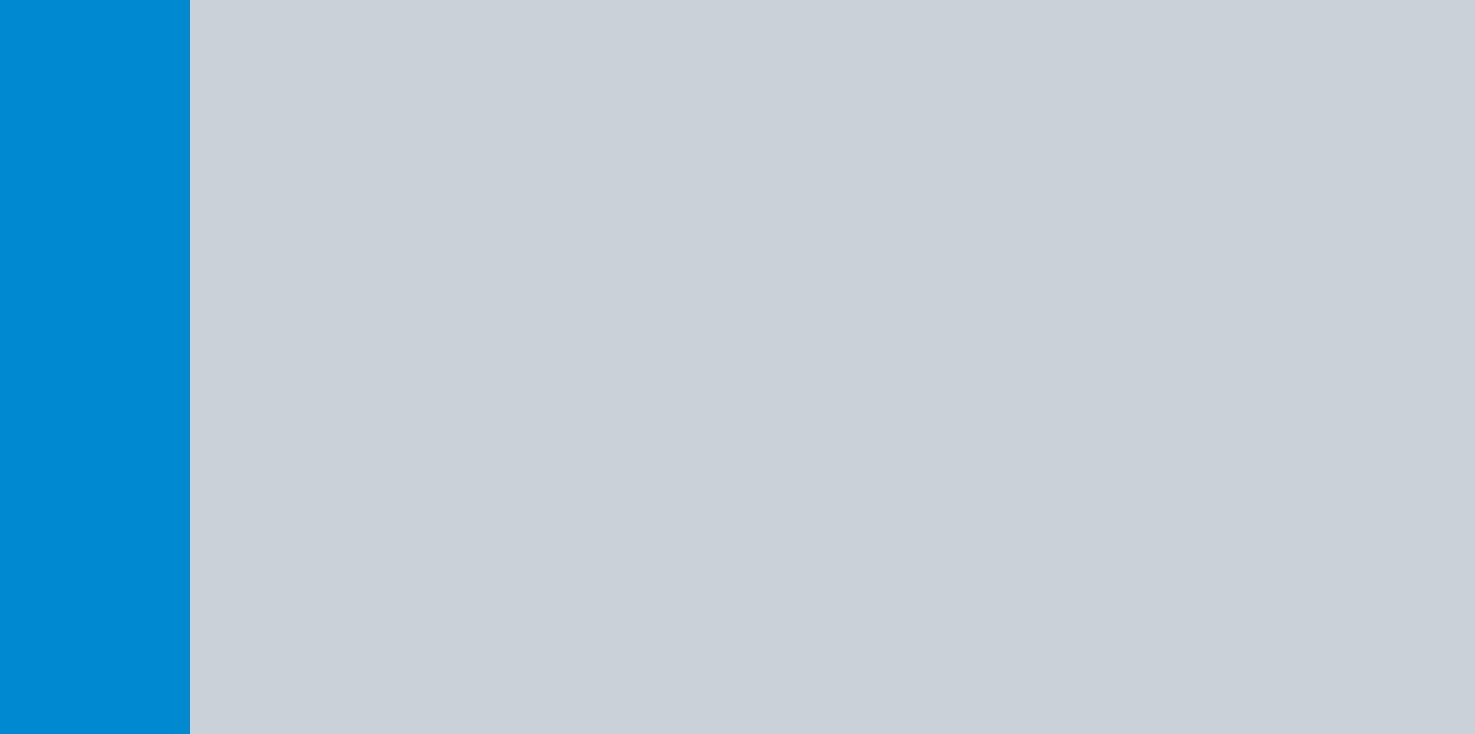
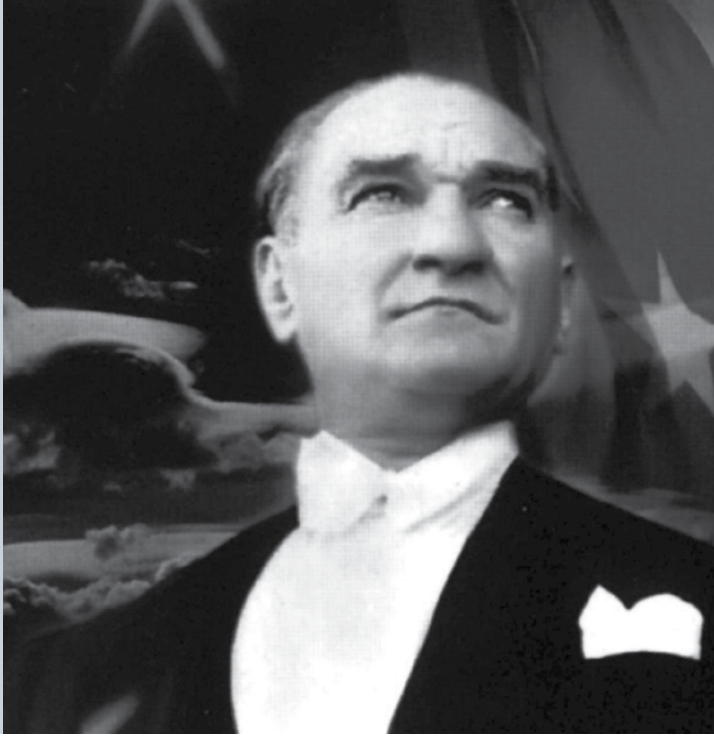


THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF TURKEY

AND ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE







A Nation Whose Judicial Power is not
Independent Cannot Be Accepted
As a State.

Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK







Our century is rapidly evolving and therefore keeping up with the speed of these changes and developments taking place in our world, taking necessary steps in time attaches great importance for decision makers and executors.

Moreover, rule of law, respect for human rights and steady international collaboration are the most significant needs in the new future. In this rapid development period, being situated in an intersection point where different international dynamics meet, it is vital for our country's judicial system to be known by other countries.

Our country has accomplished comprehensive reforms in judiciary particularly in recent years. Among these reforms, there are essential amendments regarding the Constitution and fundamental laws and a series of judicial reform packages introduced to speed up the trial period. Thanks to these amendments; independence and impartiality of judiciary have become more secure and functioning of high judiciary has gained momentum, fundamental rights and freedom have been strengthened.

As The Ministry of Justice, we incessantly carry on endeavoring to enable Turkish judiciary to surpass international standards and get it integrated with the world.

We hope that this booklet will be useful to provide an insight to Turkish judiciary.

Sadullah ERGİN
Minister of Justice



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Introduction

The Republic of Turkey has adopted the principle of separation of powers. In line with this principle, judicial power is exercised by independent courts on behalf of the Turkish nation. (Article 9 of the Turkish Constitution)

Independence of courts, security of tenure of judges and public prosecutors, organization of courts, the profession of judges and prosecutors, supervision of judges and public prosecutors, military courts and their organization, powers and duties of high courts are regulated by the Constitution. (Articles 138-160 of the Constitution)

According to Article 142 of the Constitution; the organization, duties and jurisdiction of the courts, their functions and trial procedures are regulated by law. In line with the aforementioned article of the Constitution and related laws, the court system in Turkey can be classified under three main categories.

Each category includes first instance courts and high courts. In addition, the Court of Jurisdictional Disputes rules on cases that cannot be classified readily as falling within the purview of one court system.

THE TURKISH COURT SYSTEM

Judicial Courts

Administrative Courts

Military Courts



FIRST INSTANCE COURTS





JUDICIAL COURTS

FIRST INSTANCE COURTS

Both for civil and criminal cases, first instance courts are basic judicial authorities to settle disputes.

In parallel with Article 142 of the Constitution, the Law on Establishment, Competences and Duties of the First Instance Courts and the Regional Courts of Appeal form the legal basis for the establishment of these courts. (Law No. 5235; O.G. 7.10.2004, No: 25606).

The competences of Civil Courts of Peace, Criminal Courts of Peace and Heavy Criminal Courts are exceptionally defined by this Law and other related laws. There are specialized courts both in civil and criminal fields and their establishment and competences are also regulated by laws.

Establishment and competences of public prosecution authorities in Turkey are also regulated by law. A public prosecutor's office is set up in each province or sub province in which a court organization exists. (Article 16 of the Law No. 5235) A justice committee is set up in places where a heavy criminal court exists.

Functions of the Justice Committees

The Justice Committees' tasks are as follows:

- Organizing oral and practical exams for the applicants to the auxiliary personnel positions at the courthouses and prisons, as well as making proposals for their appointment to the Ministry of Justice.
- Carrying out personal, disciplinary, and payment issues of the auxiliary personnel.





• Civil Courts of First Instance

General Civil Courts are the basic trial courts with general and residual jurisdiction covering issues not specifically assigned to other tribunals.

Specialized courts have been established to handle the cases requiring expertise and special knowledge. If such specialized courts do not exist in a province or sub province, cases falling under the competence of specialized courts are handled by civil courts.

• Criminal Courts of First Instance

Crimes involving a penalty less than two years of imprisonment or only a fine or a security measure are handled by Criminal Courts of Peace.

Crimes falling outside the competence of Criminal Courts of Peace or Heavy Criminal Courts are handled by Criminal Courts of First Instance. Juveniles under the age of eighteen are tried by specialized juvenile courts.

• Heavy Criminal Courts

Heavy Criminal Courts are composed of three judges. In addition to the crimes referred to in laws, those involving a penalty of ten years of imprisonment are tried by the Heavy Criminal Courts.

Juveniles under the age of eighteen are tried for the same crimes in specialized Juvenile Heavy Criminal Courts composed of three judges.





Regional Courts of Appeal

The existing two-tier system will be replaced by a three-tier system after the introduction of Regional Courts of Appeal.

Regional Courts of Appeal will have at least three civil and two criminal divisions. Each Regional Court of Appeals will have a Chief Public Prosecutor's Office.

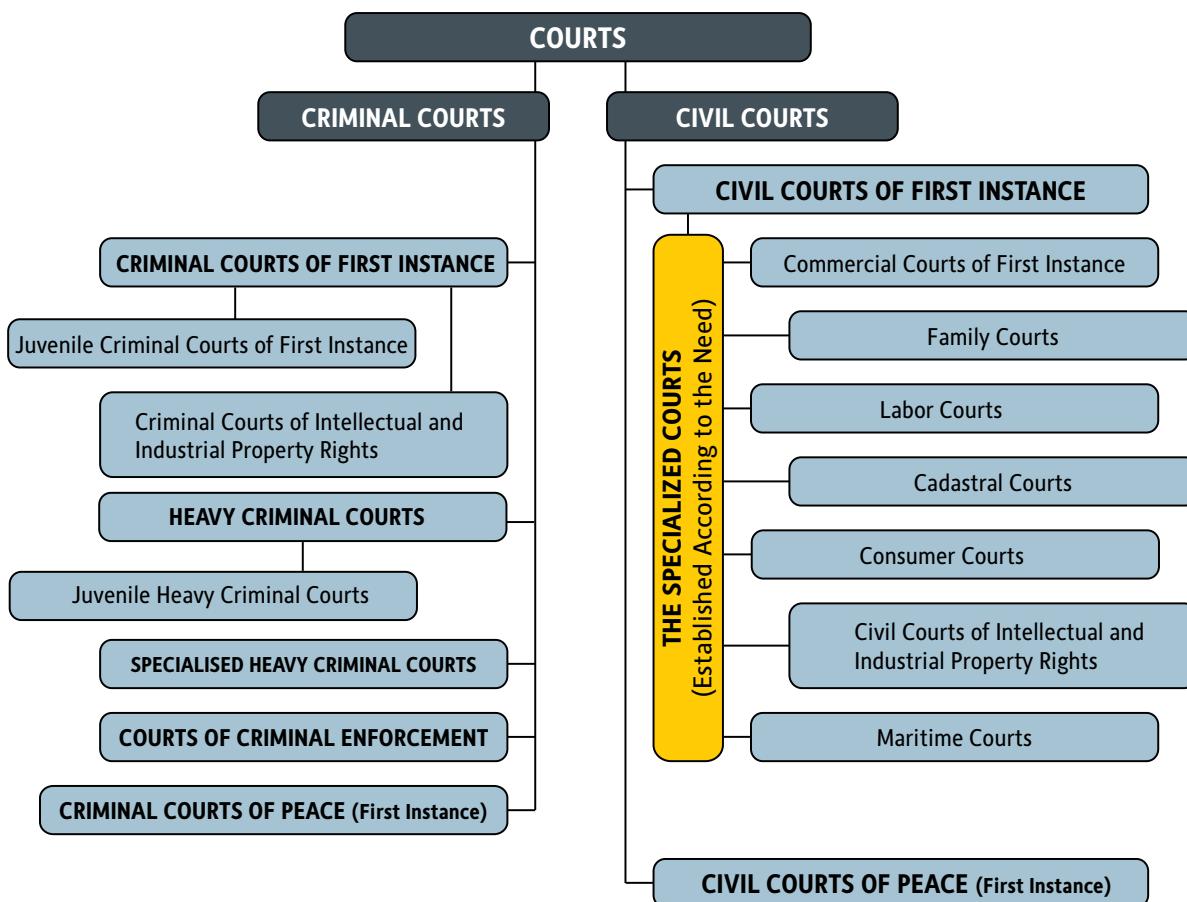
These courts will have the authority to examine files coming from the First Instance Courts in terms of form and substance.

Regional Courts of Appeal may either uphold or quash the decision of the First Instance Courts.

In the latter situation, it may either send the case file to the relevant Court of First Instance or retry the case itself (Art. 280 of the Criminal Procedure Code).



JUDICIAL COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE





ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

Administrative Courts and Tax Courts

Both administrative and tax courts are composed of one presiding judge and a sufficient number of members.

Court panels are composed of one presiding judge and two members.

Administrative courts deal with cases which are brought against the

administrative bodies by virtue of implementation of the administrative legislation.

Tax courts deal with tax disputes.





Regional Administrative Courts

Regional Administrative Courts are composed of one presiding judge and two members.

Appointments to these posts are made by the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors.

These courts examine all decisions delivered by one judge at the tax courts.

They also examine all decisions delivered by one judge, and specified decisions

delivered by a panel of judges at the administrative courts upon an appeal raised by one of the parties.

Decisions rendered by the Regional Administrative Court in this procedure are final.

These courts solve disputes on competence and jurisdiction among all administrative and tax courts in their jurisdictional territory.

ADMINISTRATIVE JUDICIARY

Council of State

Regional Administrative Courts

Administrative Courts

Tax Courts





MILITARY COURTS

Military justice is exercised by Military Courts and Disciplinary Courts. These courts have the jurisdiction to try military personnel for military offences, for offences committed by them against other military personnel or in military facilities, or for offences connected with military service and duties. (Article 145 of the Constitution)

The offences and persons falling within the jurisdiction of Military Courts in time of war or under martial law, the organization of the Military Courts, and the appointment where necessary, of judges and public prosecutors from courts of justice to such courts are regulated by law.

(Article 145 of the Constitution) The organization of military judicial organs, their functions, matters relating to the status of the military judges, relations between military judges acting as military prosecutors and Office of Commander in Chief under which they serve, are regulated by law in accordance with the principles of the independence of courts, the security of tenure of judges and the requirements of military service. Besides, relations between military judges and the Office of Commander in Chief under which they serve regarding the requirements of military service apart from judicial functions are also prescribed by law. (Article 145 of the Constitution)



HIGH COURTS





THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

By the amendment to the Constitution in 2010, important changes have been introduced in the structure of the Constitutional Court, and the right to individual application by citizens to the Constitutional Court has become a constitutional right for the first time.

The basic function of the Constitutional Court is to examine the constitutionality; in both form and substance of laws, decrees having the force of law, and the Rules of Procedure of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Constitutional

amendments are subject to constitutional review only in respect of form.

Individual application

Everyone may apply to the Constitutional Court on grounds that one of the fundamental rights and freedoms within the scope of the European Convention on Human Rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution have been violated by public authorities. In order to make an application, ordinary legal remedies must be exhausted.





Composition of the Court

The Constitutional Court is composed of seventeen members.

Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA) appoints two members from the presidents and members of the Court of Accounts, and one member from among self-employed lawyers to be nominated by the heads of the Bar Associations.(Art. 146. As amended on May 7, 2010)

The President of the Republic of Turkey appoints three members from the Court of

Cassation, two from the Council of State, one from the Military Court of Cassation, one from the High Military Administrative Court, three from academicians in the fields of law, economics and political sciences who are not members of the Council, and appoints four members from senior officials, self-employed lawyers, first class judges and public prosecutors or rapporteurs having served at least five years at the Constitutional Court.





The Constitutional Court elects a president and two deputy presidents from its members for a term of four years by secret ballot and by absolute majority of the total number of its members. They may be reelected at the end of their term of office.

The members of the Constitutional Court do not assume any official and private functions, apart from their main functions. Art. 146-147. (As amended on May 7, 2010)

Functions and Powers

The President of the Republic, the Speaker of the TGNA, members of the Council of Ministers, presidents and members of the Constitutional Court, the Court of Cassation, the Council of State, the Military

Court of Cassation, the High Military Administrative Court, their Chief Public Prosecutors, Deputy Public Prosecutors of the Court of Cassation, and the presidents and members of the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors, and the Court of Accounts are tried for offences relating to their functions by the Constitutional Court in its capacity as the Grand Tribunal. The Commander of Turkish Armed Forces (Chief of Staff), the Commanders of the Land Forces, Naval Forces and Air Forces and the General Commander of the Gendarmerie are tried for offences relating to their functions in the Grand Tribunal.





THE COURT OF JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTES

The Court of Jurisdictional Disputes is the final authority to settle disputes concerning verdicts and competencies of the Judicial, Administrative or Military Courts.

The President of the Court is appointed from among the members of the Constitutional Court. In addition to the President of the Court, there are 12 regular and 12 substitute members.





THE COURT OF CASSATION

The Court of Cassation is the last instance court for reviewing decisions and judgments rendered by civil and criminal courts and which are not referred by law to other judicial authorities. It is also the first and last instance court dealing with specific cases prescribed by law. (Art. 154 of the Constitution)

Members of the Court of Cassation are appointed by the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors from among first class judges and public prosecutors, of the judicial courts, or those considered to be members of this profession, by secret

ballot and by an absolute majority of the total number of members. (Art. 154 of the Constitution)

The first president, first deputy presidents and heads of division are elected by the Plenary Assembly of the Court of Cassation from among its own members, for a term of four years, by secret ballot and by an absolute majority of the total number of members; they may be reelected at the end of their term of office.

The Court of Cassation reviews the decisions of first instance courts under





23 Civil and 15 Criminal Chambers. A president and a sufficient number of members work together in each chamber. Rapporteur judges are given tasks of examining case files and preparing reports to be submitted to the Plenary Assembly or Chambers.

Chief Public Prosecutor's Office at the Court of Cassation

The Chief Public Prosecutor and the Deputy Chief Public Prosecutor at the Court of Cassation are appointed by the President of the Republic for a term of four years from among five candidates

nominated for each office by the Plenary Assembly of the Court of Cassation from among its own members by secret ballot. They may be reelected at the end of their term of office. The organization, the function, the qualifications and procedures for election of the president, deputy presidents, the heads of divisions and members and the Chief Public Prosecutor and the Deputy Chief Public Prosecutor at the Court of Cassation are regulated by law in accordance with the principles of the independence of courts and the security of tenure of judges.





THE COUNCIL OF STATE

The Council of State is the last instance for reviewing decisions and judgments rendered by administrative courts which are not referred by law to other administrative courts. It is also the first and last instance court for dealing with specific cases prescribed by law.

The Council of State tries administrative cases; gives its opinion on draft legislations within two months, provides legal opinion upon request by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, and the conditions and the contracts under which concessions concerning public services are

granted; examines draft regulations; settles administrative disputes and carries out other duties as prescribed by law.

Composition

Three-fourths of the members of the Council of State are appointed by the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors from among the first class administrative judges and public prosecutors, or those considered to be of this profession; and the remaining quarter by the President of the Republic from among officials meeting the designated requirements.





The president, chief public prosecutor, deputy president, and heads of divisions of the Council of State are elected by the Plenary Assembly of the Council of State from among its own members for a term of four years by secret ballot and by an absolute majority of the total number of members. They may be reelected at the end of their term of office. The organization, the functioning, the qualifications and procedures for election of the president, the chief public prosecutor, the deputy presidents and the heads of divisions and the members

of the Council of State are regulated by law in accordance with the principles of the administrative jurisdiction, the independence of courts and the security of tenure of judges.





HIGH MILITARY COURTS

The High Military Administrative Court

The High Military Administrative Court is the first and last instance for the judicial supervision of disputes arising from administrative acts and actions involving military personnel or relating to military service, even if such acts and actions have been carried out by civilian authorities. However, in disputes arising from the obligation to perform military service,

there is no condition that the person concerned to be a member of the military body.

The Military Court of Cassation

The Military Court of Cassation is the last instance for reviewing decisions and judgments given by Military Courts. It is also the first and last instance court for dealing with specific cases designated by law concerning military personnel.





THE COURT OF ACCOUNTS

The Court of Accounts is responsible for auditing the revenues, expenditures and property of public administrations on behalf of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

It carries out functions required by law related to inquiry, auditing and judgment.

Parties concerned may file a single request for reconsideration of the Court of Accounts' final decision within fifteen days as of the date of written notification of the decision. No applications for judicial review of such decisions are filed in administrative courts.





THE HIGH COUNCIL OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS





By the amendment to the Constitution in 2010, important changes have been introduced in the structure of the Supreme Council of Judges and Prosecutors. By the amendments, the Supreme Council of Judges and Prosecutors, which did not have a separate budget and secretariat services of which were performed by the Ministry of Justice, has been restructured as an administratively and financially independent council.

The High Council of Judges and Prosecutors (HCJP) performs its duties by taking into consideration of the principle of independence of courts and the security of tenure of judges and prosecutors within the framework the principles of fairness, impartiality, accuracy, honesty, consistency, equality, competence and qualification.

HCJP consists of twenty two regular and twelve substitute members and functions as a Plenary Session and three Chambers.

The Council is independent in the exercise

of its duties and authorities. No organ, authority, office or individual can give orders or instructions to the Council.

The main duties of the Council

- Rendering final decisions about the proposal of the Ministry of Justice concerning abolishment of a court or a change in a court's jurisdiction
- Performing the following proceedings concerning judges and prosecutors starting their careers;





- Appointing or transferring to another locality;
- Equipping them with temporary authorizations;
- Promoting them or allocating them as first class;
- Distributing cadres;
- Making final decisions about those who are not considered appropriate to continue to perform their profession;
- Issuing disciplinary punishments;
- Suspending them from office to inspect whether judges and prosecutors perform their duties in compliance with laws, regulations, bylaws and circulars;
- Examining whether they commit offenses in connection with or during the exercise of their duties, or whether their behaviours and acts are in compliance with the requirements of their capacities and duties, and if necessary, launching examination or investigation proceedings about them.





Composition of the Council

The Plenary Assembly consists of twenty two members. The President of the Council is the Minister of Justice, and the Undersecretary is the ex officio member of the Council. The other members of the Council include seven members to be elected by the judicial judges and prosecutors from among themselves, three members to be elected by the administrative judges and prosecutors from among themselves, three members to be elected by the Plenary Assembly of the Court of Cassation from among its members, two members to be elected

by the Plenary Assembly of the Council of State from among its members, one member to be elected by the Plenary Assembly of the Turkish Justice Academy from among its members, and four members to be elected by the President of the Republic from among academicians of law faculties, and lawyers.

The High Council of Judges and Prosecutors is independent in the exercise of its duties and authorities. No organ, authority, office or individual can give orders or instructions to the High Council.



THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE





The duties of the Ministry of Justice have been set forth in Article 2 of the Law No. 2992 (29.03.1984) on Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Justice. These are;

- To establish and organize courts as foreseen in the laws; to plan and establish any and all types and degrees of judicial institutions such as penal execution and correction institutions as well as execution and bankruptcy offices, and to provide supervision and control as to their administrative functions;
- To submit proposals in matters such as abolishing of courts or changing of judicial locality;
- To carry out actions regarding the use of authority granted by laws to the Ministry of Justice concerning initiation of a public proceedings;
- To carry out duties assigned to the Ministry by the Laws of Attorneys and Public Notaries;
- To carry out services regarding keeping judicial records;
- To carry out duties assigned to the Ministry by the Turkish Commercial Law and Trade Registry Regulation;
- To carry out functions regarding foreign countries on judicial services;
- To make necessary research and legal arrangements and express opinions on matters of interest to judicial services;





MINISTERIAL UNITS

- To review the compliance of draft laws and decrees having the force of law prepared by the Ministries with the Turkish legal system and techniques of preparing laws, before submitting them to the Ministry;
- To organize execution and correction functions according to the provisions of relevant legislation;
- To carry out execution and bankruptcy functions through execution and bankruptcy offices;
- To carry out other functions assigned by laws.

The Department of Inspection Board

The Board carries out inspections, research, examination and investigations; makes detailed and concrete proposals within its competence to the Ministry by examining and investigating issues regarding incapacity and lacuna of legislation, as well as the necessary legal and administrative measures. It also provides opinion on issues raised by units of the Ministry, other Ministries and public authorities regarding its responsibilities.





The General Directorate of Penal Affairs

The General Directorate carries out functions regarding the use of authority granted by laws to the Minister of Justice on transfer of a case, the initiation of public proceedings; carries out transactions of written orders concerning the decisions and judgments which became final without examination by the Court of Cassation; carries out transactions regarding offences

the prosecution of which require the permission of the Ministry of Justice; examines notices and complaints regarding penal transactions, and takes necessary actions.

The General Directorate of Civil Affairs

The General Directorate carries out transactions assigned by the Laws of Attorneys and Public Notaries to the Ministry and deposits documents



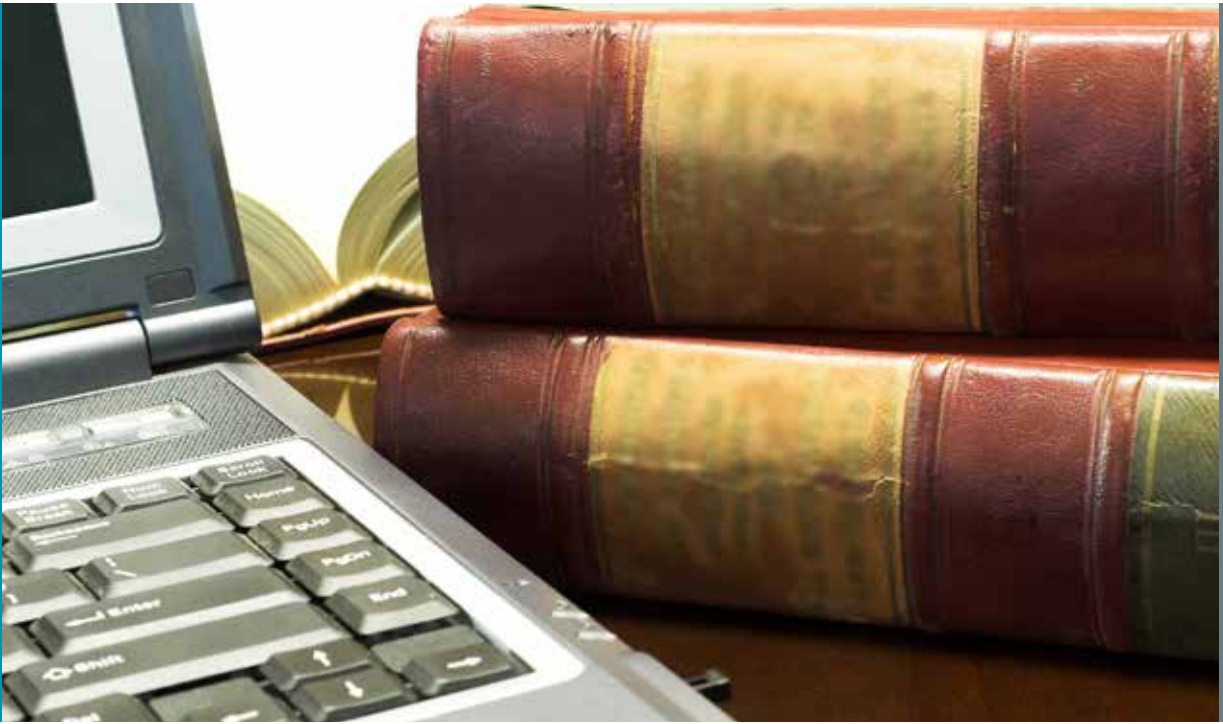


to relevant authorities in matters necessitating penal sanctions; also carries out transactions to be fulfilled by the Ministry by virtue of the Turkish Commercial Law and Trade Registry Regulation; examines the notices and complaints regarding the execution and bankruptcy officers and makes correspondence on legal transactions; and carries out transactions for appealing on behalf of the law. It also deals with cases regarding Notaries and Attorneys.

The General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses

The General Directorate carries out transactions of execution and correction according to the provisions of relevant laws and regulations, and establishes relations with the aid societies and other associations in order to provide employment opportunities for convicted people whose penalties are executed.





The General Directorate of Judicial Registration and Statistics

The General Directorate keeps judicial records; determines, collects, classifies and evaluates statistical data on matters within the competence of the Ministry and also establishes and develops a data processing system to carry out judicial registrations and statistical services.

The General Directorate of Laws

The General Directorate prepares draft laws and regulations regarding judicial matters; gives opinion about proposals sent by the Prime Ministry; performs research and examinations on amendments to the legislations, and also gives opinion on draft laws and decrees prepared by other Ministries and Public Institutions.





The General Directorate of International Law and Foreign Relations

The General Directorate gives opinion on international agreements and documents by consulting relevant units of the Ministry, when necessary; coordinates translation of these agreements and documents into Turkish as well as collecting, archiving and forwarding them to necessary institutions and units; provides assistance to judicial

authorities in supplying information and documents regarding crimes committed abroad and falling within the jurisdiction of Turkey; carries out transactions of international legal assistance in civil and criminal matters, notification, letters of rogatory, extradition, transfer of the sentenced persons, and transfer of prosecutions; carries out activities and transactions regarding international agreements on maintenance; carries out activities of the Ministry concerning the International Organizations; monitors developments in the fields of international





law and human rights, participates in activities in these fields and provides information regarding transposition of developments into the domestic law; prepares observation on applications lodged against the Republic of Turkey with the European Court of Human Rights and coordinates the execution of the judgements of the European Court of Human Rights; carries out transactions regarding training of personnel both at home and abroad on issues within its competence; submits reports to the relevant units of the Ministry and other

related institutions to be prepared regarding study visits abroad; prepares and monitors bylaws and regulations on issues within its competence and also provides opinions and prepares circulars on issues outside its competence.

The General Directorate of the European Union Affairs

The General Directorate provides coordination among relevant units of the Ministry on issues regarding harmonization





with the EU acquis; prepares bylaws, regulations and circulars on harmonization issues; and also attends meetings and conferences on issues regarding harmonization with the EU.

The General Directorate of Personnel Affairs

The General Directorate carries out functions regarding the human resources policy and planning of the Ministry and judicial and administrative judiciary

and implements decisions made within this scope, carries out functions and transactions regarding candidate judges and prosecutors; coordinates appointments and assignments of judges and prosecutors.

The Department of Strategic Development

The department determines medium and long term strategy and policies within the framework of national development strategy and policies; coordinates preparation of the strategic plan; prepares





the budget of the Ministry, prepares a detailed expenditure program by observing the principles of budget; sets out performance and quality criteria and also sets up and performs the internal control system.

The Department of Training

The Department prepares, publishes and monitors the implementation of the training plan of the central and provincial organizations of the Ministry; organizes and implements in-service trainings; and

also carries out functions regarding the training institutions and facilities.

The Department of Administrative and Financial Affairs

The Department provides tools, equipment and materials for the central and provincial organizations of the Ministry; carries out services regarding financial affairs and also organizes briefings and meetings.





The Department of Information Technologies

The Department provides the set up, operation, repair and maintenance of data processing system in the central and provisional units of the Ministry; cooperates with relevant units in order to process the data regarding legislations, case laws of the High Courts, arrangements made by the International Organizations to which our Country is a party, and provides coordination of online and offline data flow within its competence, and also provides

effective functioning of the information and data processing system.

The Department of Internal Audit

The Department prepares, develops and submits for approval of the Undersecretary the internal audit plans and programs based on risk analysis, and ensures implementation of the approved audit plans and programs; controls the conformity of activities and transactions of the Ministry to the relevant law, bylaws, regulations and other legislations; carries out system checks of financial





management and control processes and evaluates the efficiency and competency of internal audit and governance processes; prepares annual internal audit activity report and submits it to the Undersecretary.

The Department of Technical Affairs

The Department carries out formalities for purchasing and renting of buildings and real estate required by the Ministry; prepares plans and projects regarding construction, restoration and renting activities.

The Department of Publication

The Department follows, collects, evaluates the scientific publications and submits them to relevant parties and practitioners; publishes bulletins and periodicals in the field of law; establishes new libraries and book stands and improves the existing ones.





The Department of Prison Workshops

The Department identifies the general objectives and policies of prison workshops; determines the rules and procedures governing the employment of the convicts and detainees.

The Department of Press and Public Relations

The Department plans and carries out activities regarding press and public relations in accordance with the rules and procedures identified by the Ministry; prepares press releases, bulletins and announcements with a view to informing the public.

THE FORENSIC MEDICINE INSTITUTION

The Institution provides scientific and technical opinions on forensic issues which are raised by courts, judges and prosecutors. The Forensic Medicine Institution has been established as an affiliated institution of the Ministry providing services to the judiciary organizes symposia, conferences and similar activities about forensic medicine and sub-branch speciality programs and other judicial sciences in the scope of its mission, and conducts training programs on related subjects.





THE JUSTICE ACADEMY OF TURKEY

The Academy provides pre-service and in-service trainings for judges and prosecutors of the general, administrative and military jurisdiction, lawyers and notaries; organizes seminars, symposia, conferences and similar events; provides consultancy and assistance to relevant institutions and organizations on issues regarding training and education in the field of judiciary as an affiliated institution of the Ministry of Justice.

The duties of the Justice Academy of Turkey are;

Training Activities:

a) To design and implement pre- and in-service training courses for the professional development of civil, administrative and military judges and prosecutors, auxiliary judicial personnel and for lawyers, upon request, to organize

specialty programs in various fields, seminars, symposia, conferences and similar events, to implement certificate programs, to assist in the design and implementation of training programs and research projects of institutions, agencies and similar councils/boards related with the field of law and justice;





b) To deliver opinions to the relevant institutions, agencies and councils/ boards on education and training in the field of law and justice;

Consultancy and advisory services:

To provide consultancy services and deliver opinions concerning national and international law and justice and professional matters.

Review, research and publications

a) To conduct research on the development of legislation tailored to the needs of the country, to develop recommendations based on research and draft legislation as appropriate;

b) To carry out or ensure performance of reviews and research, to organize seminars, symposia, conferences and similar events, to make publications and to support similar activities in the field of law and justice;

c) To follow up publications of international institutions and organizations which pertain to latest developments in the





field of law and justice, to translate and publish such publications as necessary, to collaborate with the Union of Turkish Bar Associations, Union of Turkish Public Notaries and other relevant institutions, agencies and councils/boards for developing and implementing translation schemes for foreign publications which might be useful.

Documentation services

To establish an information and documentation center, databank and a library which include documents, legislation, judgments and publications

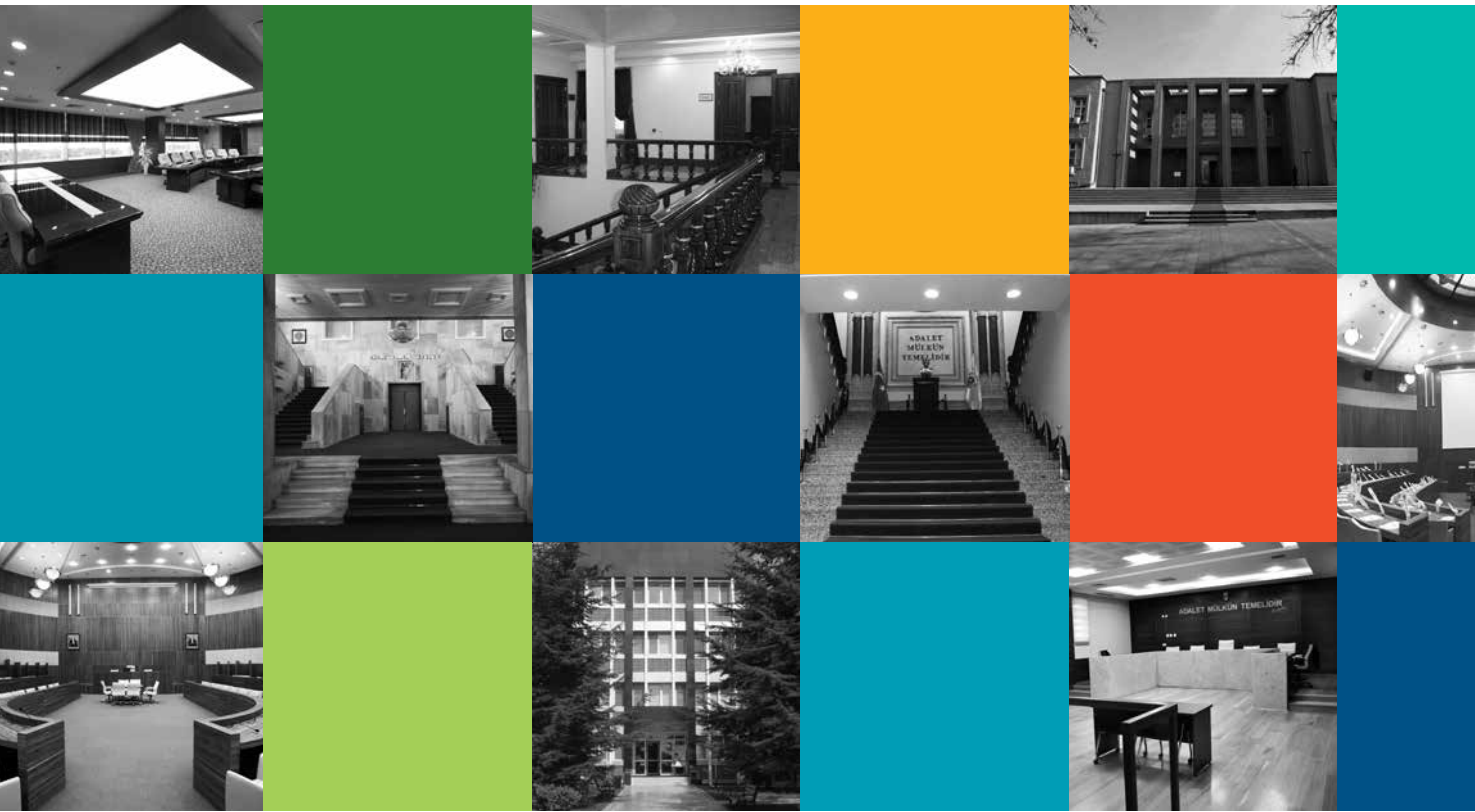
in the field of law and justice in Turkey and other countries; to prepare or ensure preparation of and publish Turkish law of justice bibliographies.

Pre-service Training and Internship

a) To implement the preparatory and final stage pre-service training programs for civil and administrative judges and prosecutors in accordance with relevant laws and bylaws;

b) To organize pre-service training programs during the probation term of military judges and prosecutors, public notaries and lawyers.







REPUBLIC of TURKEY MINISTRY of JUSTICE

*GENERAL DIRECTORATE of INTERNATIONAL LAW
and FOREIGN RELATIONS*

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF TURKEY AND ORGANISATION OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE







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