Simplified Overview of the Structure of South African Courts

	Constitutional Court	Supreme Court of Appeal
•	Highest court for all Constitutional matters	 Highest court for all non-Constitutional matters
•	One court – sits in Braamfontein	 One court – sits in Bloemfontein
•	11 judges headed by Chief Justice	 Headed by Judge President
•	Minimum of eight judges must hear a matter	 Generally five judges hear a matter, but minimum of three
•	Preferably not a court of first instance	Only hears appeals

The High Court of South Africa A division for each of the nine provinces – some divisions have one court (eg Western

Cape) and some several (eg Eastern Cape) Each division headed by a Judge President

- Hears both new matters and appeals
- Has unlimited jurisdiction to hear any matter civil or criminal
- Normally one judge hears a new matter and two judges-hear an appeal

Specialised Courts

There are a number of specialised courts with the same status as a High Court, for example:

- Labour Court
- Water Tribunal
- Tax Court

Magistrates Court

- The Magistrates Court consists of both a Regional and a District Court
- SA divided into magisterial districts
- There are also a number of regions

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		Maximum punishment of 15 years or R600 000	Criminal jurisdiction over all matters except treason	Civil jurisdiction to hear claims between R200 000 and R400 000	Regional Court	One Magistrate hears a matter
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	Maximum punishment of three years or R120 000	treason	Criminal jurisdiction over all matters except murder, rape &	Civil jurisdiction to hear claims up to R200 000	District Court	

Small Claims Court

- Limited jurisdiction in type of cases
- Monetary jurisdiction limited to R15 000
- Designed to make justice more affordable to the man in the street

Superior Courts

Inferior Courts