

CIVIL LAW



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are non-criminal matters involving disputes between individuals or organisations. Also known as Private Law.

SOURCES OF CIVIL LAW

Common law:

Based on judges decisions

Statute law:

Laws made by parliament

AREAS OF CIVIL LAW

Defamation
Consumer
Trespass
Immigration

Negligence
Contracts
Nuisance
Torts

Bankruptcy
Property
Family
Employment
Tax

RESOLVING A CIVIL DISPUTE

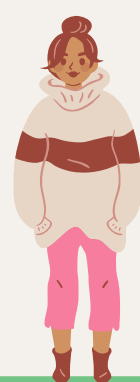
Civil disputes can be resolved through:

Government agencies:

- Ombudsman
- Tribunals
- Courts

Alternative Dispute Resolution:

- Assisted mediation
- Case Appraisal
- Arbitration
- Restorative Justice
- Mediation
- Conciliation



PARTIES INVOLVED

Plaintiff

Initiates the case, and claims to have been harmed or wronged by the actions or inactions of the defendant

Defendant/ Respondent

is sued by the plaintiff with the aim of trying to restore their loss



STANDARD AND BURDEN OF PROOF

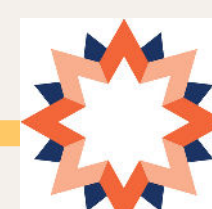
Decisions are made on the 'balance of probabilities' (Standard of Proof). The Burden of proof is on the plaintiff.



REMEDIES

If the respondent is found to have failed to fulfil their civil law responsibilities, the court can order the respondent to **pay damages** to the plaintiff.

The court can also order an **injunction**, which can be in the form of the respondent to fulfil their original contractual obligations, or take actions to remedy the harm caused to the plaintiff



RULE OF LAW
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