

## **Guidelines Principles:**

1. The access to justice is an inalienable human right.
2. Equal access to justice is a need of the Rule of Law.
3. One of the duties of the States is to ensure access to justice to all, trying to achieve its utmost in the deliverance of services, operationality.
4. The policies addressing the equal social access to justice should not be reduced to what we call “judicial charity”, gratuity of defense, exemption of court costs and other liberalities, which are of course necessary, though insufficient. They should refer also to an authentic system of effective protection for the weakest. On the other hand, in order to make the service of justice more accessible, concentration of judicial organs should be avoided in order to decentralize them.
5. State juridical activity is not incompatible with social and communal alternative forms of justice. Alternative forms of justice aimed to restore civilized coexistence, such as conciliation, mediation, arbitration and other appropriate forms of justice by consensus, since they are not in conflict with the justice system provided by the State.
6. Alternative or innovative mechanisms of justice should receive support from the State and a legal base to grant them full validity.
7. The inalienable guarantee that every State organs decision is under judicial review, does not exclude the public administration duty to exercise its authority on a decision in a fair and timely way regarding all matters that affect the population.
8. States will prioritize care to existing vulnerable groups. So, they should promote appropriate conditions for effective access to justice for vulnerable people and to ensure all-citizens rights in equal conditions.
9. The States recognize the existence of pluri-culturality. The State’s duty to guarantee access to justice is not finished when a qualified judicial system is provided, but presupposes the recognition and support of special jurisdictions based on the cultural identity of the indigenous communities, for which purpose will be set up coordination mechanisms. The States will respect common law and the traditional forms of settling disputes provided fundamental rights are not violated.
10. Guarantee must be given to effective independence of the administration of justice.
11. A rigorous selection of judges contribute to invigorate judicial autonomy and to improve the quality of decisions. Similarly, the sufficient and timely supply by the State of the necessary resources for the integral operation of the judicial organisms contribute to a better running of their activities.
12. Both the judicial process and its resolution must be resolved on a timely manner. For this purpose, appropriate measures should be accelerated in order to obtain verdicts on reasonable time for the benefit of people.
13. The juridical and ethical qualifications of judges should be a permanent concern for society and for the State. In states with a career judicial services, a system of integral judicial qualification should be set up right from the undergraduate courses and strengthen the existing schools or colleges for those who wish to follow the judicial career.
14. The legal education of the population should be encouraged, so that people may know their fundamental rights and duties as citizens and thus facilitate their effective enjoyment and fulfillment.
15. The renewal of the judicial system focusing full access to justice requires State decisions that should be demanded as a priority, as it involves a fundamental right that crosses transversally all the areas of human life.



