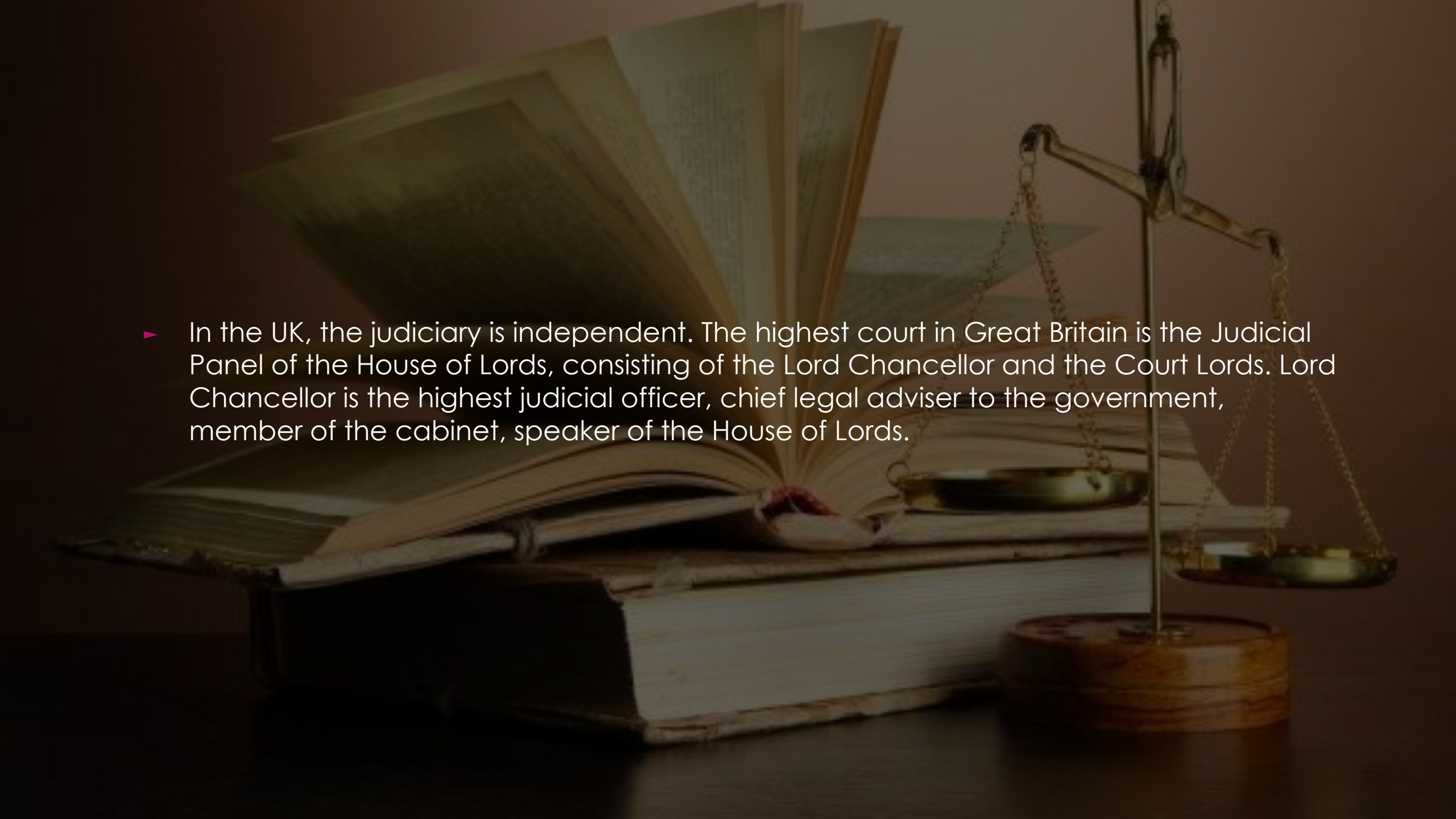
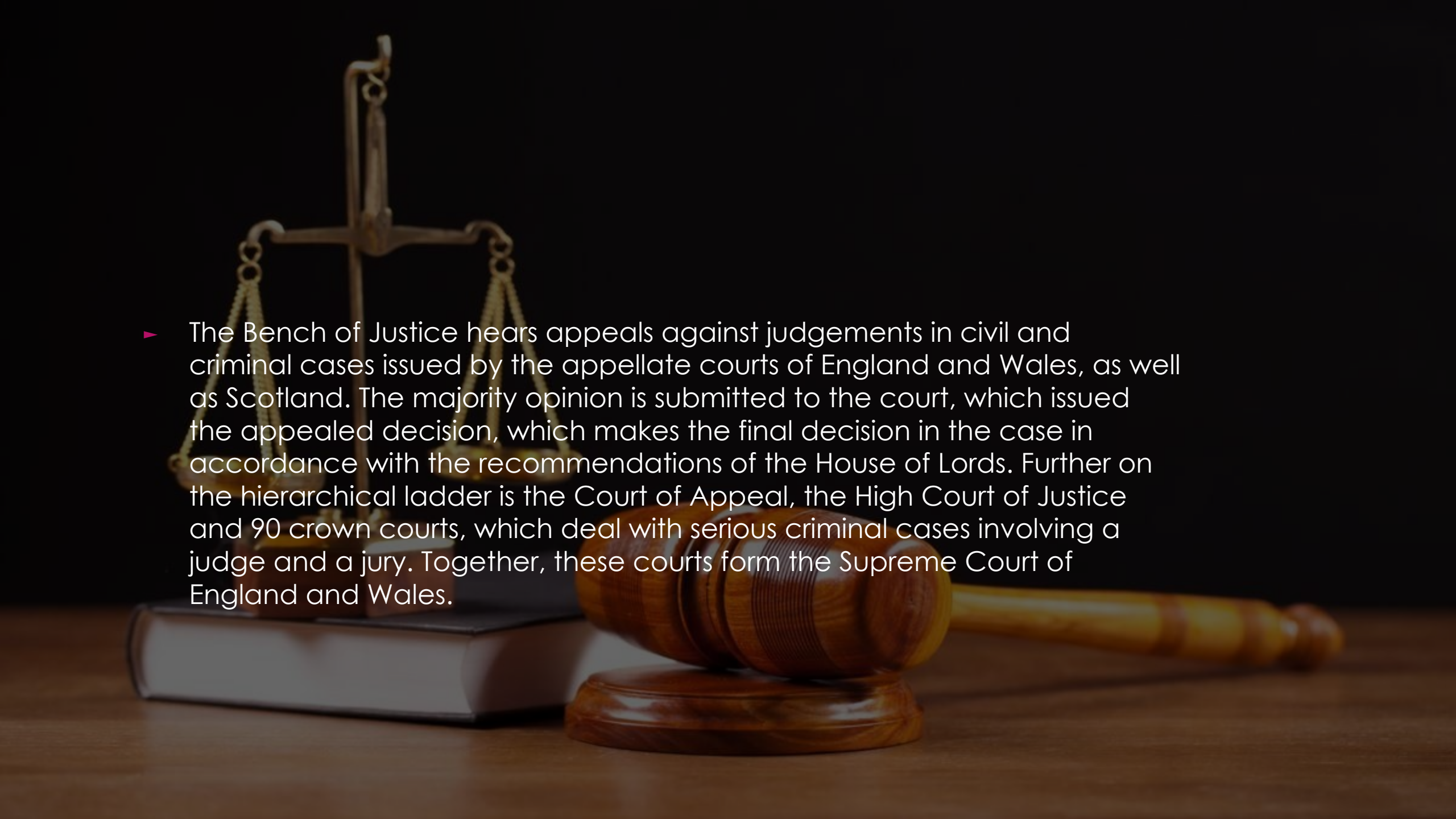


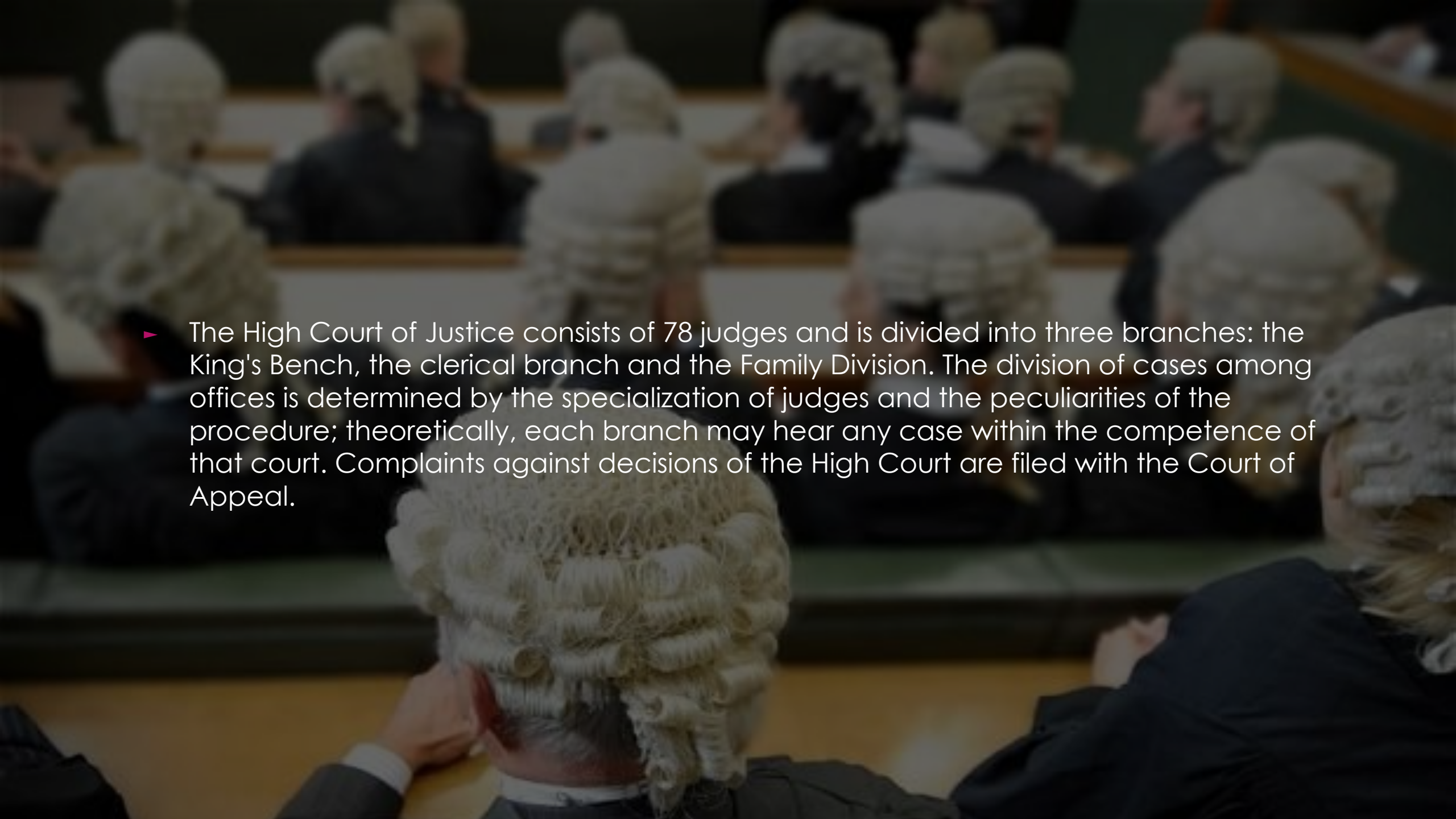


Judiciary in England.

ПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЮ ПОДГОТОВИЛА – КАЛАБИНА АНАСТАСИЯ ЮРЬЕВНА.


- 
- ▶ In the UK, the judiciary is independent. The highest court in Great Britain is the Judicial Panel of the House of Lords, consisting of the Lord Chancellor and the Court Lords. Lord Chancellor is the highest judicial officer, chief legal adviser to the government, member of the cabinet, speaker of the House of Lords.

- 
- A golden scale of justice is positioned in the upper left, with its pans hanging from a central beam. Below it, a wooden gavel with a textured head and a smooth handle rests on a wooden block. To the left of the gavel, a stack of three books is visible. The entire scene is set on a dark wooden surface.
- ▶ The Bench of Justice hears appeals against judgements in civil and criminal cases issued by the appellate courts of England and Wales, as well as Scotland. The majority opinion is submitted to the court, which issued the appealed decision, which makes the final decision in the case in accordance with the recommendations of the House of Lords. Further on the hierarchical ladder is the Court of Appeal, the High Court of Justice and 90 crown courts, which deal with serious criminal cases involving a judge and a jury. Together, these courts form the Supreme Court of England and Wales.

- 
- ▶ The High Court of Justice consists of 78 judges and is divided into three branches: the King's Bench, the clerical branch and the Family Division. The division of cases among offices is determined by the specialization of judges and the peculiarities of the procedure; theoretically, each branch may hear any case within the competence of that court. Complaints against decisions of the High Court are filed with the Court of Appeal.

- ▶ Of great importance is the institution of justices of the peace, which has existed for more than six hundred years. Justices of the peace are formally appointed by the Lord Chancellor and are selected from a wide variety of backgrounds, including not from among professional lawyers. Most of them work as justices of the peace free of charge. They listen to the smallest criminal cases, the punishment for which is a fine or imprisonment for up to 6 months. If the accused deserves more serious punishment, the case is referred to Crown Court. Minor civil cases are heard in county courts, where professional judges preside.



- 
- ▶ Serious criminal cases are considered by the sheriff's courts with the participation of 15 jurors. Only without a jury are cases of crimes prosecuted in summary jurisdiction. Sheriffs are professional judges. The lower court in criminal cases is the district courts, in which either paid magistrates alone or two or more magistrates hear cases of minor offenses. Some categories of civil disputes, most often of a family nature, are also dealt with by paid magistrates and justices of the peace.

- ▶ In the UK, case law has been adopted with elements of Roman and modern European law. The decision to initiate a serious criminal case is made by the Crown Prosecutor's Office, chaired by the head of the prosecutor's service. There is a State-supported system of legal aid and advice in civil and criminal matters.





Thank you for your
attention!!!!