### Judicial System of Italy



#### **Fundamentals**

The Italian judicial system is based on civil law within the framework of late Roman law, and not based on common law.

Its core principles are entirely codified into a normative system which serves as the primary source of law, which means judicial decisions of the supreme court, as well as those of lower courts, are binding within the frame of reference of each individual case submitted, but do not constitute the base for judicial precedent for other future cases as in Common Law.

It is worth noting that while in Civil Law jurisdictions the doctrine of stare decisis (precedent) does not apply, however, in practice the decisions of the Supreme Court of Cassation usually provide a very robust reference point in jurisprudence constante.

The two essential aims of the Supreme Court of Cassation are to ensure that lower courts correctly follow legal procedure, and to harmonize the interpretation of laws throughout the judicial system.



### Ministry of Justice (Ministero della Giustizia )

The ministerial department of the Judicial branch of the Italian government

The department in power in regards to the formulation of judicial policies

The department is lead by the elected Minister of Justice

The Minister of Justice is a senior member of the cabinet

- The Ministry of Justice carries out its fundamental functions within the central structures, such as Rome, and the in judicial offices, tribunals, and courts.
- The judicial courts are composed of a chief magistrate and a court manager.
- The chief magistrate heads the judiciary and has the last say on judicial office decisions.
- The court manager serves as internal assistance to the judge and public prosecutors.
- The Italian judiciary is divided into three departments: inferior courts, intermediate appellate courts, and courts of last resort.
- The vertical and hierarchical structure of the courts of the judicial system is mitigated by the esteemed judges and prosecutors of the Superior Council of Magistrates.

### The System

Criminal Matters - Civil Matters

Administrative Matters

Supreme Degree

### Supreme Court of Cassation

Council of State















Second Degree



Court of Appeal

**Assise Court** of Appeal

Court

Court of Appeal



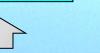
**Assise Court** of **Appeal** 











First Degree

Court of Peace

Court

Assise Court

Court of Peace Court

Assise Court Administrative Regional Court

#### Court (Tribunale)

Court (monocratic)

1 Magistrate

Court (collegial)

3 Magistrates





# Court of Peace (Giudice di Pace)

1 Judge





# Assise Court (Corte di Assise)

#### 2 Magistrates + 6 Civil Judges





# Court of Appeal (Corte di Appello)

#### 5 Magistrates + 1





# Supreme Court of Cassation (Corte di Cassazione)

Criminal Section

Civil Section

#### 5 - 9 Magistrates





### Council of State (Consiglio di Stato)

Supreme Court for Administrative Matters

Council of Presidency

President

President Adjunct

Secretary General

Assembly General (Consultative)

Assembly Plenary (Jurisdictional)



# Administrative Regional Court (Tribunale Amministrativo Regionale)

20 Regional Courts + Territorial Branches

5 + Magistrates

3 Judges

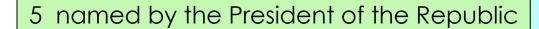


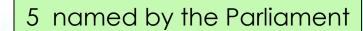




### Constitutional Court (Corte Costituzionale)

15 Judges





- 3 named by the Supreme Court of Cassation
- 1 named by the Council of State
- 1 named by the Court of Audit





Magistrates (also retired) from Supreme Court, State Council, Court of Audit

Senior Lawyers

University Professors of Jurisprudence

### Supreme Council of Magistrates

Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura)



24 + 3 Members



- 16 togate members elected by the ordinary magistrates
- 8 lay members nominated by Parliament political parties
- 1 ex officio: the President of the Republic
- 1 ex officio: the First President the Supreme Court
- 1 ex officio: the Prosecutor General of the Supreme Court

### National Association of Magistrates

( Associazione Nazionale Magistrati )

Members: 8.284 of 8.886 magistrates in activity (93%)

Directed by a 36 members committee, elected every four years

Not a trade union, salaries are established by ministerial decree

Representative association, non-political









### Court of Audit (Corte dei Conti )



- 1 President
- 1 Prosecutor-General
- 1 Adjunct-President
- 4 Magistrates
- 4 Elected citizens chosen by the Parliament (professors of jurisprudence or senior lawyers)

