1. In Brazil, the beginning of the Judiciary Power independence is established clearly in the Constitution.

2. Is established in the Constitution the system of division of authorities, that they are independent and harmonic between itself.

3. The Executive nominates freely the ministers of the superior courts. For the Supreme Federal Court, the minister is nominated for the President of the Federal Republic, with approval of the Federal Senate. To the ministers of the others Superior Courts, as the Superior Court of Justice, for instance, the system is the same, with the difference of that the respective court elaborates triple list and directs it for the head of the Executive.

4. In the courts of second jurisdiction degree, the head of the Executive so only nominates fifth of the members of the courts, who are arising from the career of the Public prosecution service and the law. The corporations elaborate sextiple list, the respective courts reduce it for triple list and the head of the Executive nominates one of the indicated ones.

5. Except for what has been said before, it does not have intervention of the Executive in the Judiciary one, whose judges, in general, pursue the career by public contest of tests and qualification titles managed by the Judiciary itself.

6. There is no influence from the Executive in the distribution of subjects or the assignment of judges to judge certain subjects.
7. There is no influence from Executive in the removal or any movement of the judges, this can only be performed by the court in which each judge is tied to.

8. There is no influence from executive with respect to the tasks by order of any court, even those of higher courts.

9. There is no influence from the Executive on labor disputes on grounds of discipline of judges.

10. There is no influence from Executive in the initial training of the Brazilian judges.

11. There is no influence from Executive in the continuous training of the judges.

12. The judges wages are proposed, through a project of law, for the Judiciary to the Legislative. The Executive nationwide and in many States of the Federation, tries to exert influence through parliamentary benches that give support to the government, many times in the sense that the law don’t be edited, since it will stimulate other public careers to fight for bigger wages.

13. There is no influence from the Executive about how the resources of the Judiciary are spent. However, in the formulation of the budget and in its division among the Powers, the Executive many times tries to interfere so that the installment of the Judiciary is less than intended for the Power. The budget proposal is, after meeting among the Powers, directed for the Executive to the Legislative, that prepares the law.

14. It does not exist

15. There is no influence from Executive in the formation of the National Council of Justice, composed for fifteen members, among them of all stages of judicial career, a lawyer and a member of the Public Ministry, a member nominated by the Federal Council and another by the Federal Senate.

16. There is not such influence from executive on the work of the National Council o Justice.

17. There is no influence from Judiciary on the Executive at any level of jurisdiction. What exists is a diffuse control, on the one
hand, in other words, the judicial review of legislation, and the concentrated control, in the Federal Supreme Court (abstract control) of the constitutionality of laws and acts of the Executive. The system is hybrid and efficient enough to such aspect. On the other hand, the Judiciary, in Brazil, exerts the electoral jurisdiction, supervising the elections and diplomando the elected for all politic positions.

18. Though the judiciary police is administratively linked to the Executive, has its activity submitted to the solicitation of the Judiciary Power, especially in criminal investigation and the police investigation, The prisons and places of detention, are also administratively linked to the Executive, are submitted to the Judiciary, that presides the execution of the privatives penalties of freedom, and may determine the closing of prisional establishment for lack of proper conditions.

19. The preliminary evidences regarding a criminal suit are usually obtained by police through a police investigation, under the supervision of the Public Ministry and the Judiciary, which can determine steps and request information. Subsequently, initiated the criminal proceeding with the receipt of the complaint, the evidence is produced before the judge.

20. Judges and members of the Public Ministry have completely different careers.

21. There are no influences from Judiciary in the nomination of the members of the Public Ministry.

22. Judges cannot be nominated members of the Public Ministry. They may join in the courts of appeal through the called "fifth constitutional" (a fifth of vacancies in the courts is reserved for the coming of advocacy and Public Ministry).

23. There are no influences from Executive in the subjects of Public Ministry, except in the appointment of the Attorney General of Justice, the head of the institution. The members of the Public prosecution service, in local level, choose triple list, being chosen one of the integrant ones for the Governor of the State.
24. The Executive can, in case of urgency and relevance, edit provisory measures, abstract and general standards, which must be confirmed by the Legislative in a certain period, under penalty of loss of effectiveness. There is an abuse in the edition of such norms. On the other hand, the influence of Executive on the Parliament occurs through political negotiations and concessions of positions and other benefits to persons and parties.

25. There are no projects to modify the relationship between Executive and Legislative.

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