

English for Tax Administration 1

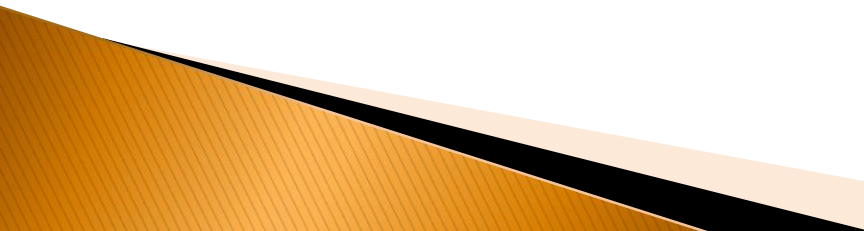
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Revision

State Governance

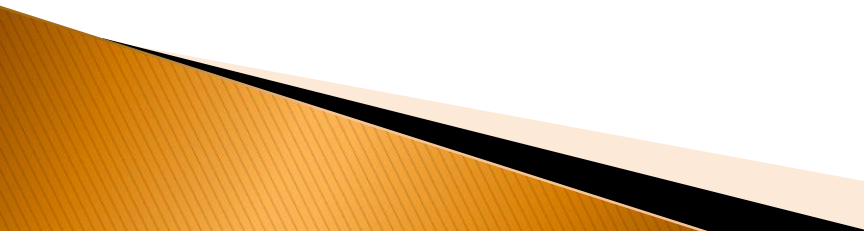


State Governance

1. Explain the concept of separation of powers (and persons).
 2. What is a legislature and how is it formed?
 3. How is the government formed?
 4. Who controls the state budget?
 5. Who enacts law and who enforces it?
 6. Which branch must be politically independent?
 7. What does the legislature confirm/approve? What does it ratify?
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Translate into Croatian

The legislative branch is elected by and represents the people. After the elections, the legislature is formed and the winning party chooses the prime minister. He or she then selects the members of the government. Each member is responsible for a government department. The executive proposes laws and the legislature enacts them. It also confirms the state budget proposed by the government. The courts enforce the law in the event of disputes or criminal prosecution.



Translate into Croatian

Zakonodavna grana vlasti izabrana je od naroda i predstavlja narod. Nakon izbora, formira se zakonodavno tijelo, a pobjednička stranka bira premijera. On ili ona zatim bira članove vlade. Svaki je član odgovoran za jedno ministarstvo. Izvršna vlast predlaže zakone, a zakonodavno tijelo iz donosi. Ono također usvaja državni proračun koji predlaže vlada. Sudovi provode zakone u slučaju spora ili kaznenog progona

Administration of Justice



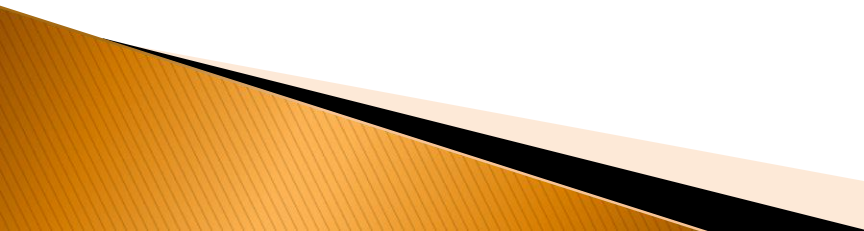
Resolving disputes

Justice Systems



What are the main differences between these justice systems?
Think of the parties and the purposes!

Justice systems

- ▶ **CRIMINAL** – prosecution of crimes
 - ▶ **CIVIL** – private disputes, compensation for damage, property, breach of contract, inheritance
 - ▶ **FAMILY** – family matters, marriage/divorce, care of children, domestic violence
 - ▶ **ADMINISTRATIVE** – complaints against decisions of administrative bodies
 - ▶ **COMMERCIAL** – disputes between legal persons (business entities)
- 

legal – natural – offender – injured state/public – family – injuring

PROCEDURE	INITIATING PARTY	RESPONDENT
CRIMINAL	prosecutor (____ attorney)	defendant (alleged ____)
CIVIL	claimant (____ person, ____ party)	defendant (____ person, alleged ____ party)
FAMILY	petitioner (____ member)	respondent (____ member)
COMMERCIAL	claimant (____ person)	defendant (____ person)
ADMINISTRATIVE	claimant (____ or ____ person)	defendant (____ authority)

legal – natural – offender – injured state/public – family – injuring

PROCEDURE	INITIATING PARTY	RESPONDENT
CRIMINAL	prosecutor (state/public attorney)	defendant (alleged offender)
CIVIL	claimant (natural person, injured party)	defendant (natural person, alleged injuring party)
FAMILY	petitioner (family member)	respondent (family member)
COMMERCIAL	claimant (legal person)	defendant (legal person)
ADMINISTRATIVE	claimant (legal or natural person)	defendant (state/public authority)

Resolving Disputes

- ▶ **LITIGATION (COURT PROCEDURES)**
 - strict detailed rules
 - considerable costs (lawyer and court fees)
- ▶ **ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR)**
 - mediation, conciliation, arbitration, ombudsman

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

▶ MEDIATION

- a process of negotiating and engaging in meaningful dialogue with the help of a neutral and disinterested third party. The point is to explore common ground, be willing to understand the other side, make concessions, and ultimately reach a mutually acceptable agreement.

▶ ARBITRATION

- a procedure which involves submitting to an impartial authority and undertaking to abide by his/her decision.

Parliament and Legislation



Unit 9

British Government and Parliament

The Government

The Prime Minister (Premijer)

The Cabinet (Vlada)

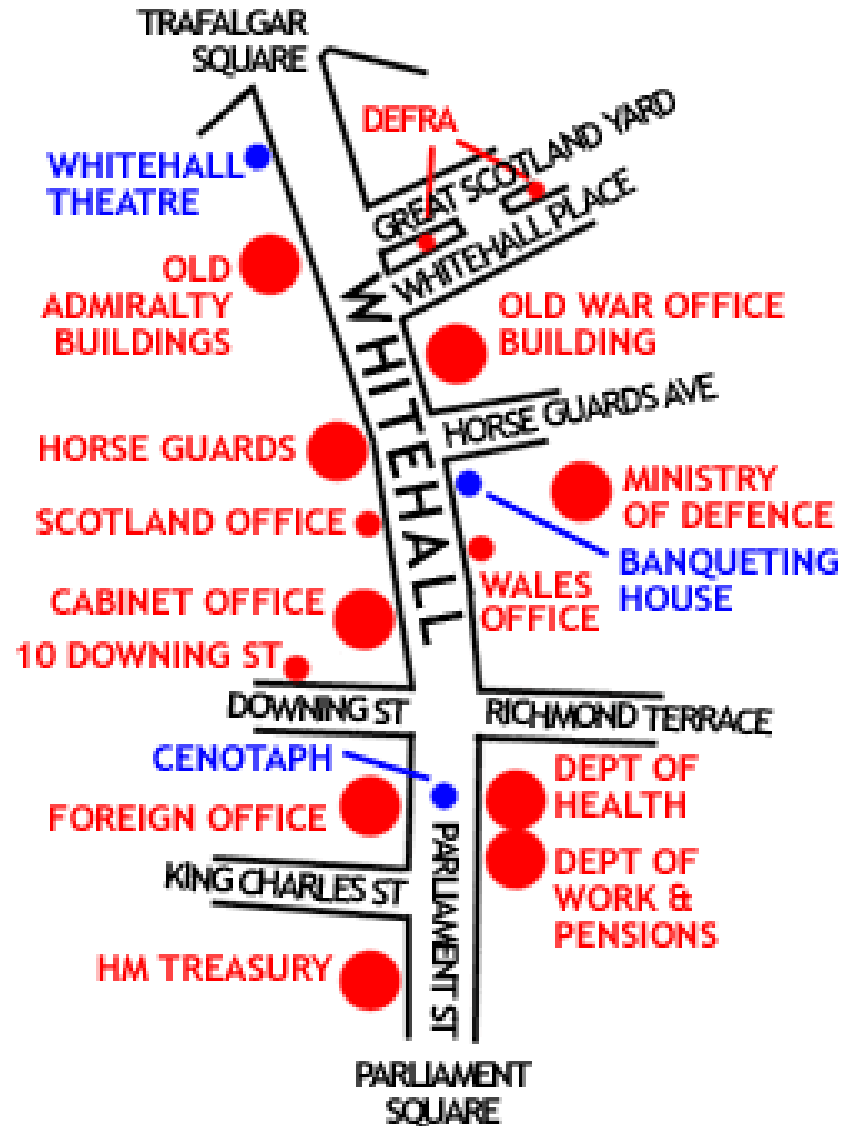
Government departments (ministarstva)

Civil service (državni službenici)

The Queen

British Government and Parliament

the Cabinet also referred to as Whitehall



British Parliament



The Palace of Westminster

The British Parliament

The House of Commons

650 MPs

The House of Lords

825 members

The Queen

The House of Commons

- ▶ 650 Members of Parliament (**MPs**)
- ▶ salaried
- ▶ elected in the national election by the people
- ▶ each MP represents the voters in his **constituency**
- ▶ ‘first past the post’ electoral system
 - the candidate with the most votes in each constituency wins and goes to Parliament, the others lose

The House of Lords

- ▶ ca. 800 members (most of whom – **peers**)
- ▶ non-salaried (may claim expenses)
- ▶ appointed by the Queen (at the proposal of the Prime Minister)

Lords Spiritual

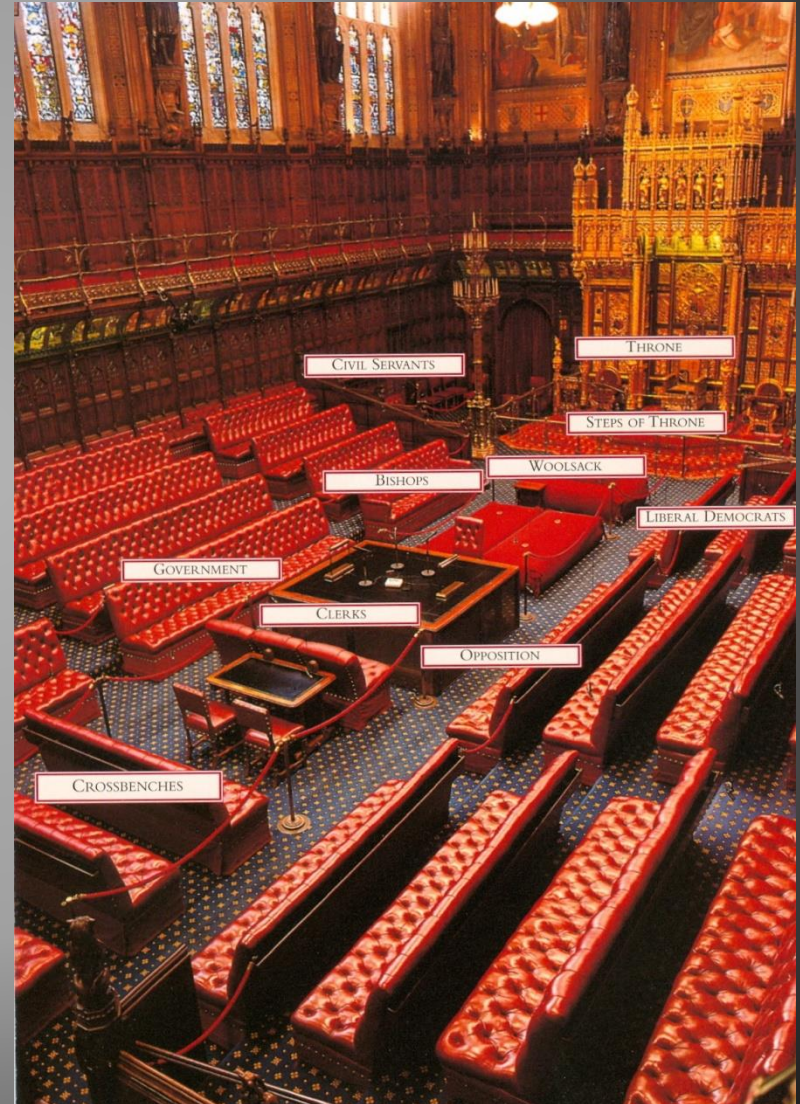
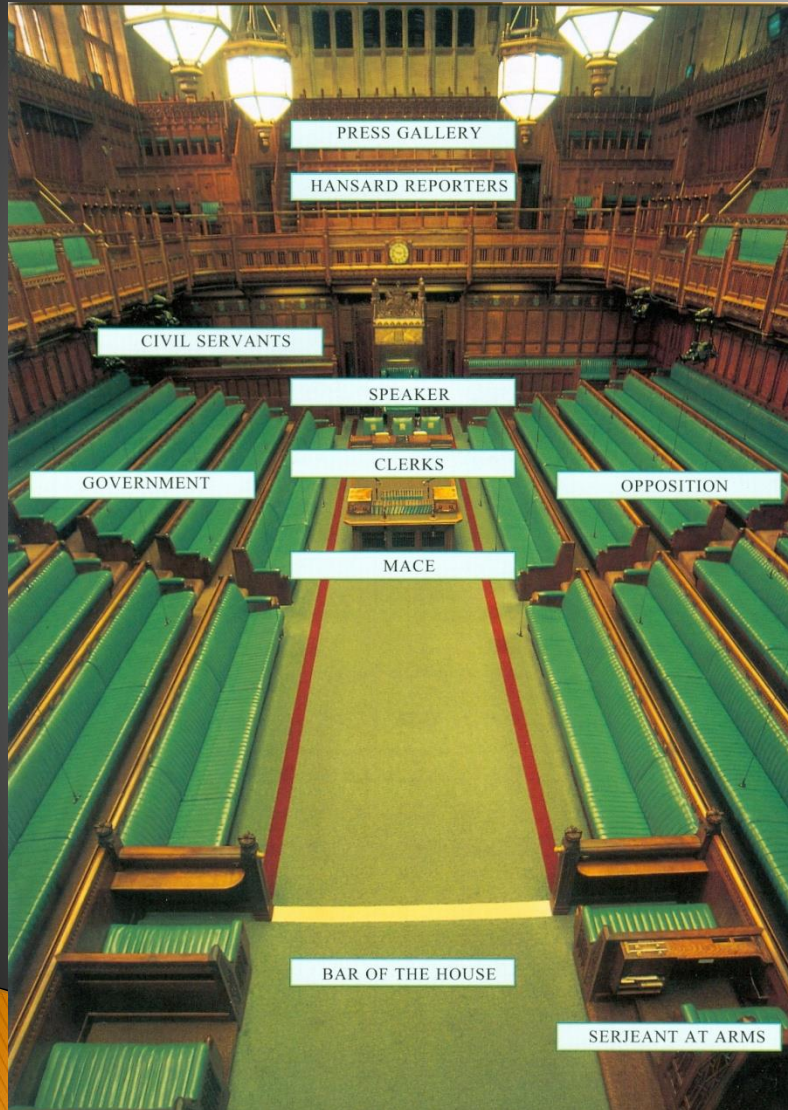
bishops (max. 26)

Lords Temporal

life peers (no limit)

hereditary peers (max. 92)

The Commons and the Lords



Thank you for your attention!

