

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN



THE UNITED KINGDOM DOES NOT HAVE A SINGLE JUDICIAL SYSTEM. EVERY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM HAS OWN JUDICIAL BODIES. JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WAS DIVIDED INTO 3 PARTS: JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF SCOTLAND, NORTH IRELAND, ENGLAND AND WALES. BUT JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM HAS TWO GENERAL JUDICIAL INSTANCES: JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL



JUDICIAL
COMMITTEE
of the PRIVY COUNCIL



THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL (JCPC) IS ONE OF THE HIGHEST COURTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. ESTABLISHED BY THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE ACT IN 1833. THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE'S PERMANENT HOME IS IN LONDON, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has jurisdiction in the following domestic matters:

- Appeals against schemes of the Church Commissioners
- Appeals from the ecclesiastical courts (the Arches Court of Canterbury and the Chancery Court of York) in non-doctrinal faculty cases.
- Appeals from the High Court of Chivalry.
- Appeals from the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports.
- Appeals from prize courts.
- Appeals from the Disciplinary Committee of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
- Disputes under the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975.

The following are members of the Judicial Committee:

- Justices of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom
- Other Lords of Appeal from within the United Kingdom
- Privy Counsellors who are (or have been) judges of the Court of Appeal of England and Wales, the Inner House of the Court of Session in Scotland, or of the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland
- Judges of certain superior courts in Commonwealth nations, who are appointed Privy Counsellors for the purpose of sitting in the JCPC

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IS THE SUPREME COURT IN ALL MATTERS UNDER ENGLISH AND WELSH LAW, NORTHERN IRELAND LAW AND SCOTTISH CIVIL LAW. IT IS THE COURT OF LAST RESORT AND THE HIGHEST APPELLATE COURT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF SCOTLAND



Scottish
Court Service



HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY



THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY IS THE SUPREME CRIMINAL COURT OF SCOTLAND. THE HIGH COURT IS BOTH A COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE AND A COURT OF APPEAL. AS A COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, THE HIGH COURT SITS MAINLY IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE, OR IN THE FORMER SHERIFF COURT BUILDING, IN EDINBURGH, OR IN ITS OWN COURT BUILDINGS IN GLASGOW AND ABERDEEN. HOWEVER IT SOMETIMES SITS IN VARIOUS SMALLER TOWNS IN SCOTLAND, WHEN IT BORROWS THE LOCAL SHERIFF COURT BUILDING. AS A COURT OF APPEAL, IT SITS ONLY IN EDINBURGH. THIS COURT WAS FOUNDED IN 1672.

COURT OF SESSION



The Court of Session is the supreme civil court. Court of Session has an outer chamber and the inner chamber. Inner chamber is appellate chamber on resolutions of outer chamber.

SHERIFF COURT



The Sheriff Court is the other civil court. The Sheriff Appeal Court is a national court with a jurisdiction over civil appeals from the Sheriff Courts. The Sheriff Appeal Court is a national court with a jurisdiction over summary criminal appeals from the Sheriff Courts and Justice of the Peace Courts. The Sheriff Court is the main criminal court.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS

A black rectangular sign with white text and a crest. The crest is at the top, followed by the text 'Glasgow Justice of the Peace Court Courts 2-8' and 'Opening Hours Monday to Friday 9.00am to 5.00pm'.

Glasgow
Justice of the Peace Court
Courts 2-8
Opening Hours
Monday to Friday 9.00am to 5.00pm

The Justice of the Peace Court is a criminal court. The court handles a variety of minor common law crimes such as breach of the peace, theft and assault, as well as statutory offences such as vandalism, road traffic offences and other public order offences.

COURTS OF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND AND WALES



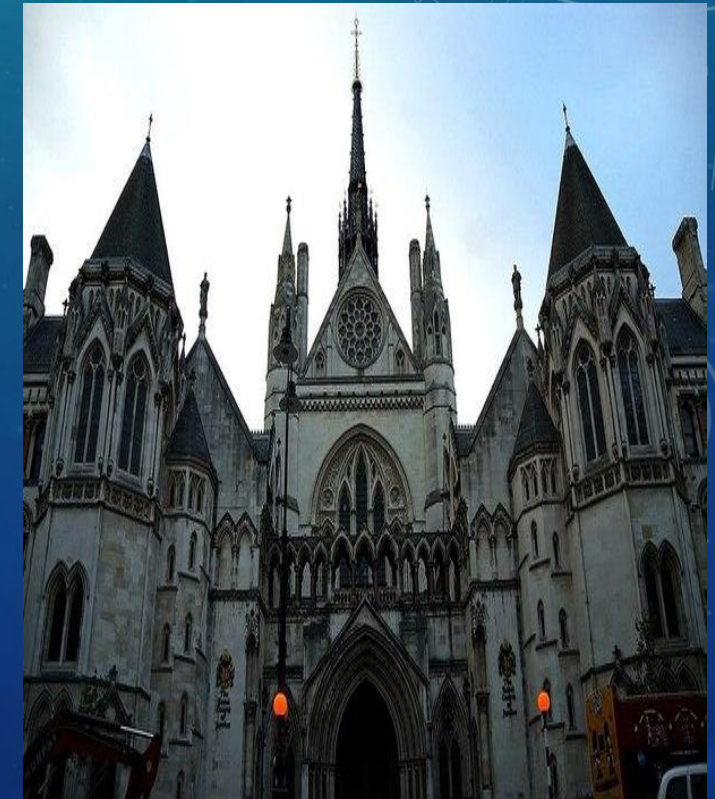
The judicial System of England and Wales includes:

- 1) Appellate court;
- 2) High court;
- 3) Corona's court;
- 4) Courts of magistrates
- 5) Courts of counties

THE APPELLATE COURT POSSESSES APPEAL JURISDICTION IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. THE COURT CONSISTS OF TWO COMPARTMENTS : ON CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES. THE COMPARTMENTS ON CIVIL CASES CONSIDERS APPEALS ON DECISIONS OF HIGH COURT, COURTS OF COUNTIES. ON CRIMINAL CASES CONSIDERS APPEALS ON DECISIONS OF CORONA'S COURT.



THE HIGH COURT CONSISTS OF THREE COMPARTMENTS: 1) CHANCELLOR COMPARTMENT; 2) COMPARTMENT OF A ROYAL BENCH; 3) COMPARTMENT ON FAMILY AFFAIRS. THE CHANCELLOR COMPARTMENT AS COURT OF THE FIRST INSTANCE CONSIDERS DISPUTES ON REAL ESTATE, ON CONFIDENTIAL PROPERTY, ON MANAGEMENT OF HEREDITARY PROPERTY, ON COLLECTING TAXES. THE COMPARTMENT OF A ROYAL BENCH AS COURT OF THE FIRST INSTANCE CONSIDERS CIVIL CASES. THE COMPARTMENT ON FAMILY AFFAIRS IN QUALITY OF COURT OF THE FIRST INSTANCE HAS THE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION IN THE SOLUTION OF DISPUTES ON FAMILY AFFAIRS.



CORONA'S COURT OF HAS EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION CONCERNING SERIOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND THE LIMITED CIVIL JURISDICTION GENERALLY ON CASES OF ISSUE OF LICENSES. AS COURT OF THE FIRST INSTANCE CORONA'S COURT SITS WITH PARTICIPATION OF JURORS.



Courts of magistrates – the lower courts consisting of magistrates who in most cases aren't professional lawyers and don't earn material reward for the activity. Courts of magistrates possess the criminal and civil jurisdiction.



Courts of counties – lower courts, consider the civil cases connected with violation of contracts. Counties judges - part of courts of counties.

In judicial authorities of England and Wales of special work of jurisdiction: armed forces and church courts which consider cases concerning people who are on military service.

The judicial system of Northern Ireland is autonomous. But it almost completely copies judicial system of England and Wales.

