**Implemented by an organic law on the judicial system**

**Consul of the Interior**

* Conducts public affairs

**High Court [5 members]**

* Only has jurisdiction over “crimes of state” (high treason) by administrators
* Guilt is decided by a national grand jury of 28 members

Appoints

Elects

Elects

Appoints and dismisses

Juries are required in all of these trials except for the ones by the Justice of the Peace

**Implemented by an organic law**

**Chamber of Ministerial Justice**

* Much like Chamb. of Pol. Just.
* Examines minister’s agents

**College of Conservators [80-100 members]**

* Members serve for life
* Operates the Republican Guard
* Runs the list system
* Can remove up to 1/10 of names from the lists
* Appoints the legislative and judicial powers from names in the national list
* Indirectly appoints the executive power through appointing the Grand Elector
* Annuls unconstitutional laws
* Every ten years, it puts constitutional ameliorations (amendments) up in a plebiscite

**Ministerial agents and functionaries**

Refers laws for constitutional review

Appoints and dismisses

Each appoints and dismisses a

**Chamber of Political Justice**

* Can only lay fixed penalties against ministers, state councillors and high judges
* Prevents negligence, corrects mistakes, and ensures rapid and regular administration

Appoints and dismisses

**Ministerial agents and functionaries**

**Chamber of Ministerial Justice**

* Much like Chamb. of Pol. Just.
* Examines minister’s agents

**Superintendency of Foreign Affairs**

**Ministers for:**

* Foreign Affairs
* The Army
* The Navy
* The Colonies

**Consul of the Exterior**

* Commander-in-chief

Refers laws for constitutional review

**Councils of State [2 councils]**

* 1 Council for each Consul
* Administrative court
* Executes laws
* Drafts and proposes laws
* Makes regulations

Proposes laws

Sends councillors to discuss proposals

**Tribunate [[1 tribune/dep’t]**

* Drafts and proposes laws
* Officially represents the people
* Opposes and debates the Council of State

Proposes laws

Sends tribunes to discuss proposals

**Legislative Body [400 members]**

* Ratifies proposed laws silently
* A quarter of the body retires each year

Each appoints and dismisses a

Each appoints and dismisses a

Each appoints and dismisses a

Appoints and dismisses

**Chamber of Political Justice**

* Can only lay fixed penalties against ministers, state councillors and high judges
* Prevents negligence, corrects mistakes, and ensures rapid and regular administration

Appoints

Elects 1/10 of itself yearly

**Communal list of notability [6 hundred thousand]**

* From this, the College selects mayors, councillors, justices of the peace, and other commune administrators

Appoints, dismisses, and presides over

Appoints, dismisses, and presides over

**General Council of a Department**

* Allocates tax obligations between communes
* Draws up departmental budgets
* Submits report on the state of the department

Appoints

Appoints

Appoints

**General Council of a Commune**

* Draws up commune budgets
* Submits report on the state of the commune

**Mayor**

* Similar but subsidiary to the prefect
* Head of commune administration

**Prefect**

* Modelled on the Roman office
* Has near-absolute power in administering his department

**Jury**

* Anything brought to an assize or a dep’t tribunal must have a jury
* In civil cases, consists of 18 members, ≥ 15 lawyers
* In criminal cases consists of 27 members, >14 lawyers
* In civil cases a bare majority is enough for a conviction, but the majority needed increases for more and more severe crimes till for a crime punishable by death requires 21/27 to be in favour

Elects 1/10 of itself yearly

**Departmental list of notability [60 thousand]**

* From this, the College selects prefects, councillors, assize judges, judges of department, and other departmental administrators
* If a name on the departmental list list is no longer in the communal list, he has one year to get his name back on it before they are removed from the dept’l list

**National list of notability [6 thousand]**

* From this, the College selects high judges, legislators, tribunes, councillors of state, ministers, the consuls, generals, ambassadors and other national administrators
* If a person on the national list is no longer on the departmental list, he has one year to get his name back on it before they are removed from the nat’l list

Selected from this list

Elects 1/10 of itself yearly

**Citizens whose names are in the civic register [6 million]**

**All French citizens**

Eligibility determined by level of education

Appoints

Appoints

**Superior Chamber of Police [3 members]**

* Consists of 2 members of the departmental council and the commander-in-chief of department
* Corresponds with lts. of police and communal chambers of police

Appeals go to

Appeals go to

Sends cases to

**Justice of the Peace**

* Settles civil disputes, as well as cases regarding the police
* Can resolve cases himself or through arbitration

**Lieutenant of Police**

* Prevents crimes and arrests criminals
* Encouraged to resolve small disputes out of court

Appeals go to

Appeals go to

**High Council of Revision [36 members]**

* Has the power to annul the decisions of lower courts

**Grand Council of Police [6 members]**

* Leads the judicial police in a dep’t
* Serves as public prosecution office

**Court of Assizes**

* Hears criminal cases with high possible punishments involved
* If a cause of assizes is acquired during a trial, an assize judge may decide

**Tribunal of Department [12 judges]**

* Consists of three chambers – one for criminal trials, and the other two for civil suits
* Except for the presiding officers of the chambers, each judge will annually ride the circuit

Right of Absorption – the College coopts citizens regardless of their will, stripping them of any other position in government

**Domestic Superintendency**

**Ministers for:**

* General sub-delegation
* General instruction
* Public property
* National insurance

**Superintendency of Finance**

**Ministers for:**

* Assessment and collection of taxes
* The treasury

Appoints and dismisses

**National Magistrature**

**Ministers for:**

* Civil and rural police
* Tutelary police
* Judicial prosecution
* Law enforcement

Appoints and dismisses

Appoints for life and absorbs if necessary

**Chamber of Ministerial Justice**

* Much like Chamb. of Pol. Just.
* Examines minister’s agents

**Ministerial agents and functionaries**

**Ministerial agents and functionaries**

**Chamber of Ministerial Justice**

* Much like Chamb. of Pol. Just.
* Examines minister’s agents

Selected from

**Grand Elector**

* Head of state