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purposes, and is different and superior to the family of its members. From this there is a presence of family interest. In conclusion, she believed that the classical division into public and private law should be abolished, and therefore, within the framework of the great branches of law, family law should be called into question a three-way problem. Chnice grudgingly acknowledges that family law should be included in public law. THESIS OF ANTONIO CICA IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY Taking into account the above-mentioned concepts, we can conclude that the family is the foundation on which society is based and therefore is an institution that lives for centuries with a continuous march of strongness and which feeds as a necessary imperative of the very nature Structure and the role of the family vary according to society. The nuclear family (two adults with their children) is the main unit of the most developed societies. In others, this core is subordinated to a large family with grandparents and other relatives. The third family unit is a single-parent family in which the children live only with the father or mother in a situation of soltery, widowhood or divorce. From matrimoniUM lat'n comes in turn from MATRI (matrix) - the position or position of the mother of the Civil Code article 78. Marriage is a social institution through which a man and a woman come together legally, in a spirit of permanence and in order to live together, reproduce, feed and raise their children and help each other. DEFINITION LEGAL NATURE OF MARRIAGE is not an act or contract, it is a social institution. This is stated in article 78 of the Civil Code. Any action that gives effect to the right is called LEGAL FACT; when this fact comes from the human will, it is called LEGAL ACT. This is an agreement between two or more persons about a facility of legal interest. THE NAME OF THE CIVIL CODE IS AGAINST CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS. CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS. ARTICLE 1517. There is a contract where two or more people agree to create, modify or repay the obligation. It is a set of rules of an imperative (forced) nature, which regulates the organic whole and pursues the goal in the public interest. It is protected by other laws. CLASSIFICATION OF MATRIMONIAL SYSTEMS This is the one in the chronome of the Minister of Cult, authorized by the relevant body (Ministry of the Interior). RELIGIOUS is held before the body authorized to do so, and which must be pre-religious, through the provision of the law. Performed by a municipal mayor or councillor or notary. CIVIL emerged as a result of the existence and recognition of religious and civil, so that, in some cases, one or the other have full consequences. When celebrated in the same act, religious and civil MIXED do not follow the union of bodies between counter-yents, that is, there is no sexual approach. RATON MARRIAGE Sexual Act has already been completed. MARRIAGE CONSUMMATE SPECIAL MARRIAGES It is not celebrated in the way celebrated in article 79 of the Civil Code, there are five: Under the Power Abroad Juvenile In the Article of Death Military CIVIL CODE: Article 85. (Marriage by force), Marriage can be celebrated by power. The mandate must be special, express the identification of the person with whom the marriage must be married, and contain affidavits on the issues referred to in article 93. The abolition of power does not take effect if it is legally notified to the representative when the marriage is already celebrated. Art. 86. (Marriage held outside the Republic). Marriage entered into outside the national territory, in the form and with the requirements established at the place of its conclusion by law, would have all its consequences in the Republic if there was no absolute impediment to contracting with it for some reason established by the Code. Art. 94. (Juvenile). Minors applying for marriage must be accompanied by their parents, guardians or submit written permission from them in a genuine or judicial manner, if applicable and, in addition, a birth certificate or, if this is not possible, an age rating certificate declared by the judge. Art. 105. (Marriage by death). In the case of a serious illness of one of the two contractors, marriage may be permitted without the established formalities, provided that there are no alleged and obvious obstacles that make the act illegal and that the consent of sick contractors is clearly recorded. An official should be created when the persons concerned require it. Art. 107. (Military) I am not military and other persons belonging to the army who are in a campaign or besieged place, can marry earlier, the head of the body or square, provided that they have no notorious obstacles to the union. Within fifteen days of the end of the campaign or website, the initial marriage records of the civil registry will be sent. The first condition necessary for the validity of marriage is THE CAPACITY OF THE PARTIES, this ability is determined by the age of majority: From the Civil Code: Article 81 (Suitability to the contract matrimone). The age of majority determines free marriage. However, they can contract: a man over sixteen and an elderly woman whenever you measure authorization, as defined by the following articles. Art. 82. Permission is granted jointly by the father and mother, or their mother, only by parental authority. The foster child will be provided by the foster parent. In the absence of parents, permission will be granted by the guardian. Article 83 (Judicial Permit). If the joint permission of the father and the mother for absence, illness or other reason is not possible, the permission of one of the parents is sufficient; and if none of us can do it, it will give the judge of the first instance on the residency of the child. Art. 84. If the parents disagree or the person who is called upon to grant permission disagrees, the judge may grant it in cases where the grounds on which the waiver is based are unfounded. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ITS CELEBRATION OF DUTIES AND RIGHTS says that the Civil Code, in the context of paragraph IV of Book I. He was able to say obligations and rights, but perhaps the legislature preferred the word of duty not to approve the expression with the terminology itself, since the marital field is to some extent unrelated to the economy governed by the right of obligation. From the Civil Code: Article 108. In marriage, a woman has the right to add her husband's surname to her surname and to keep it always if the marriage is not dissolved by zero or divorce. Repairs under Article 1 D. 80-98 of the Congress of the Republic: Article 109. Family representation is equally the responsibility of both spouses, who will have equal powers and considerations at home; they will jointly record their place of residence and organize everything related to education and the creation of children and the family farm. In the event of a discrepancy between the spouses, the family judge decides who is entitled to them. Art. 110. (Protecting Women) The Husband must protect and assist his wife and must provide him with everything necessary to support the home in accordance with his economic opportunities. The second paragraph of Article 110 is reformed in accordance with the Dto paragraph. 80-98, which reads: Both spouses are required to take care of their children and care for them during a minority of their age. (previously, responsibility was only for a woman). Article 111 (Women's Commitment to Home Support). In addition, women must make an equal contribution to the support of the home if they have their own property or do any work, profession, trade or trade; but if the husband cannot work and does not have his own property, the woman covers all the income she receives. Article 112 (Women's Rights in Husband's Income). a woman always had a preferential right to the salary, salary or income of her husband in the amount corresponding to her and her younger children's food. Similarly, it is the same right for a husband when a woman is obliged to contribute in general or in part to the family's expenses. Article 113 was repealed under Law 27-99 of the Congress of the Republic. Article 114 was repealed in accordance with Law 80-98 (Article 3) of the Congress of the Republic. Article 115 has been reformed in accordance with Article 80-98 (Article 4) of Article 115. In the case of a discrepancy between spouses regarding the exercise of marital representation, the family judge, taking into account the behaviour of each member of the couple, both outside the family and within the family, determines which of the spouses grants representation, indicating the time for which it is granted and the conditions for which the other spouse must meet in order to re-establish the possibility of its implementation. In any case, the administration is carried out individually, without the need for a court application for this purpose in the following cases: 1. If a judicial ban of one of the spouses is announced; 2. In the case of voluntary abandonment of the household or a declaration of absence, and 3. prison, as long as it lasts. NOTE: In food matters, up to 50% of wages are withdrawn. DUTIES AND RIGHTS BORN OF MARRIAGE comes from the Latin verb spondeo, which means promise. Sponsors promise to marry that they become men and women with mutual recognition. For the purposes of the course, spouses are things that are given as a promise of marriage, and that if it is not celebrated, there is only an obligation to return things, the object of that promise. Article 80 of the Civil Code is in force but not positive. CC p. 80. (Sponsals). -Sponsors do not make an obligation to marry, but they lead to the return of things donated and delivered with the promise of a marriage that has not been made. OFFICIAL SPONSORS WHO can REMARCING MARRIAGE CPRG Article 49. Marriage. Marriage may be sanctioned by mayors, councillors, notaries in practice and ministers of worship authorized by the relevant administrative body. From the Civil Code: Article 92. (Officials who may authorize marriage) Marriage must be sanctioned by a municipal mayor or councillor who makes his time, or a notary, legally qualified to exercise his profession. It can also be sanctioned by the Minister of Any Cult who has these powers granted by the relevant administrative authority. (GENERAL REGULATIONS): P. 78-87 AC. CELEBRATING MARRIAGE: ART. 92 TO 107 CC. RESPONSIBILITIES AND BORN IN MAT.: ART. 108 TO 115 CC. Since the main purpose of the institution of marriage was to create a new family, it was logical that the law, in the form of prohibitions, provided for cases where its permission was not extended. These prohibitions are generally referred to as impediments in marriage, with terminology occurring in canon law, which has achieved universal acceptance. Obstacles and difficulties, obstacles or obstacles that oppose the realization of a goal or action are obstacles. THE RIGHT are facts or circumstances that create legal obstacles to the celebration of marriage. DEFINITION CLASSIFICATION For its consequences: By its advancement: DIRIMENTES: Canonical or legal obstacle that opposes the triumph of marriage or that cancels it if it is already celebrated (absolute obstacle). Direct obstacles, absolute or annulled, are grounds for invalidation of the marriage. CC 88. (Incidents of non-suicide) They have an absolute obstacle to marriage: blood relatives in a straight line and bail, brothers and half-brothers and sisters; Ancestors and descendants who were bound by intimacy; and Married Faces; and those who have actually united with another person other than their own lives, until that union is legally dissolved. - Article 3 of Decree No. 218 of the Prime Minister of the Republic has been reformed. Marriage is not born for legal life, it is not invalid. IMPEDIENT: It's the opposite of celebrating a marriage that is illegal but not invalid among some people if it's already contracted (relative hurdle). Inemic, relative or prohibitive obstacles are to prohibit the law for marriage, but do not imply their invalidity if it is implemented, despite the prohibition to which it is subject. CC Art. 89. (Marriage Act) - Marriage may not be permitted: from a child under the age of eighteen, without the explicit consent of his parents or guardian; a man under the age of sixteen or a woman under the age of fourteen, unless a woman became pregnant and consented to parental authority or guardianship up to that age; Of the woman within three hundred days of the dissolution of the previous marriage, or de facto union, or since the marriage is declared invalid if there was no birth within that period, or one of the spouses was financially separated from the other or absent within the specified period. If the annulment of the marriage was declared out of the helplessness of the husband, the woman may remarry without waiting for any due date; Del and the protutor or his descendants, with the person on whom he is under care or guardianship; guardian or protutor or his descendants, with a person who is in his care, but after the accounts of his administration have been approved and cancelled; Of which the children are at home, he does not make a judicial inventory of their property and does not guarantee its appeal unless the administration is transferred to another person; and adopter with accepted, at the time of adoption. Reform in accordance with Article 6 of Decree No. 218 of the Prime Minister of the Republic. INSUBSISTENCE OF MARRIAGE means that marriage does not exist, does not survive. According to the code, when typed cases of non-murderist marriages, they have an obstacle to marriage (v. 88 CC): The causes of biological order (physical and mental defects that may be present in the prole) and the intense moral order, justify that legal valladar (solid protection from something). Blood relatives in a straight line and, in pledge, brothers and half brothers. The justification for this provision is questionable; can only be found for moral reasons. In this regard, in a statement recognized in the draft civil code, it is not clear that the existence of marital relations cannot be recognized either in the case of or even by prescription, marriage, celebrated in good faith or in bad faith, between ancestors and descendants who were bound by intimacy, for example, between the mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, or between the father-in-law and daughter-in-law. Married persons and persons who are actually united by the people of their lives until this union is legally dissolved. To recognize otherwise in such a position would be to recognize BIGAMIA as part of a court order rejecting it. However, what happens if the marriage is still celebrated despite the absolute obstacle?, according to Article 144 CC, that marriage will be INSUBSTANTENT, i.e. ABSOLUTELY NULL. CC 144. (Insubordination to marriage). Marriage is disobedient in cases listed in article 88. A statement of insubordination can be made by an ex officio judge, with the intervention of spouses and prosecutors. Civilian everything is requested, pleads. Criminally, everything is in its own way, except for art. Previous. ANNAVITI CIVIC CODE MARRIAGE: Article 145. (Annulment of marriage) Marriage is annulled: when one or both spouses have consented by mistake, dolo or coercion; From someone who has absolute or relative impotence for procreation, provided that by its nature it is eternal, incurable and before marriage; Anyone who has a mental inability to celebrate it; and the author, accomplice or spouse's death, with a surviving spouse. The situations referred to in article 145 (CC) invalidate, but in cases 1 and 2, the action is the property of the wrongful, or deceived, or forced to marry with violence or threat; or, if it is impotence, if absolute, for a healthy spouse. This action cannot be initiated by heirs, but has been used for a legal term for a reason. On the other hand, the annulment of a marriage, which is charged by an incapacitated person declared in a state of restraint, or the consent of the author, accomplice or concealed to death of one of the spouses who marries the survivor, corresponds not only to the actions of other persons concerned, but also to the Attorney-General's Office, taking into account the absolute lack of consent in the first case and the criminal act that motivates the latter; actions that, unlike the previous one, can be initiated by the heirs, provided that they are carried out within the period specified in the law. Art. 146. (Error or dolo). The mistake that makes a marriage annulled is that it falls on the personal identity of another contract, or is caused by ignorance of any significant defects of them, of such gravity, that makes life generally intolerable or poses a danger to the unborn. Nullity actions as a result of an error or fear can only be derived by a defrauded spouse within thirty days of an error or error being made. Art. 147. (Violence). An annulment by coercion must sue the victim of the counter-establishment within sixty days of the end of violence, threats or intimidation. In the case of a predator's marriage to a kidnapped person, the term will begin to be considered as the woman regained her full freedom. Art. 148. (Exercise action). Annulment of the marriage in connection with paragraph 2. Article 145 may be requested by any of the counter ents if impotence is relative; but if an absolute, powerless spouse cannot sue for invalidity. The action must be carried out within six months of marriage. Art. The claim for invalidation in the case of paragraph 4. article 145 may be withdrawn innocent by the victim's spouse, children or the Prosecutor's Office for six months in the interests of the innocent spouse, as she was aware of the guilt of her new husband, as well as of the children and the public prosecutor's office, since the new marriage had been celebrated. Art. 150. The incapacity of one of the spouses may be sued by a capable spouse, a disabled parent or guardian and the public prosecutor's office within sixty days of their knowledge Marriage. Art. 151. The invalidation claim, in addition to the one defined in Articles 149 and 150, does not apply to the spouse's heirs, but they may pursue a claim brought for its reason. Art. 152. A statement of invalidation or disobedience to marriage is sent by a judge to the Official Journal and submitted to civil and property documents for annulment or related annotations. OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE: ART. 88 TO 91 CC. Art. 116. (Marriage-Captainship). The economic regime of marriage is governed by marriages provided by contraception before or in the act of marriage celebration. It is the statute that regulates the interests of spouses with each other, that is, is valued financially and in their relations with third parties. MATRIMONIAL ECONOMIC REGIME Marriage Contracts. It is a convention in the care of a particular marriage, concluded or already concluded, with the main purpose of establishing a regime to which the property of marriage should be subject. But article 117 CC explicitly refers to us as being neither a treaty nor a covenant, but a covenant, although it should be noted that the word covenant is used as a synonym for the treaty. Art. Marriage is a covenant made by counter-yies to establish and regulate the economic regime of marriage. BRACK capitations PRES.D. 118. Marriage is mandatory in the following cases: When any of the counter-yents have assets worth up to two thousand ketzals; If any of the contractors practices, before trading, that produces income or remuneration exceeding two hundred etsals per month; If any of them have in the management of the property of minors or incapacitated persons under their homeland, guardianship or guardianship; and if the woman is a Guatemalan and male foreign or Guatemalan naturalized. Art. Marriages must be registered in a public statement or in a report filed by an official for a marriage license. Certificates of de-certification or certification of protocols are registered in the Civil Registry after marriage; and in the real estate registry, if they involve real estate or property. ADVERTISING OR FORMALISM CONTENT ART. The beneficiaries include: Detailed designation of property that each spouse has at marriage; Declaration of the amount of each debt; and an express statement of consent to whether they accept an absolute community regime, a regime of absolute separation or a profit community regime; or with the conditions and conditions they want - Article 7 of Decree No. 218 of the Prime Minister of the Republic has been reformed. BRACE ECONOMIC FORECAST Art. 122. (Absolute community). In an absolute communal mode, all assets that are married or acquired during marriage belong to the family heritage and will be divided in half after the dissolution of the marriage. Reform carried out under Article 8 of Decree No. 218 of the Prime Minister of the Republic. Art. 123. (Absolute separation). Under an absolute separation regime, each spouse retains ownership and management of their goods and will exclusively own and access fruit. The wages, wages, rewards and profits you make for personal services or in the exercise of trade or industry should also be typical of each spouse. Art. 124. (Community Earnings). - Through the community-based earnings regime, husbands and women retain ownership of the property they had when they were married and the property they acquired during marriage, free of charge or at the cost of each other; but they will approve in half when the family property is dissolved: the fruits of each spouse's own property, the costs of production, reimbursement, preservation and tax and municipal fees of the goods involved are deducted; Those who buy or exchange with these fruits, even if the acquisition comes from the name of only one of the spouses; and those acquired by each spouse with their work, work, profession or industry. Reform in the first part of Article 9 of Decree No. 218 of the Prime Minister of the Republic. Art. 126. (Subsidiary mode). In the absence of property rights, a marriage under the community's profit regime is considered contractual. Art. 125. (Population change). Spouses have an inalienable right to change marital relationships and accept a different economic regime of family heritage during marriage. The change in marriage procedures must be made through a public action, which will be registered in the relevant registers and will only harm a third party from the date of registration. - reformed in the first part of Article 10 of Decree No. 218 of the Prime Minister of the Republic. CHANGING THE HEADS OF THE ART. 127. (Own assets of each spouse). Despite the provisions of the above articles, it is the property of each spouse who acquires inheritance, donation or other free ownership, as well as compensation for accidents or life insurance, injuries or illnesses, that are deducted insurance premiums paid during the community. * Article 11 of Decree No. 218 of the Head of Government of the Republic. OWN GOODS OF EACH SPOUSE DISSOLVING THE COMMUNITY OF GOODS ART. 139. (The disintegration of the goods community). The community of goods ends: the dissolution of marriage; Separating goods; and for being convicted in the final judgment, one of the spouses for a crime committed against the other. ELIMINATION OF KONYUGALE PATTAL ST. 140. (Family Asset Settlement). After the date of the community asset, it must be settled immediately. If the economic regime is a partial community regime, the assets that remain after the burden and liabilities of the community and the repayment of the property of each spouse are a profit that will be in half, and to the wife or their respective heirs. ARTICLE 116-143 OF THE CIVIL CODE. SEPARATION AND DIVORCE. Art. 153. (Separation and Divorce). Marriage is changed by separation and dissolved by divorce. SEPARATION is the interruption of married life without severing ties by one of the spouses or by mutual consent. Family separation is the cause of marriage, where common life is interrupted, without the final breakdown of communication, by unilateral act of one of the spouses, by mutual consent or by court order. SEPARATION CLASSES Two influencing types of separation from marriage can be clearly discerned: MUTUO CONSENT BY JUSTIFIABLE CAUSE 154. (Separation and divorce). Separation of persons, as well as divorce can be declared: 1. by mutual consent of spouses; and 2. At the will of one of them for a decisive reason. Separation or divorce by mutual consent of spouses can be requested only after a year, counted from the date when the marriage was celebrated. EFFECTS OF SEPARATION (OWN EFFECT) Living Wage for Marital Communication. The right of the accused spouse to witness the succession of the other spouse. A woman's right to continue to use her husband's surname. CC 160. They are the consequences of separation, in addition to the subsistence minimum of marital communication, as follows: the right of the accused spouse to the non-protest succession of the other spouse; and the woman's right to continue to use her husband's surname. DIVORCIO The breakdown of a valid marriage living together with both husbands. CLASSES OF MUTUAL DIVORCIO CONSENT THROUGH JUSTIFIABLE CAUSE OF THE DIVORCIO Dissolution of the marital relationship Freedom to remarry. This woman has no right to use her husband's surname. CC 161. The dissolution of a marital relationship, which leaves the couple free to remarry, is the result of divorce. CC ART. (Losing the last name). A divorced woman is not allowed to use her husband's surname. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SEPARATION AND DIVORCE The only legal distinction is provided by the civil code in article 153, which states that SEPARATION is ONLYTIVE OF THE MARRIAGE, while DIVORCIO DISSOLVES IT. COMMON CIVIL EFFECTS OF SEPARATION AND DIVORCE Family Heritage Settlement Food Law in favor of the accused spouse's suspension or loss of parental authority, where the specific cause of separation or divorce takes it from one and there is an express request from the interested party. Art. 159. (The effect of separation and divorce). These are the general civil consequences of separation and divorce: the liquidation of family property; The right to food in favor of an unvaccinated spouse, if any; and the suspension or loss of parental authority when the reason for separation or divorce accepts it from one and there is a direct request from the interested party. CC 155. (Reasons). Common reasons for separation or divorce: infidelity of any spouse; Misconduct, continuing quarrels and disputes, serious insults and insults in honour and, in general, behaviour that makes life generally intolerable; The attack of one spouse on the life of the other or children; Voluntary separation or abandonment of the family home or unmotivated absence for more than a year; The fact that a woman gives birth to a child conceived prior to her celebration, provided that the husband did not know about the pregnancy before marriage; inciting the husband to prostitute a woman or corrupt children; unreasonable refusal of one of the spouses to perform the other or with ordinary children, the duties of assistance and feeding of which he is legally obliged to; Scattering of the home farm; Gambling habits or drunkenness, or persistent drug abuse, when they threaten to destroy the family or constitute a permanent cause of marital rejection; A charge of a crime or a defamation charge against the other by one of the spouses; conviction of one of the spouses, in the final decision, for a crime against property or for any other common crime that is worth more than five years in prison; Serious, incurable and contagious diseases harmful to another spouse or offspring; Absolute or relative impotence for procreation, provided that by its nature it is incurable even after marriage; incurable mental illness of one of the spouses, which is sufficient to declare a ban; and that's also the reason for getting separation of persons announced in the final decision. ARTICLE 153 TO 172 OF THE CIVIL CODE. 15. UNION OF FACT is not another form of marriage, but recognition of a situation in which men and women, with the possibility of marriage, worked, worked and purchased certain goods, so it is right that the rights of both and their mutual obligations are established as if they were married. If not, then the abuse of the strongest, which at the end of this union, will dispose of the property and leave the spouse, with whose cooperation he managed to form a small capital in the greatest helplessness. DEFINITION: This is a relationship between a man and a woman who, having lived together for more than three years and fulfilling the purpose of marriage, is declared registered in the Civil Registry. This statement can be made before a judge, notary, mayor or one who makes their time. In fact, this union cannot be declared a Minister of Worship (as in marriage) because it cannot commit an act of actual union and partly the biblical principles they preach with regard to adultery. ORIGIN OF THE UNION OF FACT: A very unique figure, as almost only it is legislated in Guatemala. Similar figures are available in the United States and South American countries, but not under the conditions and requirements required by our legislation, and they are also protected by our Magna Carta. It dates back to 1944, in particular, with the revolution and was implemented on October 29, 1947, when STATUTE OF THE FACT UNIONS was published. Checkpoint 48. The Union really. The State would in fact recognize that union, and the law would ensure everything related to it. ELEMENTS OF THE UNION OF FACT: A man and a woman and an official before whom the union is actually declared. SUBJECTIVE is the creation of a bond that is not a marriage, so that when recognized by law, it produces the consequences of rights and responsibilities similar to marriage. FORMAL OBJECTIVE CIVIL CODE. CHAPTER II. ABOUT THE UNION IS INDEED ARTICLE 173. (Where appropriate). The de facto union of a man and a woman capable of marrying can be declared by the mayor of their district or notary to give legal consequences, provided that there is a common home and common life is constantly maintained for more than three years before their relatives and social relationships, fulfilling the goals of procreation, feeding children and education and mutual assistance. ARTICLE 174. (How it's recorded). The statement referred to in the previous article must be written in the protocol to be raised by the mayor, or a public matter or notary act, if requires a notary. Legally identified, they declare under oath their names, place and date of birth, place of residence and place of residence, profession or position, the day on which the union of facts was registered, the birth of children, the indication of their names and ages, as well as goods purchased during the common life. ARTICLE 175 (Notification to the Civil Registrar). Within two weeks, the mayor or notary notifies the Judicial Civil Registry of the registration of the actual trade union, which provides the interested parties with evidence of such registration, which will have the same effect as the marriage certificate. The absence of this notice will be punished by a fine of five recommends, which will be imposed by a local judge at the request of one of the parties. Certification of a municipal act or notary testimony must be entered into the Property Registry if the property has been declared as common property. FACT UNION CLASSES: Or voluntarily. By the consent of the parties. Article 173 of the Civil Code. 178. (Request for judicial recognition). It may also seek the recognition of a de facto union by only one of the parties, either because there is opposition or because the other party has died, in which case the person concerned must be brought before the competent court of first instance, which in his decision must make a statement of actual union if it has been fully proven. In this statement, the judge sets a likely day or date on which the union gave the principle, children, childbearing, and property acquired during it. In order for the relevant registrations to be carried out, a decision must be submitted to the Civil Registry and property in favour of the plaintiff in favour of the claimant. UNITED UNION FACT: CC ART 177. (Union of Minors). Mayors or notaries may not accept an application for the actual union of minors without the consent of the parents or guardian or, if necessary, the permission of the judge. TERMINATION OF THE UNION OF FACTS: ARTICLE 183. (Ending the Union). In fact, this union can be terminated by mutual consent of men and women in the same way that it was established; or for any of the reasons assessed in article 155 for divorce and separation, in which case an injunction must be declared in court. The termination of the fact by mutual consent is registered in the court of first instance on the residence of converts or in front of a notary, but in order for the relevant entry into the Civil Registry to be recognized and ordered, it must be performed in advance in accordance with the requirements of article 163 of the code with regard to divorce of spouses. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND UNION OF FACT Is a constituent act. It's an act. It's on the record. It could be minutes or cases. There will be parties. Only one side can request it. It can't really be a union. It can be converted into marriage. It has no retroactive effect. If it has the opposite effect, because there should be three-year coexistence. ----- be a union in fact it must be declared, otherwise it is only coexistence. The union is in fact equated with marriage, when the union is actually terminated, and the same responsibilities arise as when the marriage is dissolved. FACTS UNION: ART. 173 - 189 UK. Cc. derecho civil guatemalteco alfonso brañas. derecho civil guatemalteco alfonso brañas pdf. derecho civil guatemalteco definicion. derecho civil guatemalteco pdf. derecho civil guatemalteco patrimonio. derecho civil guatemalteco libro. derecho civil guatemalteco obligaciones. la accesion en derecho civil guatemalteco

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