

Badji Mokhtar University Annaba
Faculty of Law and Political Science
Private Law Department

License 3 Private Law

MISS: Meziani Feyrouz

PRIVATE LAW

Private law is a part of law that defines, regulates, enforces and administrates relationships among individuals, associations and corporations.

In simple words Private Law governs the relations of citizens with each other. Law of Torts, Law of Contract, Private and Intellectual Property Rights are the subject matters of Private Law.

Private law is law that concerns how individuals and firms can or must interact with one another. Though many subject-areas within the law have important private-law dimensions, including corporate law, employment Law, and family law – at its core are subjects such as agency, contracts, fiduciary law, property, restitution, and torts. These bodies of law define basic legal rights and duties (such as the right to have contractual promises enforced, and the right against another person's invading one's house or privacy) and also important legal powers (such as the power to make legally binding arrangements).

Example of private law would be the creator of a copyrighted work suing someone for the use of this work without their permission. This type of private law would likely fall under the property and/or commercial law sub-sets.

The Difference Between Public and Private Law

Public law and private law differ in their purpose, scope, and enforcement. Public law is primarily designed to maintain social order by regulating the interactions between individuals and society, whereas private law covers interactions between individuals and/or businesses.

Private law differs from public law in that it regulates interactions between individuals rather than between the individual and the state.