Supreme Court

The court of final appeal.
Can decide on the constitutionality of a bill if referred to it by the President.
Can determine a question of the permanent incapacity of the President if it arises.

High Court

Has full original jurisdiction in, and power to determine, all matters, whether of law or fact, civil and criminal.

Power to determine the validity of any law having regard to the Constitution.

Appeal court from the Circuit Court in civil matters.

Central Criminal Court

Criminal division of the High Court.
Tries serious crime including murder, rape, treason and piracy.

Court of Criminal Appeal

Deals with appeals by persons convicted on indictment in the Circuit Court, Central Criminal Court or Special Criminal Court.

Special Criminal Court

Established for the trial of offences in cases where it is determined that the ordinary courts are inadequate to secure the effective administration of justice and the preservation of public peace and order.

Circuit Court

Court of limited and local jurisdiction organised on a regional basis.
Civil: Claims up to the value of €38,092.14.
Family Law: Divorce, judicial separation, nullity and other ancillary matters.
Criminal: Jury trial of offences other than those triable in the Central Criminal Court.
Appeal court from the District Court in all matters.

District Court

Court of limited and local jurisdiction organised on a local basis.
Civil: Claims up to the value of €6,348.69.
Family law: Maintenance, custody, access and domestic violence.
Criminal: Non-jury trial of offences including most road traffic offences.
The Small Claims Procedure operates within the District Court.

Denotes appeals structure