

SECTION 01: text reading

Read the following text

" Civil law forms the bulk of private law. Estonia's system of civil law is built on the principle of Pandects, which divides all provisions of the civil law into five parts: general part of civil law, family law, property law, law of succession and law of obligations. The system of Pandects .itself is derived from the law of Ancient Rome

The general part of civil law (Act on the General Part of the Civil Code) regulates the general principles of civil law. The general part of civil law is applicable as the general part of family and property law, law of succession, law of obligations, and the Commercial Code. Act on the General Part of the Civil Code regulates persons (legal and natural persons), objects, transactions, representation, terms and .due dates, enforcement and protection of civil rights

SECTION 02: DEFINITIONS

Family law: regulates all relationships concerned with family and marriage (such as entering into a contract of marriage, the mutual obligations between spouses, obligations toward one's children, etc.).

Law of obligations: consists in the general part and the special part and regulates everything related to obligations that result in the liability to an act or omission on the part of one person (debtor) to another (creditor), as well as the right of the creditor to demand that the debtor discharge the liability. The Law of Obligations Act also regulates non-contractual relationships (such as a public promise to pay).

Property law: regulates real rights, their content, creation and extinguishment.

SECTION 03: TRANSLATION

Family law: قانون الأسرة
Property law: قانون الملكية

Law of obligations: قانون الالتزامات
the Commercial Code: القانون التجاري