

Types and divisions of law:

The law is divided into two parts, general law and special law:

First: Definition of public law and private law

Public law is the set of legal rules that regulate public authorities in the state and govern the legal relations to which the state is a party as it has sovereignty, authority, and influence. As for private law, it is a set of legal rules that regulate relations between persons of private law or between them and the state, but not as it has sovereignty and authority, but rather as it is considered an ordinary legal person who acts as ordinary persons act.

Branches of public law and private law

A*Branches of public law

Public law is divided into two parts, the external public law section (public international law), and the internal public law section.

1*External public law and its branches:

External public law is a set of legal rules that regulate the relations between the state in time of peace or in time of war, its relationship with international organizations, and the relationship of international organizations among themselves. It branches into:

***International human rights law:** It is a system of rules aimed at protecting human rights.

***International humanitarian law:** It is a set of legal rules governing the organization of war.

***International criminal law:** It is a set of legal rules that regulate investigation procedures, trial procedures, and

punishment, and holds the perpetrators of these crimes responsible for this, which is an individual criminal responsibility.

***International maritime law:** It is the set of recognized rules in the field of states' exercise of rights and duties over all maritime extensions during peace.

***International environmental law:** It is the set of legal rules that protect the environment.

2* Internal public law and its branches

Internal public law is the set of legal rules that regulate the relations between the state or one of its branches with other persons when it has sovereignty or the privileges of public authority. Among its branches are:

***Constitutional law:** It is the set of binding legal rules that regulate the form of the state and its system of government, regulates its authorities, and the relationship between these authorities. It also determines the distribution of powers in the state and public rights and freedoms in it.

***Administrative law:** It is a set of distinct legal rules that are uncommon in private law, governing public administration in terms of its organization, activity, and disputes.

***Criminal law:** It is the set of legal rules that govern crimes, the penalties prescribed for them, and the procedures that must be followed from the day the crime occurs until the final ruling is issued.

B* Branches of private law

Private law has several branches:

***Civil Law:** It is the set of legal rules that regulate private relationships between individuals.

***Commercial law:** It is the set of legal rules that govern commercial relations (merchants and businesses).

***Maritime and air law:** Maritime law is the set of legal rules regulating commercial relations arising from maritime navigation. Air law regulates all matters related to air navigation.

***Labor Law:** It is the set of legal rules that regulate the relationship between workers and employers.

***The Law of Civil and Administrative Procedures:** It is a set of legal rules that regulate the judicial authority and clarify the jurisdiction of the courts and the procedures that must be followed to achieve the protection of a right established in private law.

***Private international law:** It is the set of legal rules that clarify the law applicable to relations with a foreign element and the extent of the jurisdiction of national courts in adjudicating those disputes.