

## Resume (AJ)

### Proprietary legal consequences of registered partnership

- **Registered partnership**
- **Proprietary legal consequences**

Although the opponents of the *Act about registered partnership* defended against a lot, after the adoption of the act, the perspective to what can or cannot be called a family has changed. Most notably it reflects in the framework of the Law on State Social Support, where the family is considered the entitled person and jointly assessed persons. Besides dependent children, or husband, there are as jointly assessed persons also explicitly mentioned partners. My task in this work was to at least insinuatingly compare the overall effects of marriage and registered partnership.

Reciprocal rights and obligations and the possibility to represent the second partner in the current affairs arise for partners by entering the registered partnerships. From the perspective of proprietary range this act is not as important as the duty to support and maintain or the possibility to inherit in the first inheritance group, but in everyday life it has very important consequences and is a very important tool for the partners to make some everyday life acts easier.

The act establishes the classification of the registered partner in the first inheritance group. It is one of the most important positive steps towards the registered partners. It used to often happen in everyday life that many partners were unable to inherit after each other or they had just a limited possibility, as persons living together.

Another significant change occurred in the form of duty to support and maintain of partners also during the registered partnership and after its cancellation. This obligation also contributes to the greater certainty of the second partner, that they are reasonably secured, and that the partners have from their point of view to commit themselves to the partner share together a common standard of living and that even after the cancellation of the partnership.

As regards the acquisition of property at the time of the registered partnership, the legislator avoided this issue. Acquisition of property is therefore governed by the directory provisions of a Civil Code about acquiring title to common property. Registered partner has the right to use the apartment of the second partner and after his death or after leaving the household they have the right to passage lease of flat.

The act also regulates transfer of the trade to the residuary partner both during the probate proceedings and after it. And finally, registered partners are considered as jointly assessed persons within claims on subsidiary benefit.

Marriages and registered partnerships have in common more than many would like. Is it important to think about what a marriage and a registered partnership brings into the relationship of two people? What is their contribution to the society? Primarily the proprietary legal consequences are spoken in this context. It is about a combination of assets and capital that each partner brings to the relationship or the partners accumulate together into one whole during their coexistence. Other thing that is important is that the registered partnership gives partners a feeling of safety and security before the sudden disintegration of the relationship and the subsequent loss of property or a particular security and environmental standard.