| balance of<br>probabilities | the standard of proof required in a civil case in order for a plaintiff to succeed in proving the case against the defendant          |
|-----------------------------|---|
| beyond reasonable<br>doubt  | the standard of proof required in a criminal case in order for the prosecution (the state) to obtain a conviction against the accused |
| burden of proof             | the responsibility of<br>a party to prove a<br>case in court  |
| civil jurisdiction          | the power of a court to hear<br>matters involving disputes<br>between private individuals,<br>and to award civil remedies             |
| credibility                 | trustworthiness,<br>reliability,<br>believability   |

| cross-examination    | questioning a witness called by<br>the other side, to produce<br>information relevant to one's<br>case or to call the credibility of<br>the witness into question |
|----------------------|---|
| damages              | monetary<br>compensation for<br>harm or loss suffered   |
| defendant            | the person who is<br>accused of a crime<br>or a civil wrong   |
| examination in chief | questioning a witness by<br>the barrister who called<br>that witness  |
| injunction           | a court order requiring an individual or organisation to perform or not to perform a particular action  |

| intellectual property | intangible property that<br>has commercial value<br>and can be protected by<br>law  |
|-----------------------|---|
| jury                  | a group of people who<br>listen to all the evidence<br>in a court case and<br>decide on the verdict                             |
| plaintiff             | the person who initiates a civil action   |
| pleadings             | written statements of the parties to a civil dispute that set out the issues to be decided by the court                         |
| prima facie           | at first sight; having sufficient<br>evidence established against<br>a defendant to warrant a trial<br>in a higher court of law |

| private law          | the body of law governing relationships between individuals e.g. contract law, torts, family law and property                                     |
|----------------------|---|
| prosecutor           | the person formally conducting legal proceedings against someone accused of a criminal offence, acting on behalf of the state or Crown            |
| public law           | the body of law governing relationships between individuals and the state e.g. criminal, administrative, and constitutional law                   |
| specific performance | an order requiring the<br>defendant to perform the<br>acts that the contract obliged<br>him or her to perform                                     |
| standard of proof    | the degree of proof required in<br>order for the plaintiff (in a civil<br>case) or the prosecution (in a<br>criminal case) to prove their<br>case |

## the state

a term used to refer to the government and the people it governs