

COURT VS BUSINESS CENTRE

Within the United Kingdom Corporation jurisdiction, a court and a business centre serve different purposes and function in distinct ways:

Court:

- A court is a body of adjudication held within a judicial building known as a house, with an official seal, where legal cases are heard and decided by a judge under oath.
- It is part of the administrative judiciary system that handles civil, criminal, family, and other official legal matters.
- Examples include Magistrates' Courts, Crown Courts, County Courts and the High Court.
- Its primary role is to administer justice according to UK legislation as written by parliament.
- Official courts are supported by Acts and statutes, and can act upon and make judgement regarding all legislation within the UK.
- Only a court can issue an official court summons, which is supported by a court case number and memorandum of entry.
- Official court case numbers vary slightly depending on the type of court; however, they combine the year, court identifier and a unique serial number, often six-digits.

Business Centre:

- A business centre is a commercial facility that provides office space and support services to businesses within a dispute, usually over payment.
- It offers amenities like meeting rooms, reception services, and sometimes virtual office solutions.
- County courts can hire out courtrooms to business centres for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) purposes, but are not legally affiliated with the process in any capacity.
- Arbitration is carried out over contractual disputes, where a neutral third party acts as a judge to resolve such disputes outside of the official court system.
- Voluntary conciliation can also be conducted within a business centre to help disputing parties reach an amicable settlement such as payments due.
- Business centres are not involved in legal proceedings but support business activities.
- Business centres are not supported by acts and statutes and cannot impose legislation, only offer a service to assist parties that have already agreed to said act and statute.
- Any summons sent are just offers to voluntarily take part in an arbitration or conciliation process and are not part of the UK legal system pursuant to statute.
- Any case or claim number stated is for internal use only and has nothing to do with the UK court system, and usually does not include dates or court identifiers, as no courts are involved.
- The case or claim number supplied usually has less than six-digits.
- There is no corresponding memorandum of entry with any summons or case/claim number.

In summary:

A court is a legal institution for resolving disputes and administering ***“justice”***, whilst a business centre is a commercial space that provides office facilities for businesses to negotiate over disputes.