

Judicial system of the State of Israel


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"Do not dismiss your feelings." Do not treat people with compassion and selfishness* “

"Не распускай свои чувства. Не относись к людям так, как диктует тебе сострадание и эгоизм"

**[TORAH, "VAIKRA", "KDOSHIM",
19:15]**



Jewish legal proceedings arose in the extreme antiquity and reached a high level during the Sanhedrin period. During the two thousand-year-old dynasty, the people of Israel, carrying out an autonomous judicial system in many countries, preserved the traditions of their law and legal procedure.

Israel is a Jewish and democratic state with its own independent legal system. The Israeli judiciary, in particular, has many national characteristics that make it unique.



The basis of legislation is the laws governing the general provisions of the proceedings.

It is interesting that the usual branch of civil law in Israel is divided into each case separately. So, for example, disputes about the cases of tenants have not only their own regulating law, but also a separate court.

Foundations of Judicial Legislation in Israel

1. Basic Law on the Procedure of Proceedings
2. Law on the Foundations of Law (1980)
3. Law on the Procedure for Criminal Proceedings
4. Administrative Court Law
5. Decree on road traffic
6. The Tenant Protection Act
7. Law on the Family Court
8. Law on the Judicature of Rabbinical Courts (Marriage and Divorce)

And Other

Judicial system

The judicial system is represented by a classical triad of levels of courts.

However, it contains significant additions, traditionally established only in Israel and still are his merit and prerogative.

Supreme court

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority of Israel, its jurisdiction extends to the entire territory of the state.

The competence of the Supreme Court includes consideration of appeals against decisions of district courts. The precedent decisions of the Supreme Court have become a source of human rights in the country.

Many of these rights were later enshrined in the basic laws of the state



Supreme court,
Tel-Aviv, Israel

The High Court of Justice (BAGAC)

The High Court of Justice considers claims that are not within the competence of other courts.

Listening to these cases is necessary in the interests of justice. Usually it is a question of complaints of private persons or public organizations for illegal actions, excess of powers and unreasonable decisions of state and local authorities.

A kind of human rights court



Family Court

The Family Court reviews family disputes and, in particular, issues such as the maintenance of children, alimony, custody, adoption, inheritance, division of property, divorce between professors of different faiths.



Court of Lease

The hearing in the lease court is carried out in accordance with the Tenant Protection Act. The court sits in the composition of one judge, who holds the post of magistrate.

The matters considered by this court include rent for a dwelling or a business premise, a repair request for an apartment and other issues related to a lease agreement



Religious Courts

A religious court is a specialized court that deals with the personal status of citizens and residents of Israel, as well as some other issues. The exclusive jurisdiction of the religious court includes cases involving marriage and the divorce of representatives of different religions. Jurisdiction of the religious court includes such matters as the maintenance of children, alimony, guardianship, adoption, separation of property of spouses, inheritance. In Israel there are rabbinic, Muslim, Christian and Druze religious courts. Each of the religious courts consists of two instances - the district and appellate religious court. Religious courts in their decisions rely on the religious law of a denomination.



Thank you for
attention!