

The judicial system of Great Britain.



General provisions on the judiciary.

- **The judicial system of Great Britain is a hierarchy of the judiciary, whose jurisdiction covers the entire territory of the United Kingdom, and higher courts operating in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.**
- **The system of higher courts of England and Wales are not included on the adopted classification of the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, because of their exclusive position in relation to the courts of all the United Kingdom.**

The supreme judicial authorities, jurisdiction over the territory of the whole country, are the

⦿ **HOUSE OF LORDS**



⦿ **Judicial committee of the Privy Council**



House of Lords.

- **The House of Lords as a judicial body is predominantly appellate court in civil and criminal cases. Court House of Lords as an appellate court has the following composition**



The House of Lords consists of

- ◉ Lord Chancellor
- ◉ "Ordinary lords of appeal"
- ◉ Lords, previously holding judicial office.



House of Lords.

○ As the highest and last resort House of Lords hears appeals on decisions of the courts

○ England, Ireland
Wales and Scotland
in civil cases

In criminal
cases all,
besides
Scotland

House of Lords.

- Of particular importance the House of Lords as the highest court is determined by the fact that its precedents are binding on all, without exception, the courts. Thus, the Chamber is now free to introduce new legal provisions for its decisions, which have the same effect as the norms established by the legislative acts.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

- It is the supreme and final authority for vessels of all parts of the United Kingdom.
- As part of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the Crown, its solutions are expressed in the form of "Council respectful" Her Majesty

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

- **Composition of the court:**
 - Lord Chancellor;
 - ordinary appeal lords;
- a certain number of "secret advisers" appointed by the crown.
- a court of appeal against decisions of the ecclesiastical courts and medical tribunals. It also plays an important role in the development of the country's law, preserving the special competence of the express request by the monarch authoritative opinion on points of law.

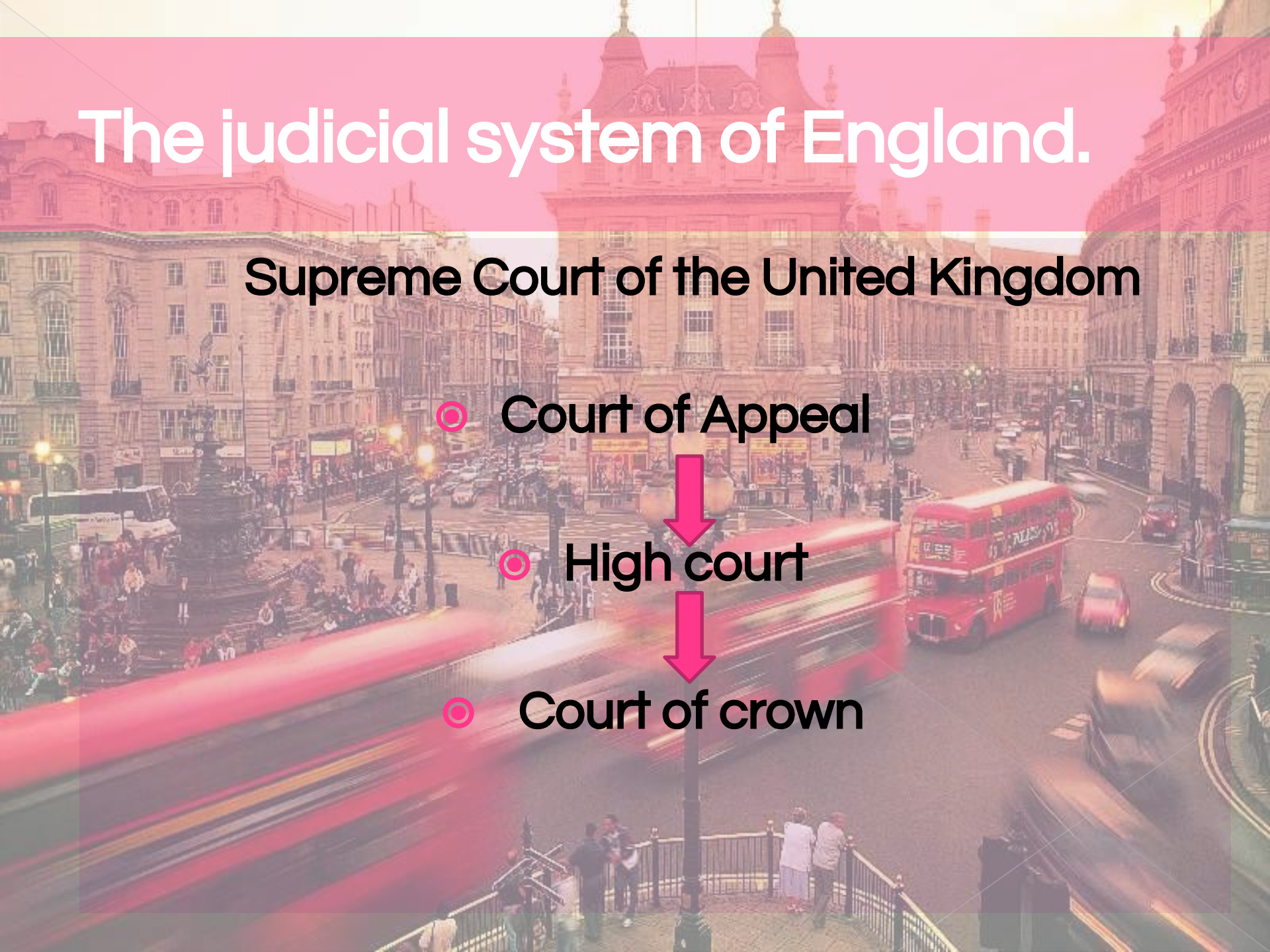
The judicial system of England.

Supreme Court of the United Kingdom

○ **Court of Appeal**

○ **High court**

○ **Court of crown**



The judicial system of England.

The lower courts:

- County courts;
- Magistrates Courts;

Special courts:

- Court of the coroner;
- Military courts;
- Courts fleets.
- Church courts.
- in cases of prohibited trade practice Court

Court of Appeal

- ◉ divided into two departments: civil and criminal;
- ◉ President of the Court is the Lord Chancellor;
- ◉ As part of the Court no more than 18 judges;
- ◉ For appeals received by the criminal branch, usually called upon to judge of the High Court of Queen's Bench Division.

Court of Appeal

- **Civil office**
sent an appeal to the High Court, county courts, Court of prohibited commercial practices, the court for the protection of the mentally ill interests Appeals Tribunal for Patents, the Land Tribunal and the Appeals Tribunal of the labor dispute.

- **Criminal office**
received appeals from the Crown Court sentences handed down after proceedings with participation of the jury, as well as to those sentences, which he pronounces on matters referred to it by magistrates' courts to the stage of determining penalties. Criminal department does not consider the appeal against the acquittals.

High Court.

- It consists of three divisions: the Queen's Bench, Chancery and the separation of the family court.
- The High Court is composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord - Chief Judge, chairman of the Department of the Family Court, the Vice-Chancellor and ordinary judges of this court, the number of no more than 80 people.

High Court.

- All ordinary judge of the High Court have equal rights, power and jurisdiction.
- In accordance with the specialization of judges are distributed according to the divisions.
- judges of all divisions of the High Court may be appointed only from candidates who for 10 years or more have the right to speak as advocates in the High Court, in all departments and in all cases.

High Court.

- Branch of the Family Court consists of a chairman and 16 ordinary judges, including two women.
- This department deals with complaints against decisions of the courts and county magistrates 'courts for the guardianship of minors, on the orders of magistrates' courts in cases of adoption, on the magistrates appellate decisions and judgments of the Court by the Crown disputes paternity.

Crown Court.

- It consists of 12 jurors.
- Jurors are elected at random, it may be any British citizen, aged 18 to 70 years.
- Jurors are elected every 2 weeks.
- It is the supreme criminal court of first instance

Crown Court.

- It hears appeals not only on sentences and orders in criminal cases, but also the decisions and orders issued by magistrates in order of their limited civil jurisdiction.
- Thus, the Crown Court carries out on behalf of the highest courts supervise the courts of global justice.

The lower courts. County courts.

- Currently, 90% of all civil cases considered in the county courts. Their jurisdiction is competing with the High Court, limited to the cost of the claim.



The lower courts. Magistrates courts.

- They are the local courts.
- about 1,000 magistrates, who served 25 thousand magistrates who are not lawyers and do not get paid.
- The Magistrate's Court is limited to punishment in criminal cases. He could be sentenced to imprisonment for up to 6 months or fine of up to £ 5000

The lower courts. Magistrates courts.

- Magistrates courts have limited civil jurisdiction in matters of guardianship, adoption, alimony and administrative functions for the issuance and cancellation of various licenses. Their main load - it is criminal cases summarily, without a jury.

The lower courts. Magistrates courts.

- Magistrates Courts also act as a specialized juvenile courts.
- On average, they discussed about 2 million. Per year, accounting for 95% of all criminal cases.



Special courts.

- **Court of Coroner** - appointed by the local authorities of barristers, solicitors and doctors with 5 - years of experience to investigate the accident that led to the death "mysterious" deaths, the cause of which is unknown or when there is suspicion of murder and infanticide, as well as identity reasons of suicide and death in prison. Koronëry investigating all these cases if they occurred in his district.

Special courts.

- **Military courts**, headed by a military court of Appeal.
- **Courts fleets.**
- **Church courts.**
- **Court for the banned trade practices** and numerous administrative tribunals.

Thank you for attention

