

**CJI/RES. 226 (LXXXIX-O/16)
PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES ON
PUBLIC DEFENSE IN THE AMERICAS**

THE INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE,
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT:

That the right to defense is a right recognized by all the universal and regional instruments on human rights;

That legal assistance is a guarantee for the exercise of this right and must be provided by the State;

That the General Assembly of the OAS has adopted five resolutions on the matter addressing the aforementioned concepts;

TAKING NOTE of the report of Dr. Fabian Novak Talavera “Principles and Guidelines on Public Defense in the Americas” (CJI/doc.509/16 rev.1) submitted during the 89th regular session of the Inter-American Juridical Committee;

ALSO RECOGNIZING the importance of the visit of and exchange of views with the representatives of the Inter-American Association of Public Defenders (AIDEF) during the current regular session,

RESOLVES:

1. To approve the ten principles contained in the document “Principles and Guidelines on Public Defense in the Americas” (CJI/doc.509/16 rev.2), attached to this resolution.

2. To transmit this resolution and the attached document to the Permanent Council of the OAS, with the recommendation to consider submitting it to the OAS General Assembly for approval of said principles.

This resolution was approved unanimously in the session held on October 13, 2016, by the following members: Doctors David P. Stewart, Hernán Salinas Burgos, Fabián Novak Talavera, Ana Elizabeth Villalta Vizcarra, João Clemente Baena Soares, Carlos Mata Prates, Gélin Imanès Collot and José A. Moreno Rodríguez.

REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE.

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES ON PUBLIC DEFENSE IN THE AMERICAS

INTRODUCTION

1. The right to defense is a right recognized under all human rights instruments – universal and regional alike. This is a central component of due process, under which the state has an obligation to treat the individual at all times as a real subject of the process.
2. Legal assistance is a guarantee for the exercise of this right and must be provided by the State.
3. At the international level, Article 14(3) (d) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that everyone shall be entitled to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing; to be informed, if he does not have legal assistance, of this right; and to have legal assistance assigned to him, in any case where the interests of justice so require, and without payment by him in any such case if he does not have sufficient means to pay for it.
4. At the international level, there are instruments in place specifically addressing the right of access to justice. Thus, the *Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers*^{1/} was adopted in 1990. It provides that all persons who do not have a lawyer shall, in all cases in which the interests of justice so require, be entitled to have a lawyer of experience and competence commensurate with the nature of the offense assigned to them in order to provide effective legal assistance, without payment by them if they lack sufficient means to pay for such services.
5. The *United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems*, which the General Assembly adopted in 2012,^{2/} are of particular interest. These Principles recognize legal aid as “an essential element of a fair, humane, and efficient criminal justice system that is based on the rule of law.”
6. The scope of the United Nations Principles is limited to criminal justice. Thus, under Principle 3, States must ensure that anyone detained or arrested for, or suspected or accused of, a criminal offense liable to imprisonment or the death penalty is entitled to legal aid at all stages of the criminal justice process. It also specifically refers to children^{3/} and other especially vulnerable individuals.
7. Principle 12 of said instrument refers to the independence and protection of legal aid providers, with a provision that States should ensure that legal aid providers are able to carry out their work effectively, freely, and independently, without intimidation, hindrance, harassment or improper interference.

1. Adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Havana (Cuba) from August 27 to September 7, 1990, UN Doc.A/CONF.144/28/Rev.1 p. 118 (1990).

2. UNGA RES 67/187.

3. Principle 11.

8. Likewise, the United Nations adopted a series of instruments specifically dealing with persons deprived of liberty, in terms of their right to be assisted by a lawyer – among them the *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*^{4/} and the *Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment*.^{5/}

9. At the regional level, Article 8(2) (d) of the American Convention on Human Rights recognizes defendants’ right to defend themselves personally or to be assisted by counsel of their choice and to communicate freely and privately with their counsel, while sub paragraph (e) of this article establishes the inalienable right to be assisted by a state-provided lawyer, paid or unpaid depending on domestic laws, if defendants do not defend themselves personally or engage their own lawyer within the time period established by law, regardless of the likely applicable sanction or the complexity of the criminal matter to be settled; factors taken into account under other systems.

10. This provision is different from the one in the aforementioned Article 14 (3) (d) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, for which “*the interests of justice so require*” is the basis for the guarantee of providing an individual with a cost-free official defender if he lacks adequate means to pay for it.

11. This means that the legal aid standard established under the Inter-American system is higher than what exists at the international level. Consequently, it would be advisable for the region to develop its own principles and guidelines taking into consideration its particular characteristics.

12. Beyond the fact that the requirement for the independence of the public defender service is not expressly provided for in Article 8(2)(e) of the American Convention, in order to ensure competent legal aid and, more broadly, unrestricted access to justice, the due process guarantees enshrined in Article 8(2) of the Convention must be interpreted in light of the ongoing evolution of the *corpus juris* of International Human Rights Law,^{6/} taking into account the effectiveness of and need for protection of vulnerable groups.^{7/}

13. An independent official public defense service offered by the state is a fundamental requirement to properly guarantee the right to a competent defense, enshrined in Article 8(2)(e) of the American Convention. In this regard, the lack of an independent public defense will hinder access to justice for the most vulnerable segments of society.^{8/}

14. These concepts have been developed in five resolutions adopted by the OAS General Assembly: “*Guarantees for Access to Justice. The Role of Official Public Defenders*,” resolution AG/RES. 2656 (XLI-O/11); “*Official Public Defenders as a Guarantee of Access to Justice for Persons in Situations of Vulnerability*,” resolution AG/RES. 2714 (XLII-O/12); “*Toward Autonomy for Official Public Defenders/Criminal and Civil Legal Aid Providers as a Guarantee of Access to Justice*,” resolution AG/RES. 2801 (XLIII-O/13); “*Toward Autonomy for and Strengthening of Official Public Defenders as a Guarantee of Access to Justice*,” resolution AG/RES. 2821 (XLIV-O/14); and “*Promotion and Protection of Human Rights*” –subsection ix: “*Toward Autonomous Official Public Defenders as a Safeguard for Integrity and Personal Liberty*,” resolution AG/RES. 2887 (XLVI-O/16).

4. Adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Geneva in 1955, and approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 663 C (XXIV), of July 31, 1957; and 2076 (LXII), of May 13, 1977.

5. Adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 43/173, of December 9, 1988.

6. Cf. I/A Court HR, *Judicial Condition and Rights of Undocumented Migrants*, Advisory Opinion OC-18/03, cit., par. 120.

7. Cf. I/A Court HR, *Case of Vélez Loor vs. Panama*, cit. par.99; *Case of Ibsen Cárdenas and Ibsen Peña vs. Bolivia. Merits, Reparations, and Costs*. Judgment of September 1, 2010 Series C No. 217, par. 90; *Case of Xákmok Kásek Indigenous Community vs. Paraguay. Merits, Reparations, and Costs*. Judgment of August 24, 2010, Series C No. 214, par. 250; and *Case of Sawhoyamaya Indigenous Community vs. Paraguay. Merits, Reparations, and Costs*. Judgment of March 29, 2006. Series C No. 146, par. 189.

8. Cf. I/A Court HR, case of *Ruano Torres vs. El Salvador*. Judgment of October 5, 2015, Series C No. 303, pars. 156-157, 159, and 163.

15. Furthermore, the *100 Brasilia Rules*, adopted by the XIV Ibero-American Judicial Summit in March 2008, is worth noting. One of its underlying premises is that the judicial system should be structured as an instrument for effective defense of the rights of persons who are in situations of vulnerability and thus should help reduce social inequalities by encouraging social cohesiveness.

16. Notwithstanding the modality used by States to deliver legal aid, no provision under the Principles and Guidelines shall be interpreted as granting anything less than what is recognized under domestic law or in international treaties applicable to the administration of justice. This document is intended to contribute to the progressive development of standards in this field, especially taking into consideration the very nature of the Region's own public defense institutions.

PRINCIPLES

Principle 1

Access to justice, as a fundamental right, is also the means of restoring the exercise of rights that have been denied or violated.

Principle 2

Access to justice is not limited to ensuring admission to a court but applies to the entire process.

Principle 3

The work of official public defenders constitutes a core aspect for strengthening access to justice and consolidating democracy.

Principle 4

Cost-free state-provided legal counsel services are fundamental to promoting and protecting the right of access to justice for all persons, particularly those who find themselves in a situation of vulnerability.

Principle 5

States have an obligation to remove obstacles that may impair or limit access to a public defender, in such a way as to ensure full and free access to justice.

Principle 6

The diversity of domestic systems of laws notwithstanding, it is important that public defender institutions be independent and functionally, financially, and budgetarily autonomous.

Principle 7

As part of their efforts to guarantee an efficient public service, States have a duty to ensure absolute respect for public defenders in the performance of their functions and their mandate to protect the interests of those whom they defend, without any interference or undue control from other branches of government that might undermine their functional autonomy.

Principle 8

The public defender services should not be limited to the criminal jurisdiction but, consistent with the legal framework of each State, should encompass legal assistance in all jurisdictions.

Principle 9

Without prejudice to the diversity of the legal systems of each country, it is important for Public Defender Offices to develop, within the framework of their independence, instruments to systematize and register cases of alleged torture and other inhuman, cruel, and degrading treatment that could function as tools for prevention strategies and policies, the main objective being to prevent violations of human rights of persons deprived of liberty, recognizing that public defenders are crucial actors in the prevention, reporting, and support of victims of torture and other inhuman, cruel, and degrading treatment.

Principle 10

Taking into account the legal systems of each country, States should promote the participation of public defenders in the Inter-American Human Rights System, so the right to a technical defense is exercised and guaranteed from the very first step in proceedings instituted against a person at the national level until, as applicable, the adoption of a judgment by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.