



CC Art. 25

Family Dwelling and Household

TITLE 02 — FAMILY LAW · CHAPTER 02 — MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY

PLAIN LANGUAGE — NON-AUTHORITATIVE

Married couples must agree, in writing, before either spouse can sell, mortgage, or give away the family home. If one partner unreasonably refuses to agree, the Royal Chancellery can step in. After divorce, household goods are split fairly between the spouses, taking the family's needs into account.

- 1 Where the spouses share a household, neither spouse may, without the consent of the other, alienate, encumber, or otherwise dispose of the rights in the family dwelling, whether the dwelling is owned by one or both spouses.
- 2 Consent under paragraph 1 must be given in writing. Where consent is unreasonably withheld, the Royal Chancellery may, upon application, authorise the disposition if it is in the interest of the family.
- 3 Upon dissolution of the marriage, the household goods acquired during the marriage for the common use of the family shall be divided equitably between the spouses, having regard to the needs of each spouse and of any children of the marriage.
- 4 Where the division of the family dwelling or household goods is governed by the mandatory law of the host jurisdiction in which the property is situated, the law of that jurisdiction prevails.

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

CITATION	CC Art. 25 — “Family Dwelling and Household”, <i>Civil Code of Kaharagia</i> (2026).
STATUS	In force
SOURCE	https://kahalex.kaharagia.org/article/civil/25