International Association of Judges

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2nd Study Commission

Bulgarian Report

Legal rules regarding patrimonial interests, succession and duties of couples living together but not being married

[A] Contractual arrangements

1. Does your system of law allow (i) heterosexual couples and (ii) same sex couples who are living together to enter into a contract governing their cohabitation, particularly as respects:
   - obligations of support or maintenance
   - ownership of property during cohabitation
   - financial claims on the cessation of the cohabitation?

Answer: No, the Bulgarian law does not. The parties to a cohabitation relationship may enter a civil contract under the general rules applicable irrespective of interpersonal relations.

2. If such contractual arrangements are permitted, is it common for cohabiting couples to conclude a cohabitation contract?

Answer: Please, refer to answer 1

3. Are there any formal requirements (eg signature before witnesses, involvement of a notary) which require to be satisfied before a cohabitation contract is valid?

Answer: Please, refer to answer 1

[B] Heterosexual couples: non contractual rules
This section of the questionnaire is concerned with the rules governing or affecting the relationship between a man and woman who are living together, unmarried, without having concluded any cohabitation contract as in [A].

1. Where a couple are co-habiting does your legal system recognise any mutual duty of aliment or maintenance during the period of co-habitation?

Answer: Please, refer to answer 1

2. Are there any particular rules regarding ownership of moveable property such as, for example, household furniture acquired during the time in which the couple are co-habiting?

Answer: Please, refer to answer 1

3. If the relationship breaks down and the parties separate, does your legal system enable one of the co-habitants to claim from the other (a) payment of maintenance or (b) payment of a capital sum? If so, are such claims determined on the same principles as would apply were the couple married or do different rules apply?

Answer: Please, refer to answer 1. If there is no sided civil contract between the parties, the law does not provide for any such obligation.

4. Where the house in which the parties live together is either owned or tenanted by one of the parties, does your legal system give the other party any right to continue to occupy the house when the relationship breaks down?

Answer: Please, refer to answer 1

5. Where the cohabitation comes to an end by reason of the death of one of the co-habitants, what rights, if any, in the estate of the deceased cohabitant does your legal system give to the surviving co-habitant?

Answer: Please, refer to answer 1. The legal system does not prohibit inhariitans by wii but it does not regualate it expressly.

6. Does a co-habitant have any title to sue for damages in the event that his or her partner is killed through the fault or negligence of a third party?

Answer: No
7. In so far as your legal system does give rights to a co-habitant, does it also define what is necessary for the relationship to be treated as a "co-habitation"? Are different definitions of "cohabitation" used, depending on the right which is claimed? What factors are taken into account in the definition(s)?

**Answer:** The term cohabitation is used in the criminal and tax law. In family proceedings the judicial jurisprudence has approved it as a term.

**[C] Homosexual couples: non contractual rules**

This section of the questionnaire is concerned with the rules governing or affecting the relationship between two people of the same sex who are co-habiting without having concluded a cohabitation contract as in [A].

1. In your country are couples of the same sex able to enter into a relationship which, following registration or some other public ceremony, will be legally recognised by the State?

**Answer:** No.

2. If so, what are the principal ways in which the rules governing the patrimonial aspects of that relationship differ from those applying in (heterosexual) marriage?

**Answer:** Please, refer to the previous answer.

3. In the event that a same sex couple either cannot enter into a legally recognised relationship or have chosen not to do so, does their cohabitation give rise to the same rights and obligations which would result from cohabitation of a man and a woman? If not, what are the principal differences?

**Answer:** No. Bulgarian family law is oriented towards protection of rights of children and the parental responsibility in the framework of the family.

**[D] Miscellaneous**

1. Are there any proposals for reform of the law relating to cohabiting couples (homosexual and heterosexual)?

**Answer:** Yes, there are proposals for amendment of the Family Law Code to enable married couples to enter (pre)nuptial contract in order to regulate the legal relations concerning
personal and mutual property and personal relations. A new law is in final stages of development. However, it will not regulate matters of homosexual cohabitation or marriage. The Bulgarian Constitution does not allow homosexual marriages because it defines marriage as a union between a man and a woman.

2. What points would you wish to discuss in greater detail?

Answer: Issues of legal enforcement and application of laws introducing and regulating alternative marriages and cohabitations, especially rights of children born and raised in such families.

3. What subject do you suggest for the next meeting?

Answer: European legal standards on issues of legal protection of rights of children, born to parents without formal marriage

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You are requested to send the response, before 15 August 2006:

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