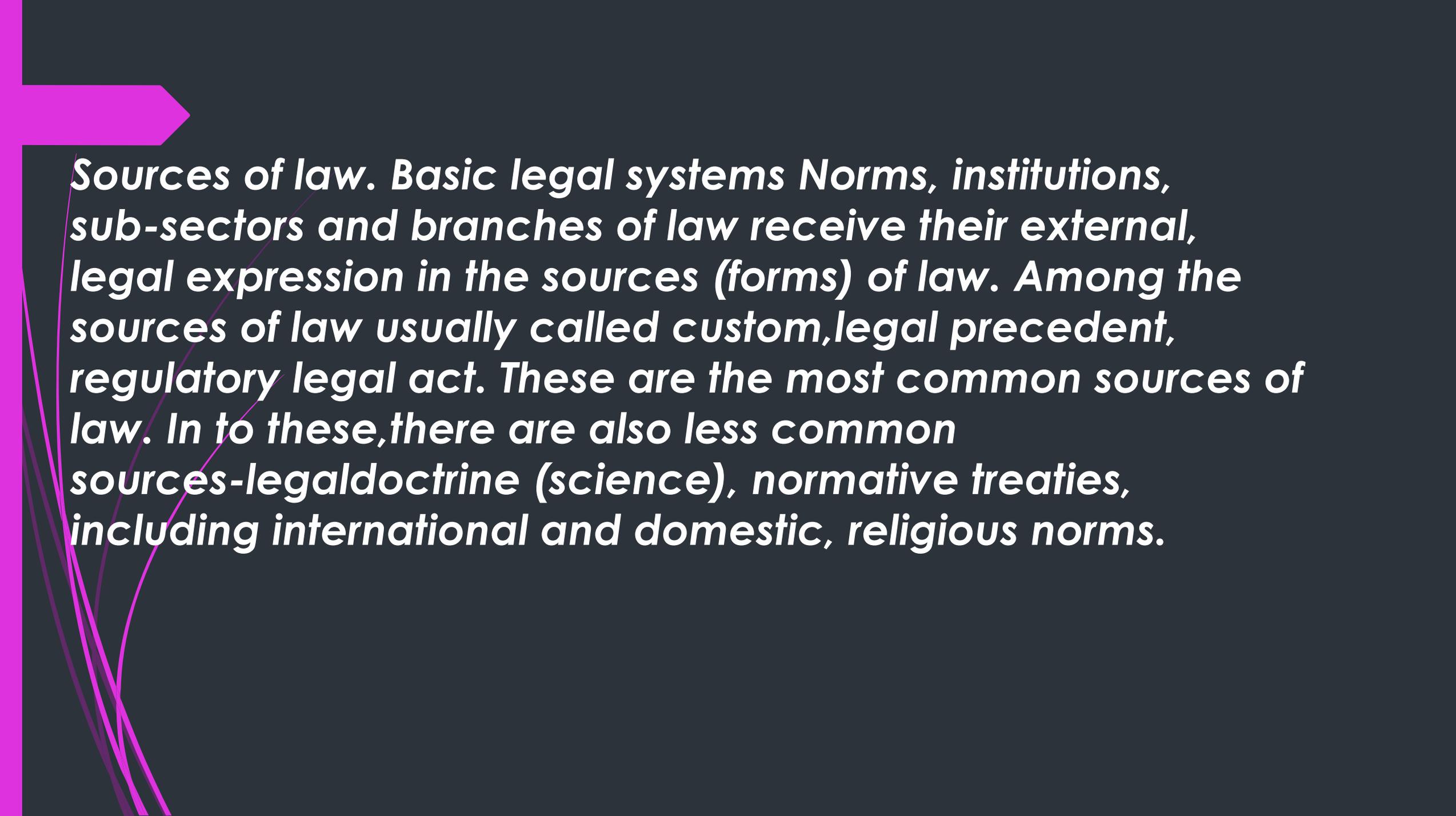


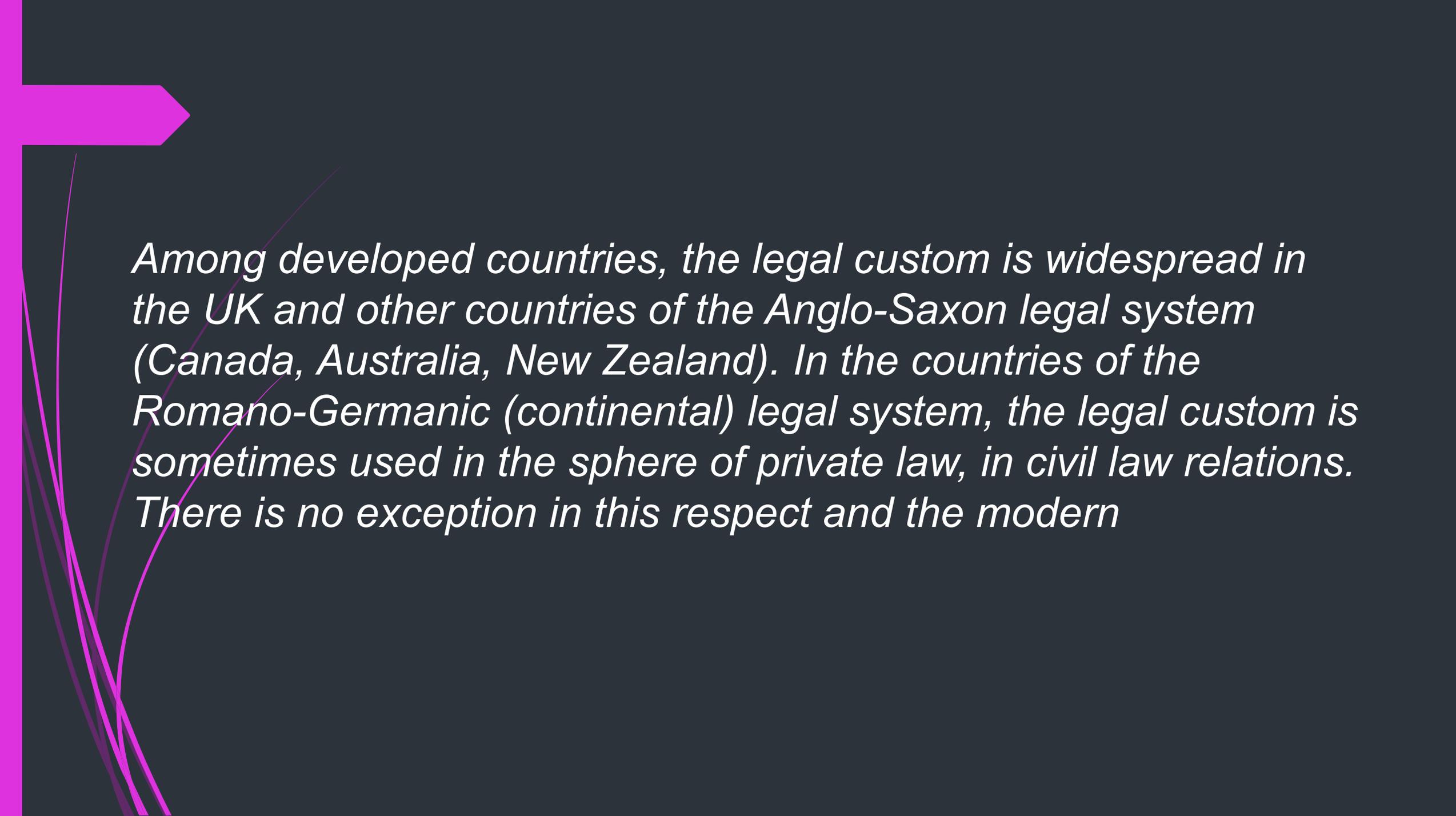


# "Sources of law" in different countries



**Sources of law. Basic legal systems Norms, institutions, sub-sectors and branches of law receive their external, legal expression in the sources (forms) of law. Among the sources of law usually called custom, legal precedent, regulatory legal act. These are the most common sources of law. In to these, there are also less common sources-legal doctrine (science), normative treaties, including international and domestic, religious norms.**

*In the Romano-Germanic (continental) legal system, on the contrary, the main importance is attached to legal acts, a small role is played by legal customs and is practically not recognized as a source of legal precedent law. In countries where the dominant religion is Islam, the importance of legal norms is very important, the legal doctrine, the used and legal customs are of great importance. In the legal system of Ancient Rome, a normative legal act, legal doctrine and a legal (administrative) precedent played an almost equal role.*



*Among developed countries, the legal custom is widespread in the UK and other countries of the Anglo-Saxon legal system (Canada, Australia, New Zealand). In the countries of the Romano-Germanic (continental) legal system, the legal custom is sometimes used in the sphere of private law, in civil law relations. There is no exception in this respect and the modern*



*A legal precedent. It is divided into administrative and judicial. Under the administrative precedent, the source of the law is the decision of the administrative body (executive body), which is extended to all subsequent similar questions. The administrative precedent in the modern world is not widespread. However, it was of no small importance in ancient Rome. Decisions on legal matters of special administrative officials - praetors were considered there as an obligatory model for solving all similar cases. As a result, there was a whole system of so-called pre-law rights.*