

English for Tax Administration 1

Lecturer: Miljen Matijašević

G10, room 6/I, Tue 14:15-15:15

e-mail: miljen.matijasevic@pravo.hr

Session 5, 30 Oct 2018

Merlin test 1

- ▶ gap filling exercise

applies – comply – enforce – enter - laid down – obligations
permissions – provisions – regulations – requirements – resolve
sanctions – sign – violations

- ▶ 1. Law protects against the of fundamental rights. It to everyone, unless otherwise specified.
- ▶ 2. Courts the law, disputes, and may impose if a law is breached.
- ▶ 3. Every institution can adopt that govern its work and provide for rights and of its employees.
- ▶ 4. When contracting parties into a contract, they must with all the provisions in it.
- ▶ 5. 'May' is used to express, and 'must' for formal

applies – comply – enforce – enter - laid down – obligations
permissions – provisions – regulations – requirements – resolve
sanctions – sign – violations

- ▶ 1. Law protects against the **violations** of fundamental rights. It **applies** to everyone, unless otherwise specified.
- ▶ 2. Courts **enforce** the law, **resolve** disputes, and may impose **sanctions** if a law is breached.
- ▶ 3. Every institution can adopt **regulations** that govern its work and provide for rights and **obligations** of its employees.
- ▶ 4. When contracting parties **enter** into a contract, they must **comply** with all the provisions **laid down** in it.
- ▶ 5. 'May' is used to express **permissions**, and 'must' for formal **requirements**.

Translations

- ▶ 1. Zakon štiti od povreda temeljnih prava. Primjenjuje se na sve, osim ako nije drugačije određeno.
- ▶ 2. Sudovi provode zakone, rješavaju sporove, a mogu izreći i kazne u slučaju povrede zakona.
- ▶ 3. Svaka institucija može usvojiti propise koje uređuju njezin rad i utvrđuju prava i obveze njezinih zaposlenika.
- ▶ 4. Kada ugovorne strane sklope ugovor, moraju se pridržavati svih odredbi koje su u njemu propisane.
- ▶ 5. 'May' se koristi za dopuštenja, a 'must' za formalne zahtjeve.

Branches of Law



Unit 3

Branches of Law

- ▶ Law is a vast field of study and regulation and it regulates various areas of human life
- ▶ Law is a system and it can be divided and subdivided into branches

Classification of law

1. INTERNATIONAL LAW
 2. NATIONAL LAW
 3. SUPRANATIONAL LAW
- ▶ 1: international treaties, conventions, etc.; regulates relations between states and international organisations
 - ▶ 2: laws of a country
 - ▶ 3: legislation and court decisions of the EU

Classification of law

1. PUBLIC LAW
2. PRIVATE LAW

- ▶ 1: Law which directly concerns the state
- ▶ 2: Law that regulates relationships and disputes between persons and facilitates various social arrangements

Classification of law

▶ PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

- a.k.a. conflict of laws
- rules of national law governing the resolution of private disputes containing a foreign element
- e.g. a dispute citizens of different countries, inheritance by foreign nationals, ownership of land by foreign nationals, breach of contract in another country, etc.

Classification of law

1. SUBSTANTIVE LAW
2. PROCEDURAL LAW

- ▶ 1: lays down rights and duties in various areas (e.g. marital rights and duties, punishment for crimes)
- ▶ 2: lays down the rules of court procedures and other types of law enforcement (rules of evidence, rules of police detention, etc.), regulates the way law is enforced

Classification of law

1. CRIMINAL LAW

2. CIVIL LAW

- ▶ 1: involves the prosecution of and punishment for crimes by the state
- ▶ 2: non-criminal law, deals with disputes between individuals and regulates other areas of life not involving the state

Which branch of law?

INTERNATIONAL / NATIONAL
PUBLIC / PRIVATE
CRIMINAL / CIVIL

- 1 divorce – 2 administrative disputes – 3 hijacking
- 4 liability for damage in the High Seas – 5 human rights
- 6 adopting foreign children – 7 training contract
- 8 discrimination at work abroad - 9 extradition
- 10 space law - 11 copyright law – 12 tax law

Thank you for your attention!

