represent each of the legal professions, managed entirely by members of the profession and to provide them constitutional protection.

Prosecutors' Chambers and Union of Prosecutors' Chambers



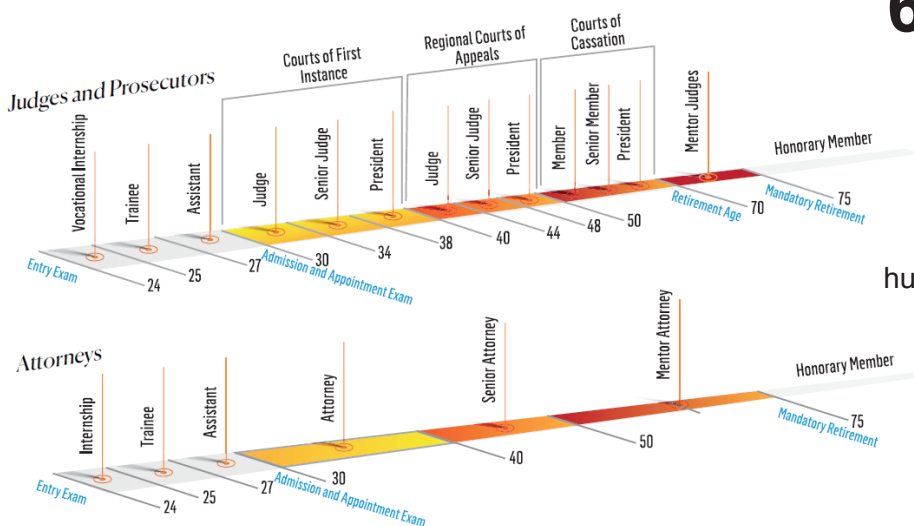
Judges' Chambers and Union of Judges' Chambers



Regional Bar Associations and Union of Turkish Bar Associations



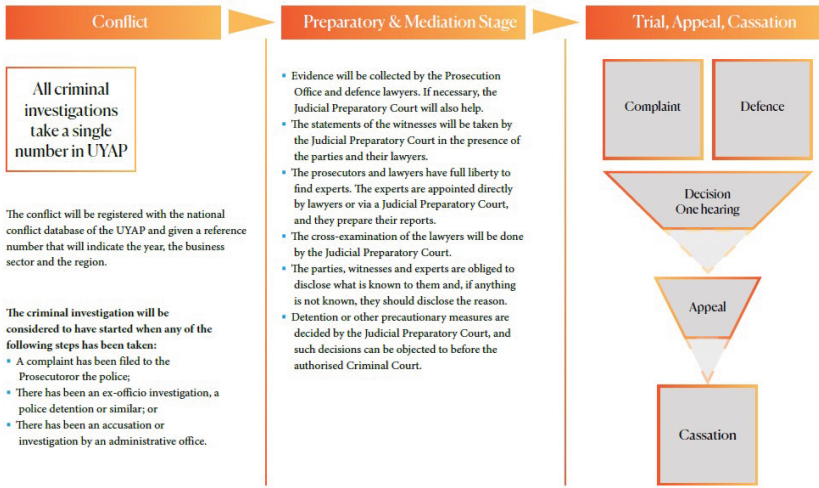
5. Ensuring full accountability in all judicial appointments by making selections and appointments are based on merit alone and appointments to high courts and bodies overseeing the judiciary are awarded based on merit through public consultation and reasoned open balloting as well as allowing appointments to be challenged through judicial review.



6. Drawing on the Turkish Ahi Guild tradition to introduce uniform career planning for each of the separate judicial professions to increase human resource capacity and meet the courts' needs.

7. Distributing courts and resources fairly throughout the country based on NUTS-2 Subregions, concentrating expertise in regional centers while delivering day to day judicial services to the public's doorstep.

The restructuring of the first-instance courts will be based on the Development Regions determined by the NUTS-2 system. They will be organized in line with the needs of each region, taking into consideration their demographic structure, social relations, business activities and GDP capacity.



8. Implementing efficient and modern dispute management procedures aimed at utilizing court resources effectively, tracking disputes at an early stage before they reach the court system, streamlining pre-action disclosure and incentivizing amicable settlements. This is aimed at enhancing the resolution of most complex civil cases fairly and efficiently within 3-4 months at a single comprehensive hearing.

9. To ensure the rule of law prevails on everybody:

- Abolishing the precondition to obtain their superior's or organization's permission before prosecuting public servants.
- Enhancing MPs' legislative immunity by giving sole jurisdiction to SCoJ to prosecute their offences before the Constitutional Court, abolishing parliament's power to make this decision on political grounds.
- Giving sole jurisdiction to the SCoJ to investigate and prosecute all judicial professionals and high-level public officials for their offences.

