

## **Branches of law**

There are two major branches of law: private law and public law. The difference between these two branches lies mainly in the parties of the legal relationship in question.

**Private law** signifies rules that regulate the relationships between private individuals. Private law covers civil law, commercial law, international private law as well as intellectual property.

**Public law** consists in rules where one party is the state, who participates in the legal relationship from a position of strength – thereby effecting its power. Public law also signifies principles that serve as a basis for the structure of the state and the relationships between the state and the citizens. Public law covers constitutional law, administrative, financial, criminal and procedural law as well as international law.

**Mixed laws** are not classified as private law nor as public law. Mixed laws include labour law, health law, environmental law, investment law, sustainable development law, economic law, internet law, and artificial intelligence law.