

English for Tax Administration 1

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Civil vs. Criminal Law



Unit 2

Remember the difference!

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

Civil vs. criminal law

- ▶ Read about the principal procedural differences between civil and criminal law (pp. 20 and 21)
- ▶ Sort relevant terms into three columns:
 - civil
 - criminal
 - civil and criminal (both)

Civil vs. criminal law

- ▶ CIVIL: claim, claimant, sue, order/award of damages;
- ▶ CRIMINAL: criminal offence, prosecute, offender, punish, prosecutor, accused, plead guilty, jury, verdict, pass a sentence, imprisonment, acquit;
- ▶ BOTH: wrongdoer, settle, defendant, case, judge, enter judgment, trial, take action

- ▶ CIVIL ALSO: liability, find for the claimant/defendant
- ▶ CRIMINAL ALSO: convict

Terminology of civil and criminal law

CRIMINAL LAW

- ▶ criminal offence
- ▶ prosecution by the state
- ▶ the accused pleads guilty/not guilty
- ▶ reaching a verdict (decision on guilt)
- ▶ conviction or acquittal
- ▶ passing a sentence (punishment)
- ▶ fine or imprisonment

- ▶ Translate the terms into Croatian!

Terminology of civil and criminal law

CRIMINAL LAW

- ▶ criminal offence – kazнено djelo
- ▶ prosecution by the state – kazneni progon od strane države
- ▶ the accused pleads guilty/not guilty – okrivljenik se izjašnjava krivim/poriče krivnju
- ▶ reaching a verdict (decision on guilt) – odlučivanje o krivnji
- ▶ conviction or acquittal – osuđujuća ili oslobađajuća presuda
- ▶ passing a sentence (punishment) – izricanje kazne
- ▶ fine or imprisonment – novčana ili zatvorska kazna

Terminology of civil and criminal law

CIVIL LAW (mostly concerns contract and tort law)

- ▶ private dispute
- ▶ protection of private rights and interests
- ▶ individuals take legal action/sue the defendant
- ▶ proving liability
- ▶ judgment in favour of the claimant or defendant
- ▶ an order/award of damages

- ▶ Translate the terms into Croatian!

Terminology of civil and criminal law

CIVIL LAW

- ▶ private dispute – privatni spor
- ▶ protection of private rights and interests – zaštita privatnih prava i interesa
- ▶ individuals take legal action/sue the defendant – pojedinac pokreće postupak/tuži tuženika
- ▶ proving liability – dokazivanje odgovornosti
- ▶ judgment in favour of the claimant or defendant – presuda u korist tužitelja ili tuženika
- ▶ an order/award of damages – odluka o naknadi štete

Exercises

- ▶ p. 22 / ex. VII, VIII

State Governance and Administration of Justice



Unit 6

State Governance

- ▶ Discuss the meanings of the following terms:
 1. government
 2. democracy
 3. the people
 4. parliament
- ▶ Who runs our country? Who has the most power? Is it one person or a body of persons?

Separation of Powers

- ▶ What do you know about the concept of 'separation of powers'?
- ▶ separation of powers:
 - legislative power
 - the power to make law
 - executive power
 - the power to control the state budget and enforce the law
 - judicial power
 - the power to enforce the law in the event of a dispute or prosecution

Separation of Powers

- ▶ the idea of the concept – separation of powers between different persons:
 - legislative power – legislative branch of government
 - executive power – executive branch of government
 - judicial power – judicial branch of government
- ▶ system of checks and balances
- ▶ ways in which the three branches control one another and limit each other's power

The Legislative Branch

- ▶ legislative authority: a LEGISLATURE
 - usually called a parliament or assembly
 - HR: Sabor, UK: Parliament, USA: Congress
 - represents the people (embodiment of democracy)
 - consists of elected representatives
 - unicameral or bicameral
 - the upper chamber may not be elected but appointed or elected by the lower
- Q: What are the typical powers of legislative bodies?

The Legislative Branch

- ▶ typical powers:
 - debating legislative proposals
 - enacting law
 - approving the state budget
 - ratifying treaties
 - confirming the government
 - controlling/scrutinizing the work of the executive
 - debating current issues
 - legislative proposals may be drawn up by the government or parliamentary representatives

Thank you for your attention!

