Judicial Act 2014

Crown Court

1. The Crown Court is hereby created as the Court of Justice of the Kingdom of Florenia, to hear any and all cases brought up within the Kingdom of Florenia.
2. The Crown Court is created with the purpose of serving as the criminal and civil court for all of Florenia.
3. The Crown Court is to hold trial for any individual alleged to have committed a crime by the Government.
4. The Crown Court is to hear any civil case brought up by any private individual or organization against any other private individual, organization, or the Government.
5. The Crown Court is presided over by a single Justice, nominated by the Prime Minister, confirmed by Parliament, and appointed by the Monarch. Parliament may reject a nomination by the Prime Minister, and the Monarch may reject a Parliamentary confirmation. In the case of the latter, Parliament may overturn this decision by a veto of the Prime Minister and a vote of over 65% in favor.
6. The Justice of the Crown Court is the decision-making authority of the Crown Court; the Justice of the Crown Court issues the rulings on all criminal and civil cases.
7. The Justice of the Crown Court is entitled to the style of *The Honorable*, and is permitted to use the title of *The Lord* if male and *The Lady* if female.
8. Any Florenian citizen of or over the age of 15 years may be nominated by the Prime Minister to serve as Justice of the Crown Court.
9. The Justice of the Crown Court serves at the pleasure of the Prime Minister and the Monarch; that is, the Prime Minister may only remove a Justice from office with the approval of the Monarch, and may appoint a new Justice at any time. Parliament may remove a Justice from office with a majority vote and Royal Consent, a vote that may be proposed by any Member of Parliament or the Monarch.
10. The Justice of the Crown Court is legally obligated to make decisions and rulings with regards to the law and not for the purpose of achieving any other means than legal justice. If the Justice of the Crown Court is accused of not adhering to the law by any Member of Parliament, he or she may be brought before Parliament by a majority vote, and then, if found guilty of any crime, be removed from office with a majority vote.
11. The Justice of the Crown Court must present a formal written verdict, stating the course of action that is to be taken by each party, an action completing the trial.
12. The Justice of the Crown Court must adhere to and follow regulations regarding sentencing put in place by Parliament; the Justice of the Crown Court must follow any and all guidelines regarding severity, longevity, or relevant restriction regarding sentencing.
13. Order must be maintained in the Crown Court at all times, and it is the duty and responsibility of the Justice to achieve order.
14. It is hereby illegal to disrupt court proceedings in any way, and all parties are hereby legally obligated to adhere to the instructions of the Justice.
15. The Justice of the Crown Court may appoint an officer to assist in the maintenance of order, and to ensure the safety and protection of all parties present.
16. The Justice of the Crown Court may, at the time of his or her appointment, not hold any political and/or elected public office, military rank, or private business position. The Justice may not acquire any such office or position during their tenure.
17. The Justice of the Crown Court may not communicate with one party individually outside of the trial setting.
18. The Justice of the Crown Court may issue Warrants, after having reviewed and heard sufficient evidence from the government, ordering that a certain individual attend the Court and be subject to trial.
19. It is the responsibility of the government to ensure the completion of the orders of the court.
20. The Crown Court is an institution independent from all other branches of Florenian Government.

Consuls of the Crown Court

1. The Consuls of the Crown Court are the two individuals who have the duty of ensuring the legitimacy of the Crown Court’s verdicts and reviewing the rulings of the Justice of the Crown Court.
2. Before any ruling of the Justice of the Crown Court is finalized, it must be approved by both Consuls of the Crown Court. That is, before any ruling of the Justice of the Crown Court is ordered by the Crown Court for completion, it must be reviewed by and agreed upon by both Consuls.
3. For a ruling of the Justice of the Crown Court to be overturned, both Consuls must oppose the ruling. The Consuls and the Justice must then come to a consensus on a ruling of the Court together. In this case, the Consuls share one vote on the ruling, and the Justice of the Crown Court the other.
4. If only one Consul opposes a ruling of the Justice of the Crown Court, the Justice is obligated to reconsider his or her ruling and to review any and all documents and evidence necessary, including Florenian law and documents of the case.
5. A Consul of the Crown Court may serve as Justice either during a Justice’s leave of absence, or a period during which there is no sitting Justice. In this case, the Consuls should alternate service of the Justice position, and must each agree on the verdicts of each case.
6. The same requirements for office apply to the Consuls of the Crown Court that apply to the Justice of the Crown Court.
7. The same procedure for appointment to office apply to the Consuls of the Crown Court that apply to the Justice of the Crown Court.

Terminology

1. In litigation, the plaintiff is the individual or organization who has brought the case to the Crown Court for trial.
2. In litigation, the defense or defendant is the individual or organization who has been called to the Crown Court by the plaintiff.
3. In litigation, the bench refers to the desk at which the Justice sits, or, if applicable, the presiding justice themself.
4. In litigation, the litigants are the plaintiffs and defendants, and the litigators are the attorneys representing them.
5. The phrase criminal case refers to a case in which the Government has charged an individual or organization with breaking a law of the Kingdom.
6. The phrases civil case and lawsuit refer to a case in which one individual or organization accuses another individual or organization of a legal breech.
7. The phrase Trial refers to the time period during which the litigants present their cases and a verdict is decided.
8. In a Criminal case, the term prosecution or prosecutor refers to the plaintiff, always the Government.
9. In a Criminal case, the term sentence refers to the action ordered by the verdict that must be taken against a defendant found guilty.

Litigation

1. Any Florenian citizen of or over the age of 13 years or any organization with a representative of or over the age of 13 years may call to court any other Florenian citizen or organization of the same requirements in an action referred to as suing.
2. A lawsuit may be brought to the Crown Court if the plaintiff believes that the defendant has broken any requirement allocated to them in a contract signed between the plaintiff and defendant, or that there has been a non-criminal breech in Florenian law.
3. In both Civil and Criminal cases, the plaintiff and defense may each give an opening statement to the court, before each having a chance to present relevant evidence and question relevant witnesses and individuals. The Justice of the Crown Court has the authority to control the proceedings of the Court, but must give both the plaintiff and defense the opportunity to exercise both of these rights, as well as a closing statement. The defense has the right to remain silent throughout the case.
4. In accordance with Acts of Parliament and the laws of the Kingdom, the Justice must make a ruling regarding the outcome of the case.
5. In a Civil case, either party may appeal; that is, if either the defense or plaintiff disagrees with a ruling on the basis that a major piece of evidence had been overlooked, or that a major flaw in trial regulation or breach of procedure occurred, they may request that Parliament hear their case. Parliament should only accept to hear the case if they believe that it may set a precedent for further cases and that such a breech of procedure has occurred. To accept a case, it must be put to vote and receive a majority of the vote. Parliament may then affirm or overturn the decision of the Crown Court with a majority vote after having heard the case.
6. In a Criminal case, the defense is the only party that may appeal to have their case heard by Parliament; that is, the Government may not appeal to Parliament, and must accept the decision of the Crown Court.
7. It is the duty of the plaintiff to prove the defendant guilty with sufficient argument and evidence.

Rights of alleged

1. All individuals and organizations accused of a Crime have the following rights with regards to their trial.
2. All alleged of a crime have the right to a quick, concise, and thorough trial; that is, no alleged can go without trial for over two months, unless an agreement is made to postpone by both the plaintiff and defense.
3. All alleged of a crime have the right to remain silent; that is, no alleged, or any relevant party can be forced to speak with the risk of self-incrimination.
4. All alleged of a crime have the right to seek legal counsel and to be represented by an attorney at interrogations and subsequent trials.
5. All alleged of a crime have the right to use, view, and examine all evidence presented to the court by the Government before their trial.
6. No individual or organization may be tried twice in a Criminal case; that is, no person maybe tried for one offense more than once.
7. All alleged are innocent until proven otherwise guilty.