

**Article 162 [Impartiality of Judges]**

The honor of the Judiciary and the integrity and impartiality of judges are the bases of rule and a guarantee of rights and liberties.

**Article 163 [Independence of Judiciary]**

In administering justice, judges are not subject to any authority. No interference whatsoever is allowed with the conduct of justice. Law guarantees the independence of the Judiciary and states the guarantees and provisions relating to judges and the conditions of their irrevocability.

**Article 164 [Court System, Military Courts]**

Law regulates the Courts of various kinds and degrees and specifies their functions and jurisdiction. Except when Martial Law is in force, Military Courts have jurisdiction only over military offences committed by members of the armed and security forces within the limits specified by law.

**Article 165 [Publicity of Trials]**

Sittings of the Courts are to be public, except for the cases prescribed otherwise by law.

**Article 166 [Recourse to the Courts]**

The right of recourse to the Courts is guaranteed to all people. Law prescribes the procedure and manner necessary for the exercise of this right.

**Article 167 [Public Prosecution]**

(1) The Public Prosecution Office conducts penal charges on behalf of society. It supervises the affairs of judicial police, the enforcement of penal laws, the pursuit of offenders, and the execution of judgments. Law regulates this body, lays down its duties, and defines the conditions and guarantees for those who assume its functions.

(2) As an exception, law may entrust to the public security authorities the conduct of prosecutions in misdemeanors in accordance with the manner prescribed by law.

**Article 168 [Supreme Council of Judiciary]**

The Judiciary has a Supreme Council which is regulated, and its duties defined, by law.

**Article 169 [Administrative Jurisdiction]**

The law regulates the settlement of administrative suits by means of a special Chamber or Court, and prescribes its organization and the manner of assuming administrative jurisdiction including the power of both nullification and compensation in respect of administrative acts contrary to law.

**Article 170 [Legal Departments]**

The law organizes the body which renders legal advice to ministries and public departments and drafts bills and regulations. Law also regulates the representation of the State and other public bodies before the Courts.

**Article 171 [Council of State]**

A Council of State may be established by a law to assume the functions of administrative jurisdiction, rendering legal advice, and drafting bills and regulations, mentioned in the preceding two Articles.

**Article 172 [Conflicts of Jurisdiction]**

The method of resolving conflicts of jurisdiction or of judgments between the various kinds of Courts are prescribed by law.

**Article 173 [Constitutional Review]**

(1) The law specifies the judicial body competent to deciding disputes relating to the constitutionality of laws and regulations and determines its jurisdiction and procedure.

(2) The law ensures the right of both the Government and the interested parties to challenge the constitutionality of laws and regulations before the said body.

(3) If the said body decides that a law or a regulation is unconstitutional, it is considered null and void.