#### Objectives for a Democratic Judiciary

Central goal: Rule of Law

Key means to that end:

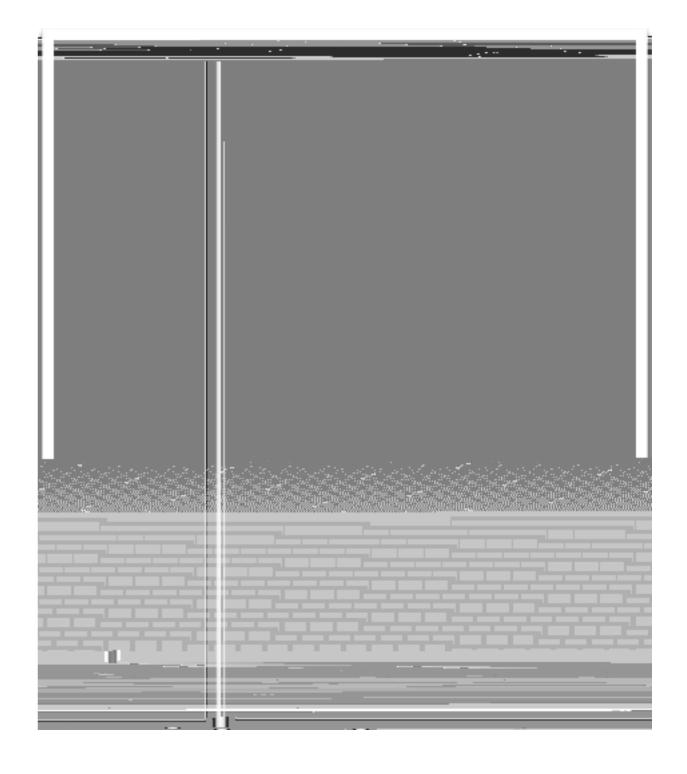
Efficiency

Access and equity

Effectiveness

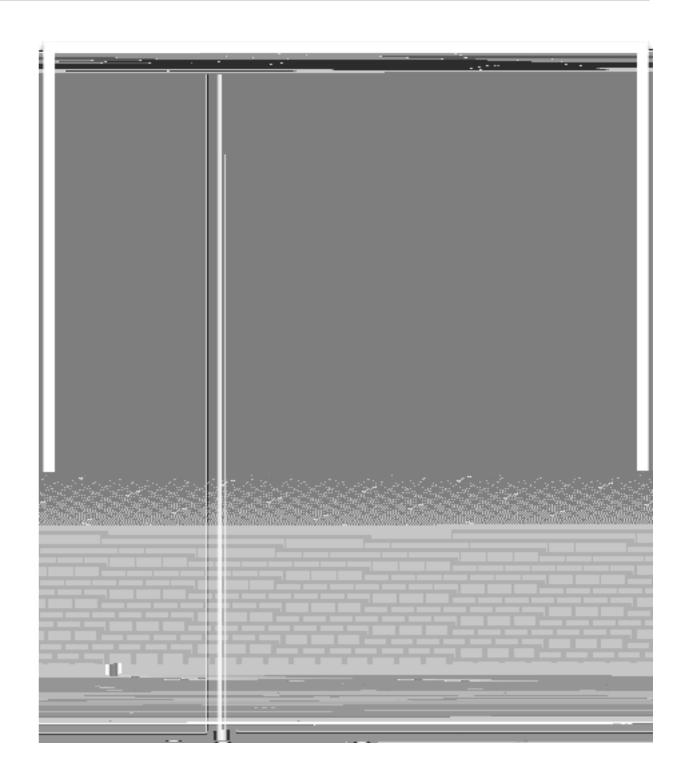
#### The Basic Conditions for Accomplishing these Aims

## Institutional: independence to MP, courts Legal protections: new Constitution and "fundamental rights" Qualified staff new judges; professional examination; Sufficient staffing 16,500 judges; 8.25 per 100K UK: 3.8; Japan: 2.8; Germany: 24.7; Portugal: 19.2 410,000 administrative staff; 205 per 100K; highest known



#### Efficiency

Brazilian judges are quite efficient! 5,000 cases per appellate judge



#### Effectiveness

Independence of judicial decisions, from each other!

Atomization of decision-making

Hierarchy and formalism

"- / " / / / / / / / ??

860,000 lawyers today

4.3 lawyers per 100K; 4x growth since 1991

5x increase in number of law schools

95,000 new lawyers graduate each year

#### Reforms

1988 Constitution



#### Toward a new Judiciary?

#### An uphill battle

Pushback against CNJ and limits on privileges of judicial "class"

Slow pace of anti-corruptititphi"class"





# 841 implicated

Ten salient scandals 1990-2010

55 convicted

9 final, unappealable conviction

Source: Folha

#### More prosecution of wrongdoing

## Corruption cases tried José Dirceu, President Lula, João Paulo Cunl

Source: Levcovitz, 2014.

### Judicial inputs to political impunity

Penal code from 1940s

Recurrent appeals

Constitutional secrecy protections

"Vulgarização" Of habeas corpus

Procedural delays

Statute of limitations

"Regime semi-aberto"

Special jail cells

#### Special privileges

- Foro especial
- Tradition of deference
  - Not a criminal court

