

# Regulation on Matrimonial Property Regimes Regulation (EU) 2016/1103 of 24 June 2016



Portuguese Contact Point of EJN Civil - 2018

# **Table of contents**

Cooperation mechanisms.

## Cooperation mechanisms in the MPR Regulation



The autonomous concept of matrimonial property regimes.

Effects in respect of third parties. Adaptation of rights *in rem.* 

4

5

6

Enforceability of authentic instruments.

Acceptance of authentic instruments.

Conclusion.

How to facilitate the application of the MPR Regulation where it is not adequate to use a mandatory form?

## **Cooperation mechanims**



# **Article 63 of the MPR Regulation**

Cooperation mechanisms that may be facilitated by EJN Civil contact points



With a view to making the information available to the public, contact points of EJN Civil shall provide the Commission with <u>information on</u>:



National law and National procedures Scope – Article 1 Adaptation – Article 29 Evidenciary effects – Article 58 Enforceability – Article 59



# Competent authorities:

- acting as courts
- not acting as courts
  Chapter II jurisdiction

Effects of national law in respect of third parties Article 28 Requirements for registration of the matrimonial property regime

Article 28(2)(b)

# The autonomous concept of *matrimonial property regimes*



The autonomous concept of *matrimonial property regimes* Articles <u>1(1)</u>, <u>3(1)(a)</u> and <u>recital 18</u> – uniform interpretation. Encopasses the following rules of **applicable law:** 





## The material scope of the MPR Regulation

#### Exclusions regarding property and registry

MATERIAL SCOPE – Article 1(1)

The material scope of the MPR Regulation consists on matrimonial property regimes.

EXCLUSION – Article 1(2)(g)

The nature of rights *in rem* relating to a property.

#### EXCLUSION – Article 1(2)(h)

Recording in a **registry of rights** in immoveable or moveable property. EXCLUSION – Article 1(2)(h)

Legal requirements, effects of recording or failing to record such rights in a register.



# Authorities with competence in matters of matrimonial property regimes bound by chapter II (rules on jurisdiction)

Courts, Registry officers, Notaries, other authorities and legal professionals

Not exercising judicial functions

**Exercising judicial functions** 

Article 2

The MPR Regulation shall not affect the competence of the **authorities who deal with matters of matrimonial property** within the Member States.



The rules on jurisdiction laid down on <u>chapter II</u> of the MPR Regulation <u>will not apply</u> when these authorities are not exercising judicial functions. Article 3(2) and recital 29

These authorities <u>are bound by the rules of</u> jurisdiction set out in chapter II of the MPR Regulation when <u>they act as courts</u>:

- > They exercise judicial functions or
- Act by delegation of power by, or under the control of, a judicial authority and
- > Offer guarantees of impartiality
- > Offer the right of all the parties to be heard
- > Their decisions may be subject of an appeal
- Their decisions have similar force and effect as a judicial decision.

#### Effects in respect of third parties

#### Adaptation of rights in rem



## **Effects in respect to third parties**





Whether they act as courts or not, competent authorities in the Member States are bound by the rules on applicable law of chapter III



The applicable law shall govern the effects of the matrimonial property regime in respect of third parties – Article 27(f)

However, the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime may not be invoked against a third party unless the later knew or should have known that law





If the matrimonial property regime is registered according to the requirements specified in the law of one of the States mentioned in Article 28(2)(b), which may be different from the one whose law is applicable, the applicable law can be invoked against third parties



The applicable requirements for registration of the matrimonial property regime involving immoveable property are those specified in the law of the State in which the property is situated which can be a third State – Articles 20 (universal application) and 28(2)(b)(iii)



Where the spouse/s cannot invoke the law applicable to the matrimoial property regime against a third party, the effects in respect of third parties shall be governed by the law of the State in which the immoveable property is situated or in which the assets or rights are registered – Article 28(3)(b)



Article 28(3) is an exception to the principle of unity of the applicable law laid down on Article 21

# Adaptation of rights in rem

To allow the spouses to enjoy in another Member State the rights which have been created or transferred to them as a result of the matrimonial property regime the Regulation provides for the adaptation of an unknown right *in rem* to the closest equivalent right under the law of that other Member State.

To adapt the right *in rem* – **Article 29** – it is necessary to take into account:

- The **aims** of the right *in rem*
- The interests pursued by the right in rem
- The **effects** attached to the right *in rem*.



To determine the closest equivalent national right the <u>competent authorities</u> – Registry officers, Notaries, Courts – of the State whose law is applied to the matrimonial property regime <u>may be contacted</u> for further information on the nature and effects of the right *in rem*.

The <u>existing networks</u> in the area of judicial cooperation like EJN Civil can be used – recital 25.

#### Acceptance of authentic instruments



### Acceptance of authentic instruments: cooperation facilitated by a form



pending

#### Enforceability of authentic instruments



## Enforceability of authentic instruments: cooperation facilitated by a form

Authentic instrument enforceable in a Member State Issuing authority in the Member State of origin fills in the <u>form mentioned in</u> Article 59(2) <u>attesting the</u> <u>enforceability of the authentic</u> <u>instrument</u>

The authentic instrument **is enforceable in another Member State** 

In case of appeal before the Courts of the Member State of enforcement Articles 44, 49 and 50

The only ground (among those that are laid down in Article 37) for refusing or revoking the declaration of enforceability of an authentic instrument is if it is manifestly contrary to public policy – Article 59 (3)



#### **Conclusion** How to facilitate the application of the MPR Regulation where it is not adequate to use a mandatory form?



## How to facilitate the application of the MPR Regulation

Recital 18 Civil aspects of matrimonial property regimes. Giving information on national law.



Articles 2 and 3(2) "Court" for the purposes of Chapter II (Jurisdiction). Giving information on the national authorities competent in matters of matrimonial property regimes acting as courts or not. Recital 67 Article 63 The operative value of *EJN Civil* to facilitate the application of the Regulation. Article 28 Providing information on:

The effects of national law on matrimonial property regimes in respect of **third parties** 

The requirements for **registration** of matrimonial property regimes under national law.

#### Article 29 and Recital 25 Adaptation of rights *in rem*

EJN Civil has a factsheet entitled Adapting rights in rem: <u>https://e-justice.europa.eu/content\_adapting\_rights\_in\_rem-486-en.do</u>

Registry officers/other authorities in the Member States may be contacted for further information.

