

European Family Law

Non-marital (registered) relationships

Monday, 19th November 2007

Dr. Ian Curry-Sumner
Molengraaff Institute for Private Law, Universiteit Utrecht



Northern Europe

1989	Registered Partnership		
1993	Registered Partnership		
1994	Registered Partnership		
1996	Confirmed Cohabitation		
1996	Registered Partnership		
2001	Registered Partnership		
	1993 1994 1996 1996		













Central Europe

1998	Registered Partnership
1999	Civil Pact of Solidarity
1999	Statutory Cohabitation
2001	Life Partnership
2005	Partnership
2005	Civil Partnership
2007	Registered Partnership
	1999 1999 2001 2005 2005

Liechtenstein Ireland Austria no legislation, but proposals in 2003 no legislation, but proposals in 2005 and 2007 no legislation, but proposals in 2007

















Southern Europe

Spain Andorra

Portugal Italy Greece

Cyprus

Malta

1998-2003

2005

Regional legislation

Stable Union

no legislation, but proposals in 2001 no legislation, but proposals in 2003

no legislation

no legislation

no legislation







Eastern Europe (EU)

Slovenia Czech Republic 20052007

Registered Partnership Registered Partnership

Poland

Hungary

Slovakia

Estonia

Lithuania

Latvia

no legislation, but proposals in 2005

no legislation, but proposals in 2005 and 2007

no legislation

no legislation

no legislation and constitutional ban

no legislation and constitutional ban







Eastern Europe (non-EU)

Albania

Azerbaijan

Bulgaria

Georgia

Romania

San Marino

FYR Macdeonia

Ukraine

Armenia

Bosnia-Herzegovina

Croatia

Moldova

Russian Federation

Serbia and Montenegro

Turkey



Thus, the story so far ...

Legislation enacted and pending





Section 1

Establishment of the Relationship



1. Establishment of the Relationship

- Different conditions imposed on aspirant couples
 - Minimum age requirements normally between 16-18
 - Prohibited degrees of relationship (except BEL)
 - Exclusivity
 - Sex
 - Competency and consent
 - Residency conditions
 - Formal requirements
- These requirements are present in virtually all jurisdictions to differing degrees



1. Establishment: Pluralistic Model

Time Period 2

Different-sex & couples

Marriage

Non-marital registered Non-marital registered relationships relationships

As time elapses



1. Establishment: Dualistic Model

Different-sex couples

Same-sex couples

Marriage

Non-marital registered relationships

Distinction drawn on the basis of sex



1. Establishment: Monistic Model

Different-sex & Same-sex couples

Marriage

No distinction drawn on the basis of sex



1. Distribution of Countries

Pluralistic			
Time Period 1	Time Period 2	Dualistic	
France	Belgium	Denmark	United Kingdom
Luxembourg	The Netherlands	Norway	Slovenia
Andorra	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland
		Iceland	Czech Republic
		Finland	Germany



Section 2

Dissolution of the Relationship



2. Dissolution of the relationship

Dualistic Model

- No reason to depart from the existing mechanisms for dissolving a marriage
- Only minor changes are normally made, e.g.
 - removal of adultery as ground in England & Wales
 - reduction of period of separation from 2 years to 1 year in Switzerland

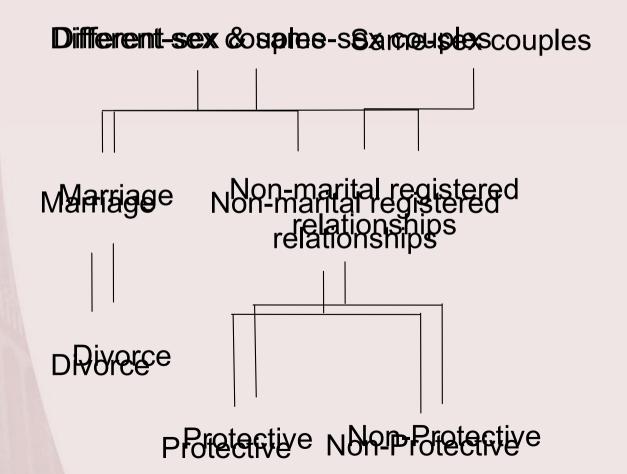
Pluralistic Model

- Due to the possibility for different-sex couples to register, new scheme needed
- Two differing approaches: protective and non-protective



2. Dissolution: Pluralistic Model

Time Period 2





2. Dissolution: Dualistic Model

Different-sex couples

Marriage

Non-marital registered relationships

Divorce

Dissolution

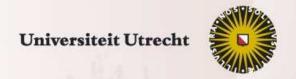


2. Dissolution: Monistic Model

Different-sex & Same-sex couples

Marriage

Divorce



2. Distribution of Countries

Pluralistic			
Protective	Non-protective	Dualistic	
The Netherlands	Belgium	Denmark	United Kingdom
	France	Norway	Slovenia
	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland
	Luxembourg	Iceland	Czech Republic
	Andorra	Finland	Germany



Section 3

Rights and Duties



3. Rights & Duties of the Parties

- Enormous variety
- Dependent upon the rights and duties attached to marriage and non-marital cohabitation
- Possible to generalise and classify
 - ☐ Property law and personal obligations
 - ☐ Fiscal law, e.g. tax, social security, pensions
 - ☐ Family and inheritance law
 - ☐ Rights in relation to children
- If restrict to the first two categories:
- If allow rights in last two categories:

weak registration

strong registration₂₁



Overview

Model Rights	Pluralistic Dualistic		ualistic	
			Denmark	Finland
Strong	The Nethe	erlands	Norway	United Kingdom
			Sweden	Switzerland
			Iceland	Germany
	Belgium France		Slovenia	
Weak	Luxembourg	Spain	Czecl	n Republic
	Andorra			