Appendixes
**Glossary of most important terms**

‘Court’: An organizational entity, appointed by law to judge on certain legal disputes, within a certain territory.

Internal organization of a court: ‘divisions’ (e.g. criminal, civil, administrative), ‘Units’ and, eventually, ‘Sub-units’.

Judicial apex of the court: ‘Head of court’, who may have one or more ‘Deputy heads’.

Decision making panel: panel of three (e.g. ordinary court of first instance) or five (e.g. Supreme court) or nine (e.g. Constitutional court) judges, single judge.

Personnel of the courts are: ‘court managers’ (administrative managerial positions), ‘court clerk’ (administrative personnel without a specific legal training), ‘law clerk’ (personnel with legal training who support the judges’ legal decision making process), ‘Rechtspfleger’ (legally trained personnel with some limited judicial functions), ‘Enforcement officers’ (law enforcement of civil decisions).

Organizational structure of the courts: ‘Supreme court’, ‘Court of appeal’, ‘First instance court’ within which we may find: ‘Magistrates courts’ and ‘Justices of the Peace’.

We do not have a solution for the numerous figures of ‘temporary judges’ (e.g. lay judges – means no qualified judges – acting judges, part-time judges, substitute judges, deputy judges, apprentice judges etc.).

Criminal and civil jurisdiction in a large classification can be called ‘ordinary jurisdiction’.

Jurisdiction: ‘specific law area’ (e.g. administrative, ordinary, military etc.)

Court competence: ‘domain of the court’ determined by several principles/criteria (e.g. territory, subject matter, value, etc.)

Conflict of jurisdiction (e.g. ordinary vs administrative or military)

Conflict of territorial competence (e.g. between two courts of the same jurisdiction but in different areas.

Conflict of value or subject matter competence (e.g. between two courts of the same jurisdiction in the same territorial area.

Organizational structure of the administration of justice: ‘Judicial boards’ at the local level, ‘Judicial council’ at the national level.

Apex of the Public Prosecutor’s Office: the ‘Chief prosecutor’, who may have one or more ‘Deputy chief prosecutor’ and several ‘Deputy public prosecutors’.