

Početna stranica>Pokretanje sudskog postupka>Europski pravosudni atlas u građanskim stvarima>**Razvod braka i zakonska rastava**

Razvod braka i zakonska rastava

Nacionalne informacije povezane s Uredbom (EU) br. 1259/2010

Opće informacije

Europska unija postavila je kao svoj cilj razvoj područja slobode, sigurnosti i pravde donošenjem mjera povezanih s pravosudnom suradnjom u građanskim stvarima koje imaju prekogranične posljedice. Istovremeno je radi povećanja mobilnosti građana na unutarnjem tržištu potrebna veća fleksibilnost i pravna sigurnost.

Uredbom Vijeća (EU) br. 1259/2010 od 20. prosinca 2010. o provedbi pojačane suradnje u području prava primjenljivog na razvod braka i zakonsku rastavu (Uredba Rim III.) građanima se pružaju odgovarajući rezultati u pogledu pravne sigurnosti, predvidljivosti i fleksibilnosti, štiti se slabije partnere tijekom brakorazvodnih parnica te sprječava „biranje najpovoljnije jurisdikcije“. To ujedno pomaže u izbjegavanju složenih, dugotrajnih i bolnih postupaka. Točnije, Uredbom (EU) br. 1259/2010 međunarodnim se parovima omogućava da se unaprijed dogovore o zakonodavstvu koje će se primjenjivati u slučaju njihovog razvoda ili zakonske rastave pod uvjetom da je zakonodavstvo o kojem se dogovorilo zakonodavstvo države članice EU-a s kojom su blisko povezani. Ako supružnici ne mogu postići dogovor, suci će primijeniti zajedničku formulu po kojoj će odlučiti čije će se nacionalno zakonodavstvo primjenjivati.

Ta se Uredba, s druge strane, ne primjenjuje na sljedeća pitanja: pravna sposobnost fizičkih osoba, postojanje, valjanost i priznavanje braka, poništenje braka, prezime supružnika, imovinske posljedice braka, roditeljska odgovornost, obveza uzdržavanja, upravljanje imovinom i nasljeđivanje. Ne utječe ni na primjenu Uredbe (EZ) br. 2201/2003 o nadležnosti, priznavanju i izvršenju sudskih odluka u bračnim sporovima i u stvarima povezanim s roditeljskom odgovornošću.

Riječ je o instrumentu provedbe pojačane suradnje među državama članicama sudionicama. Pojačana suradnja omogućuje skupini od najmanje devet država članica provedbu mjera u jednom od područja obuhvaćenih Ugovorima u okviru područja neisključive nadležnosti Unije. U skladu s člankom 331. UFEU-a države članice koje ne sudjeluju zadržavaju pravo uključivanja u uspostavljenu pojačanu suradnju koja je u tijeku.

Europski portal e-pravosuđe sadrži informacije o primjeni Uredbe.

Pojačana suradnja

Vijeće je 12. srpnja 2010. donijelo Odluku 2010/405/EU o odobrenju pojačane suradnje u području prava primjenljivog na razvod braka i zakonsku rastavu između Belgije, Bugarske, Njemačke, Španjolske, Francuske, Italije, Latvije, Luksemburga, Mađarske, Malte, Austrije, Portugala, Rumunjske i Slovenije. Kao posljedica toga, navedenih 14 država članica sudionica donijelo je **Uredbu Vijeća (EU) br. 1259/2010**, koja se primjenjuje od 21. lipnja 2012.

Komisija je 21. studenoga 2012. donijela **Odluku 2012/714/EU** o potvrdi sudjelovanja Litve u pojačanoj suradnji u području prava primjenljivog na razvod braka i zakonsku rastavu. Tom se Odlukom predviđa da se Uredba (EU) br. 1259/2010 primjenjuje na Litvu od 22. svibnja 2014.

Komisija je 27. siječnja 2014. donijela **Odluku 2014/39/EU** kojom se potvrđuje sudjelovanje Grčke u pojačanoj suradnji u području prava primjenljivog na razvod braka i zakonsku rastavu. Tom se Odlukom predviđa da se Uredba (EU) br. 1259/2010 primjenjuje na Grčku od 29. srpnja 2014.

Komisija je 10. kolovoza 2016. donijela **Odluku (EU) br. 2016/1366**; kojom se potvrđuje sudjelovanje Estonije u pojačanoj suradnji u području prava primjenljivog na razvod braka i zakonsku rastavu. Tom se Odlukom predviđa da se Uredba (EU) br. 1259/2010 primjenjuje na Estoniju od 11. veljače 2018.

Za detaljne informacije koje se odnose na određenu zemlju odaberite odgovarajuću zastavu.

Druge poveznice

ARHIVIRANA internetska stranica Europskog pravosudnog atlasa (ukinuta 30. rujna 2017.)

Posljednji put ažurirano: 09/10/2020

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Law applicable to divorce and legal separation - Belgium

Article 7 (2) to (4) - Formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law

Belgian legislation does not lay down any specific formal requirements for agreements on the choice of applicable law in accordance with Article 7(2) to (4) of Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010.

Article 5 (3) - Possibility of designating the applicable law during the course of the proceeding

With regard to the rules on the choice of applicable law, the third paragraph of Article 55, § 2, of the Belgian Code of Private International Law (*Wetboek van internationaal privaatrecht/Code de droit international privé*) provides that the choice must be expressed at the first appearance (Act on the Code of Private International Law of 16 July 2004, *Belgisch Staatsblad/Moniteur belge* of 27 July 2004, which entered into force on 1 October 2004).

Last update: 28/02/2023

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Law applicable to divorce and legal separation - Germany

Article 7 (2) to (4) - Formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law

According to German law (Article 46(e)(1) EGBGB) a choice-of-law agreement pursuant to Article 7(2) to (4) of Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010 is to be recorded in a notarial act. Article 127(a) of the Civil Code applies *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 5 (3) - Possibility of designating the applicable law during the course of the proceeding

According to German law (Article 46(e)(2) EGBGB), the spouses can choose the applicable law pursuant to Article 5(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010 up to the conclusion of the hearing at first instance.

Last update: 14/02/2024

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Law applicable to divorce and legal separation - Estonia

Article 7 (2) to (4) - Formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law

Under Section 641(2) and (3) of the [Family Law Act](#), spouses may enter into an agreement on the law applicable to the divorce corresponding to Council Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010 in person in a notarially authenticated form, or the entry into such judicial proceedings may be recorded as a substitute for the notarially authenticated form.

Article 5 (3) - Possibility of designating the applicable law during the course of the proceeding

Under Section 641(4) of the [Family Law Act](#), spouses may enter into and amend the agreements specified at any time until a petition for divorce is accepted by a notary or in judicial proceedings until the conclusion of preliminary proceedings or the expiry of the deadline for applications in written procedure.

Last update: 29/03/2022

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Law applicable to divorce and legal separation - Greece

Following a statement from Greece on this issue, the European Commission, in its Decision of 27.1.2014 (OJ L 23, p. 41), confirmed the participation of Greece in enhanced cooperation in the area of the law applicable to divorce and legal separation, which is established by Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010 ('Rome III').

Under the above Decision, Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010 applies in Greece as of 29 July 2015.

Article 7 (2) to (4) - Formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law

In Greek law there are no specific national provisions concerning the formal requirements that apply to agreements on the choice of applicable law pursuant to Article 7(2) to (4) of Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010.

Article 5 (3) - Possibility of designating the applicable law during the course of the proceeding

In Greek law there are no specific national provisions concerning the possibility of designating the applicable law in accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010.

Last update: 01/12/2020

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Law applicable to divorce and legal separation - Spain

Article 7 (2) to (4) - Formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law

Spanish law lays down additional formal requirements for agreements on the choice of applicable law in accordance with Articles 7(2) to 7(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010, namely that the choice of applicable law must be agreed upon in an authentic instrument before a notary public or in an authentic document, which must be clearly and unmistakeably dated and signed by the parties, even if the document itself is not a notarial act.

Article 5 (3) - Possibility of designating the applicable law during the course of the proceeding

Under Spanish law, the spouses may not designate the applicable law before the court during the proceedings.

Last update: 26/02/2024

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Law applicable to divorce and legal separation - France

Article 7 (2) to (4) - Formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law

The EU Regulation lays down three formal requirements that must be met if an agreement on the choice of law is to be valid: the agreement must be in writing, it must be dated, and it must be signed by the parties.

The Regulation also gives states the right to lay down additional formal requirements and clarifies how such rules are to be applied depending on the situation of the spouses.

There are no provisions in French law regarding the formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of law in divorce or legal separation cases. Consequently, France has not made a declaration under Article 17(1)(a).

If they so wish, therefore, the spouses can choose to seek professional help from the person they believe is best placed to advise them.

Article 5 (3) - Possibility of designating the applicable law during the course of the proceeding

The Regulation states that an agreement between the spouses choosing the law applicable to a divorce or legal separation may be concluded and modified at any time, but at the latest at the time a court is seized.

However, if the law of the forum so provides, the applicable law can also be designated by the spouses before the court during the proceedings (Article 5(2) and (3)).

This option is not expressly provided for in French law. This explains why France has not made a declaration under Article 17(1)(b).

Last update: 09/06/2021

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Law applicable to divorce and legal separation - Latvia

Article 7 (2) to (4) - Formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law

Latvian law lays down no additional formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of law, other than those referred to in Article 7(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010.

Article 5 (3) - Possibility of designating the applicable law during the course of the proceeding

Latvian law does not provide for the possibility of designating the applicable law before the court in the course of the proceedings.

Last update: 19/02/2024

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Law applicable to divorce and legal separation - Lithuania

Article 7 (2) to (4) - Formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law

Lithuanian national law does not lay down additional formal requirements for agreements on the law applicable to divorce and legal separation.

Article 5 (3) - Possibility of designating the applicable law during the course of the proceeding

Lithuanian national law does not provide for the possibility of designating the law applicable to divorce and legal separation before the court during the course of the proceedings.

Last update: 07/04/2023

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Law applicable to divorce and legal separation - Luxembourg

Article 7 (2) to (4) - Formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law

No additional formal requirements are currently in place in Luxembourg.

Article 5 (3) - Possibility of designating the applicable law during the course of the proceeding

In Luxembourg, it is not possible to designate the applicable law before the court during the proceedings.

Last update: 03/11/2021

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Law applicable to divorce and legal separation - Hungary

Article 7 (2) to (4) - Formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law

No further formal requirements apply to agreements on the choice of applicable law other than those provided for in Article 7(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010.

Article 5 (3) - Possibility of designating the applicable law during the course of the proceeding

The latest time spouses can choose the applicable law is at the trial preparation stage, within the deadline set by the court.

Last update: 03/04/2023

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Law applicable to divorce and legal separation - Austria

Article 7 (2) to (4) - Formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law

Austrian Law provides no additional formal requirements for a choice-of-law agreement pursuant to Article 7(2) to (4) of Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010.

Article 5 (3) - Possibility of designating the applicable law during the course of the proceeding

According to Austrian Law (§ 11(3) IPRG), the spouses can choose the applicable law pursuant to Article 5(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010 also before the court during the course of the proceedings, provided that the choice of law is exercised explicitly and not only by implied behaviour.

Last update: 16/06/2023

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Law applicable to divorce and legal separation - Portugal

Article 7 (2) to (4) - Formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law

Nothing to communicate.

Article 5 (3) - Possibility of designating the applicable law during the course of the proceeding

Nothing to communicate.

Last update: 29/01/2024

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Law applicable to divorce and legal separation - Romania

Article 7 (2) to (4) - Formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of applicable law

There are no further formal requirements applicable to agreements on the choice of law than those stipulated by Article 7 (1) of Regulation (EU) No 1259/2010.

Article 5 (3) - Possibility of designating the applicable law during the course of the proceeding

Under Romanian law, the spouses may also designate the law applicable to divorce after the court has been seised, but no later than the date of the first court hearing at which the spouses have been legally summoned.

The relevant texts of the Civil Code are reproduced below:

Article 2598.

Date of the agreement to select the applicable law

(1) The agreement to select the law applicable to divorce may be concluded or amended at the latest by the date on which the competent authority has been seised to grant a divorce.

(2) However, the court may take note of the spouses' agreement at the latest by the first hearing to which the parties have been legally summoned.

Article 2599.

Form of the agreement to select the applicable law

The agreement to select the law applicable to divorce must be concluded in writing and must be signed and dated by the spouses.

Last update: 12/02/2024

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