1952nd Act IV. law
Marriage, Family and Guardianship Act

1 § (1) Of the Law on Marriage, Family and Guardianship is designed in accordance with the Basic Law regulate and protect marriage and the family institution, ensure that the marriage and family life of the spouses equal rights, increases in the children responsibility and promote the development and education of youth.
(2) At all times the interests of a minor child, subject to the rights must be taken to ensure the application of this Act.
(3) Of this law on the social and individual interests of ensuring consistency should be applied; rights and obligations as set out in the Act shall be exercised according to the social purpose.

PART ONE
MARRIAGE

1 chapter
The marriage

1 Formal requisites of marriage

2 § (1) Marriage occurs when the marriages collectively present in person before the state registrar to conclude a marriage.
(2) After the registrar of the statement has been made the marriage the marriage register.
(3) Of the marriage publicly, in the presence of two witnesses.
(4) § 1 of the marriage before the házasságkotési must notify the registrar prior to their marriage the best of their knowledge, there is no legal obstacle, at the same time must provide proof that their marriage legal conditions are met. Law to marriage counseling before participation may require.
(2) Of the marriage register could, after only thirty days after notification of the intention of marriage date. The clerk may waive this deadline.
(3) For the marriages of one of the near death threatening medical condition statement of the legal conditions for all the marriages proof of marriage to replace, and the marriage may be concluded immediately after the announcement.

4 §

2 Marriage concluded abroad - Foreigners marriage

5-6. §

II. chapter
The nullity of marriage

1 Grounds of invalidity

7 § (1) Is not a valid marriage, if one of the parties prior marriage or registered partnership exists. Invalid registered partnership if one of the parties prior marriage or registered partnership exists.
(2) If the previous marriage or registered partnership terminated or declared invalid, the recent marriage or registered partnership becomes effective.

8 § (1) invalid:
 a) the lineal relatives and
 b) brothers marriage, and
 c) the descendants of the brothers by blood brother
 d) the spouse of the former spouse of lineal relatives and
 e) the adoptive duty bound to štítkóhegészdatal marriage.
(2) Descendants of the spouse and the blood brother brother was the spouse of lineal relatives by marriage is not valid if the notary has granted an exemption, even before the marriage, or later, during the marriage.

9 § (1) Is an invalid marriage, who was under the legal capacity of marriage guardianship.
(2) Marriage placed under the guardianship becomes effective when it is placed under the guardianship after termination does not attack during the marriage.
(3) The guardianship authority and, where appropriate, the marriage will only grant permission if the marrying of the sixteen year of age.
(4) Grant or denial of a license by the guardianship authority shall decide, after hearing the (legal representative) of the parent.
(5) Is the marriage, which is bound to marrying without the permission of the guardianship authority, or before reaching the age specified in paragraph (3).

11 § (1) Is the marriage, who was the state of marriage in the total incapacity, although no such effect was under guardianship.
(2) A marriage is valid if the spouse who lacked capacity to act, after her acting ability upheld during the marriage.

12 § Invalid marriage:
 a) If the conclusion of the registrar had not acted in an official capacity;
 b) if the marriages revelation is made for the marriage were not present together.

2 A marriage annulment

13 § (1) A marriage may only be declared invalid if an invalidation trial court judgment void.
(2) Force (3) A court judgment declining the marriage void against everyone.
(3) Due to a cancellation of the marriage litigation skills in the formal non-compliance can only be initiated within six months after the termination házasságkotési and only marriage, but the marriage does not prevent the termination of already initiated proceedings to continue.

14 § (1) Litigation also - with the following exceptions - either spouse, and the prosecutor and the ones who hold a legal interest in seeing the marriage declared void.
(2) If the claimant who brought the lawsuits, dies in any other proceeding authorized to enter the place.

15 § (1) After reaching the age of majority - in the absence of marriage license - because of infancy or after the termination of the guardianship under guardianship because of post-launch cancellation spouse is entitled only to the lawsuit, the person who causes the ineffectiveness existed. This lawsuit initiated by the holder only six months of his attaining his majority, or after the termination of the guardianship.
(2) Complete only for reasons of incapacity of a spouse may initiate the invalidation lawsuit that the marriage was completely incapacitated state. After termination of the incapacity of this lawsuit can be initiated from the day during the six months in which the spouse's ability to act regained. If your spouse died before the legal capacity to recover in six months after the death of the spouse's marriage invalidation of the Attorney General may initiate a lawsuit.
(3) If, under the foregoing provisions shall be solely entitled spouse dies, the proceedings initiated by him is replaced open to anyone who is eligible to start annulment proceedings generally.

16 § Marriages invalidation of the lawsuit, the claimant shall be initiated in person. Consent of the legal representative you can sue the limited legal capacity is entitled, if the spouse is entitled to, the consent of the legal representative is not required. If the holder of the legal capacity under guardianship, initiated by the legal representative of the guardianship authority consent on behalf of the lawsuit.
Termination of Marriage

1 The cases of termination of marriage

17 § (1) A marriage shall be terminated:
(a) the death of a spouse;
(b) a judicial resolution.

(2) The fact that the marriage is terminated due to the death of a spouse, death certificate or registration may be invoked on the basis of a final court decision declaring the fact of death or declaring presumed dead. If the other spouse prior to the marriage of another marriage is deemed to be terminated if the registry entry mentioned, or by judicial decision after the overthrown another marriage. This provision does not apply if the new marriage marrying either knew that the death did not occur.

2 The divorce

18 § (1) of the marriage, the court either spouse - the spouse or common - the request terminates when the married life completely and irrevocably broken down. The divorce should take into account the interests of the minor child.

(2) Complete and irreparable married life refers to the deterioration of the consent by both spouses on divorce final determination to hold free and equal. Can be considered the final determination if
(a) the spouses placing and keeping the relationship between parent and child, spousal maintenance, joint housing and the use of common children - except for removal of immovable property in common - the issue of sharing the common property of spouses agreed and deal their approval of the court, or
(b) has been broken between the spouses for at least three years in the life of the community so as to justify a separate apartment living and also to the common placement of a child and keep the child's interests properly organized.

(3) If the parties change permanent legal relationship director agreement within two years from the approval of the settlement to the court - even if the existence of other legal terms - only you will be asked if the parties intended the minor child's interests, or where, due to a change in circumstances the agreement of the interest of any serious violation.

19 § The divorce has to be the spouse of a lawsuit initiated by himself. Without the consent of the legal representative you can sue your spouse is limited legal capacity. However, if the spouse is under the guardianship of another person, we shall not consider the litigation with the consent of the authorized legal representative.

20 § Court for resolution terminated on the date of the marriage of the resolution declaring the judgment becomes final.

21 § maintenance of a former spouse may demand that the person who in addition to fault, unless it has become unworthy for certified behavior during the marriage (1) in the divorce. Maintenance may be required only to the extent that it does not endanger the former spouse and their livelihoods, conserving who was the spouse of the claimant to hold a particular duty.

(2) Maintenance of a fixed period may be fixed, if that person is entitled to the most needy will be removed after a specified period of time.

22 § If a mutual agreement or circumstances for keeping down the court ruling as the basis for a significant change in state, a change in the level of maintenance may be required.

23 § to the lien cases when the facility is entitled to get married or registered partnership, or because of the marriage behavior eventually becomes unworthy, and again, even if the recipient does not need the additional maintenance on it. In the latter case the maintenance is determined by the court.

24 § (1) former spouse of the maintenance after five years have elapsed after the divorce becomes rätorunät, former spouse only meeting particular case may require maintenance.

IV. chapter

The rights and obligations of spouses

1 General

25 § (1) of the spouses equal rights and duties of the spouses must jointly decide matters of life.

(2) The spouses in matters affecting their own people, but keeping in mind the interests of the family decide.

26 § (1) of each other, spouses are obliged to support each other and loyalty.

27 § (1) After the marriage the wife
(a) lies entirely in its full name, or
(b) the full name of her husband bears the affix referring to marriage, to which you can connect your full name, or
(c) the husband's family bears the name affix referring to marriage and to turn it to his own full name, or
(d) the family name of her husband to turn his own first name.

(2) After the marriage the husband
(a) lies entirely in its full name, or
(b) the name of his wife's family to turn his own first name.

(3) The husband or wife after marriage named as a family name can combine, adding his own first name.

(4) the házasülöknek - (1) - névviselések under paragraph (3) must be identical. In doing so, it must be borne in mind that - subject to paragraph (3) - Use only one marrying your married name as another family name [(1), (k) and d) point (2) b) Item] married name or part qualified family names can be up to binomial.

28 § The házasülöknek should call the registrar, married névviselések declare.

29 § (1) of the termination of marriage, or annulment after the couple continue to bear the name, was wearing during the marriage. If you wish to diverge from this marriage termination or annulment after the registrar may declare. In this case, however, did not bear the name of her former husband's ex-wife affix referring to marriage [25 § (1) b) c) Point] if it is not worn during the marriage.

(2) The court may prohibit the former husband's request to the 25th § (1) b) c) of the name affix referring to marriage [25 § (1) b) c) Point] if it is not worn during the marriage.

30 § (1) after marriage the wife was her husband's name affix referring to marriage [25 § (1) b) c) Point] no longer wear, and it's the law will not power up if a new marriage ended.

26 / A § (1) If the Act on Registered Partnership in marriage or registered partnership, the existence or the marriage or registered partnership cessation does not establish different legal consequences and, if registered, the right to the official procedure exercised or by a declaration of marital status be required, provided that only the registered trademark of "marriage" and "registered partner", "widow" and "registered widow partner" or "divorced" and "separated without discrimination partner included with "sign."

31 § Record containing (2) the data on the marital status - with the exception of civil status and the personal data and address registers - the marital status shall be entered in the "married" and "registered partners", "widow" and "widower registered domestic partner "or divorced "and separated without discrimination partner included as "sign.

32 § (1) The separate assets of his spouse includes:
(a) the marriage had property.
(b) acquired during the marriage or received as a gift of property by virtue of inheritance,
(c) for personal use and the usual rate or amount of property,
(d) property acquired in the special assets value.

(2) The object in különálláshoz, which replaces all of the common daily living, as well as the usual level of fixtures and fittings, after fifteen years of marriage, cohabitation becomes common property.

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31 § (1) The property belonging to the community it is intended to use each spouse.

(2) The objects belonging to the community property of the spouses jointly entitled to be treated. Each spouse may want to contribute to those of the other measures that are necessary to avoid the subject of the maintenance of community assets or amortization of the order.

Costs associated with (3) holding and managing the assets of objects belonging to the community primarily in the common stock to be covered, and if this is not enough to contribute in proportion to the cost of each of the spouses required to különágvonatok.

30 § (1) in the existence of the community property, and the marital cohabitation termination of the common wealth divide up time only for the spouses by agreement be objects belonging to the estate community alienated or generally done in a property provision that no spouses különágvonára concerns.

(2) Any spouse who entered into during the existence of the community property, pecuniary transactions of under these provisions shall be considered as the other spouse's consent entered into a transaction unless the transaction is binding third knew or should the circumstances known that the other spouse to the transaction have not contributed to it. However, if your spouse is tied among the hedge the transaction of daily life needs, the other spouse may invoke the absence of consent, against the conclusion of the transaction if the transaction had been specifically objected to binding third party.

(3) The foregoing provisions for the other spouse is no common stock upon the extent of his shares to third parties entered into by the spouse of a transaction.

(4) The spouse of a debt, which according to the above provisions shall not be borne by both spouses, both specific assets and the common stock proportion corresponds to its share.

31 § (1) signed by one spouse during the existence of the community property transaction required consent of the other spouse is not a formal part of belonging tied.

31 § (1) The community property during the marriage community life for important reasons, the court may terminate the request of either spouse.
31 A / B §3 (1) of the wedding couple before marriage, and spouses in the event of a divorce settle more common use of the apartment, so may also agree that one spouse leaves the house without placement and reimbursement request. The agreement must be countersigned by a public deed or a private legal counsel.

31 B / C §3 (1) If the spouses reside in the home of one of them or both of them on the basis of ownership or tenancy, in the case of divorce - on request - the court decides on the use of the apartment.

32 (1) In a divorce, the court only minor home use rights subject to the use of flat, unlike the agreement of the spouses.

32 A / B §3 (1) if the flat spouse leaving the home use rights shall be entitled to remuneration for rain.

32 B / C §3 (1) against the value of the home use rights - co-owned or owned by one spouse in case of home - the difference between the market value of residential housing and ready to move. In case of rental housing flat against the value of the right to use the minimum wage similar government housing - termination of contract by mutual consent in the event - the appropriate scope of government monetary amount specified in a decree of change, regardless of how flat the departing spouse moves.

32 C / D §3 (1) the departing spouse against the value of the rights to use that part of a claim to which, subject to pro rata her children to ensure that the remaining spouse was entitled to use the housing. The departing spouse is also entitled to reimbursement of the cost - uncovered - cost of expenses if the cost against the value of the right of use is not expressed. The amount due to creditor - except meritting particular case - against the value of the rights to use one-third less is not possible, unless the court, housing or employment leave home in one spouse's separate assets committed to the other spouse, or if the apartment is self-tenant prior to the marriage of former spouse remaining in the home.

32 D / E §3 (1) of the rules of the tenancy enforcement procedures applied in accordance with the settlement of spouses home use.

32 E / F §3 (1) to cover the cost of common household primarily for spouses and other earnings with common property. If the spouses are separated near the community of life maintenance, the maintenance costs can also be covered in this way first and foremost.

32 F / G §3 (1) if the common property is not covered by the common household, spouses are required to contribute equally. If only one spouse's separate property, he is obliged to cover an amount which you need to add to the cost of common household.

32 G / H §3 (1) The spouse is obliged to live apart and in need through no fault spouse - if you are not without merit - separate assets may sustain if the cost of the spouse's livelihood cannot be covered by the common property, and the maintenance does not jeopardize the defendant's own and its livelihood, who liv spouse one line is required. This provision is applicable to the case where there is no community property between the spouses.

50 §3 (1) If the conclusion of an invalid marriage was bona fide both spouses, property consequences of the marriage river are the same as for a valid marriage. In the case of such a marriage is declared null and void the property of each spouse as such claims asset, as if at the time the marriage was declared invalid by the court would be terminated.

50 A / B §3 (1) If the marriage is invalid conclusion was only one spouse in good faith, the foregoing provisions shall apply only to his request.
(2) The court may declare the child is father of the man who was the mother sexually fertile in time with contact, and carefully consider the basis of careful considerations of all the circumstances, that is derived from the contact with the child.

(3) A judicial determination of paternity itself may direct descendants of the father of the child, after the death of a child.

39 § (1) If the mother after the birth of a child marries, her husband should be regarded as the child's father, if
a) either the parent's previous marriage bond, not on the basis of recognizing the full scope statement or a final court judgment is not to determine who the father of her child, and towards establishing parental relations, or a legal representative, and - if the child is fourteen years of age - a child can be helped. If the child does not live, or statements, permanently blocked, the contribution of the guardianship authority enter.

(2) In case of a dispute in a court declaration that the scope of the subsequent marriage of the mother of the child includes the child, the child's mother or her husband may ask.

40 § (1) A child may ask for a judicial declaration that the person designated by the mother. If the child is dead, it is entitled to the rights leszámítóját.

(2) The court may request the establishment of motherhood, who claims that he is the child's mother.

(3) If the child's mother or her husband, who has no place in a judicial finding of motherhood against the woman who is carrying out the process of gametes or embryos donated.

41 § After (1) If the child has both parents unknown, was born at once, and if the father's identity can not be established, the mother's request at any time, otherwise it shall be dealt with by the illness of the child, after loading the child's third birthday of the birth certificate of the child szülőkört, or another person shall be recorded as the father of it. The measure is intended to the guardianship authority.

(2) In this case, the name of the father if the mother is known, the mother should be next felnőttjénak man known matrilineal family name. However, the mother's request, the guardianship authority may determine the father's family name
a) the mother's family name,

b) other family name designated by the parent, provided that the other legitimate interests are not affected.

(3) could not be established as a family name that is detrimental to the child.

(4) The guardianship authority of any other personal data - states discretion - without prejudice to the legitimate interests of others.

42 § (1) A judicial determination of paternity of the child - bearing the name of their father or mother - of parents agreed. The married parents all born during the marriage can only be a child of the same family name. Joint martial child bearing the name of spouses only parents can wear common married name. On the basis of their self-titled married said the child can wear the father's name and the mother's family name together. The child's family name can be unique to binomial.

43 § (1) The presumption of paternity is based on the father's recognition of the full scope of the presumption can be challenged on the basis that the statement in the absence of statutory provisions do not have effect.

(2) If the presumption of paternity is based on the father's recognition of the full scope of the presumption can be challenged on the basis that the statement in the absence of statutory provisions do not have effect.

(3) is entitled to challenge for
a) the child,

b) the one considered to be the child's father based on the presumption,

c) descendants after the child's death, that is in the absence of the prosecutor.

(4) The mother's husband was entitled to challenge for even if the presumption is that the father, but this presumption refused final event of remarriage of the mother's husband was to be regarded as the father's known.

(5) The presumption of paternity of the child, the other is entitled to challenge the information collected during one year from the date of birth of the child after reaching the age of one year. A recipient who challenge the underlying facts on which it was after the beginning of the period laid down for him, to challenge the presumption of paternity within one year from the date of területésől.

(6) If the one considered to be the child's father on the basis of the presumption, because of the time limit for attack is not entitled to paternity may challenge the prosecutor. However, amounted to only attack the putative father's place in his life.

(7) If the court action contesting the presumption of paternity, it shall, if appropriate - on request - the child's surname may grant additional pay.

2 Common rules for actions for declaration of family status

44 § (1) fatherhood and motherhood, and subsequent judicial determination of the validity of the marriage may be requested action, and action, the presumption of paternity can be challenged. The lawsuit against the person entitled to be launched.

(2) A person with diminished capacity only in the lawsuit initiated by the legal representative's consent. If the legal representative of the grant consent, permanently blocked, or the contribution is not specified, it replaces the guardianship authority consent.

Instead entitled (3) incompetent - the legal representative can occur - the guardianship authority consent.

Before for per (4) initiation of rebutting the presumption of paternity of the minor's guardian authority incapacitated for - except insurmountable obstacle - the mother and the putative father must hear.

The guardianship authority to bring only contribute if you explore and settle the status of family of origin is the minor order. If the place of dispute the authority of the guardian consent may be justified only in exceptional cases between the mother and the alleged father.

45 § existing lawsuit judgment in an action to establish the status of a family with everybody.

VI. chapter

The Adoption

1 The purpose of adoption

46 § The purpose of adoption is that between the adopter and the adoptee relatives and establish a family relationship and especially the minors to ensure that family education whose parents do not live in, or are not able to properly educate their parents.

2 Conditions for adoption

47 § (1) Adoptive only can fully legally capable persons of full age, who - in a specific regulation - advice before adoption and preparation courses for profit involved, and the basis of personality and circumstances - under the guardianship authority decision in the procedure before adoption - for the child adoptions, as well as at least 16 children, aged up to 45 years. In the case of kinship or conjugal körülö问询 the adoption or the completion of the preparatory course must be considered.

The guardianship authority suitability of specified relatives, spouse of the parent and the child to the parent's consent intending at least one year continuously in their own households foster adoption, and persons wishing to prospective, to adopt paragraph (1) for authorization of adoption laid down in the process.

(3) can not receive a child is one who is subject to termination of parental control or prohibition from public affairs by declaring a final judgment.

(4) Adoption rights can only be minority.

(5) of the adopted person only during the period of the adoption adoptive spouse may adopt a child, but after the death of the adoptive other persons. In the latter case, the adoption earlier terminated.

48 § (1) The adoption is authorized by the guardianship authority.

(2) of the permit necessary statement of affirmative request of the parties, and the child's parents and the adoptive married spouse's consent. The parent of a declaration of consent - subject to paragraph (3) - you can not undo, and guaranteed. After the consent of the interested person wishing to adopt a child care for at least a month. Only be approved following the adoption of this care.

(3) of the adoption, the parent may also give permission to the adoptive identity and personal details will not be familiar with. The declaration must be made before the child is born. The declaration of consent of a parent of a child reaches the age of six weeks and should withdraw caution him. If the parents custody if statement applies to children aged six weeks to make a statement when the child reaches the age of six weeks and the child was six weeks old will be lost. Termination of the parental rights of custody are laid down by a decision of the guardianship authority.

(4) the child is six years of age, or physically impaired, contributing to a declaration under paragraphs (3) the validity of the approval of the guardianship authority.

(5) Not required

a) the contribution of the parent who is the subject of a final judgment terminating parental supervision (88 §);

b) the contribution of the parent who has custody of the child in foster institutional authority for adoption declared (48 / A. §);

c) to the consent of the parent who has the child in order to care for their other - puts the medical institution designated for a site, provided that, within six weeks of her child does not occur - without revealing her identity;

d) the adopter's spouse's consent if the defunct community life between the spouses;

e) the neither the parent nor the spouse's consent if incapacitated, or in an unknown place far away.

(6) of the adoption process (3) in paragraph (4) and paragraph (5) a)-c) the case provided for in secret. The parent has been notified to the adoption, and a decision on the adoption does not appeal, or otherwise can not be attacked.

(7) The guardianship authority children in foster care taken for adoption declare, if the parent has parental custody has not disappeared, and the parent's child's own fault for a year is not in regular contact, living, conditions do not change, and therefore foster care can not be stopped. This should be the legal consequence of the decision to warn parents of the foster care order.

(8) The authorities took custody of the child in foster care for adoption declare in cases where the parents of a child custody law does not shut down or the court did not terminate, and a) the parent's residence and place of residence without changing the location of new residential and residential abandonment, measures to detect which have failed within six months, or
b) the parent's half-year relationship with her child in any form will not last.

The guardianship authority for adoption of the declaration of lake at the same time the right to contact parents pause for adoption of a child. 

(1) If the minor adoptions have not been, and will eventually terminate the guardianship authority of the institution's education, for adoption declar shall expire.

(2) The adoption not be permitted in the case of the conditions laid down in the preceding provisions, if contrary to the interests of the minor or the public interest otherwise violates, or if either of the parties, or other means for the persons or entities involved in financial gain associated with the process.

The children of foreign adoptions - except for the relatives or spouse of the parent by adoption - can be enabled only for adoption enforceable in institutional care, and state foster children, provided the child adoptions domestically has not taken place because it was not initiated measures or taken to adoption were not successful.

§ 50 enter into force (1) The adoption of the authorization decision becomes final. However, if the adoptive die during the process, the effects of adoption - for the authorization - the death of the adoptive already finished.

(2) §

3 The effects of adoption

51 § (1) of the adoptee and the adopter tax and its relatives against the adoptive child to enter the legal status.

(2) Any person who was both spouses - either jointly or separately - adoptee, the spouses shall be considered as a common child (sharing a child receiving). Public reception of a child, even if one spouse to the other spouse's child is adopted.

(3) The impact of the adoption, adoptive lesázamoažína well.

52 § (1) due to the adoption, child custody and maintenance of the rights deriving from family status to the blood and liabilities expire. However, if one spouse to the other spouse's child was adopted, to the rights and obligations of the parent adoptions are not affected.

(2) If one spouse to the other spouse's child from a previous marriage is adopted, and the marriage from which the child comes from, terminated as a result of the death of a spouse, the right to contact relatives of the deceased spouse's adoption is not affected.

53 § bear (1) of the adopted child, the adoptive family's name. If the adoptor or the affix referring to marriage, or bear without the name of her husband (ex-husband), the adoption of a new family name - as an adoptive choice - or your husband (ex-husband) or the adoptive maiden family name. Adopted by the same adoptive child can bear more of the same family name.

54 § the child can be born to parents or the minor adoptee's imaginary person should enter in a book of the child's birth. The data for the imaginary person in the guardianship authority - states discretion - after the adoptive hearing, others, in particular without prejudice to the legitimate interests of the child.

(3) A common case of a child adopted must receive the request for the adoption tax declaration to wear the adopted which adoptive name. If the couple with a child for adoption is not adopted, the absence of agreement, shall be born by the child's previous adoptive family's name.

(4) The guardian exceptionally authority may allow the adoptive family to maintain its previous name.

(5) The guardianship authority may authorize the adoption of a first name to change as well. The first name of the adopters is determined. The adoptive family name and first name should be set at the same time enabling the adoption.

(6) If the birth certificate - the adopters express request - the adoption, only registered the fact that, in case of death or stay in an unknown place by the adoptive parents of the adoptee's legal representative, or the adult adoptee may at any time request that of the adoptive parents blood As a note to parents.

3 / A Rights in the understanding of the origin §

53 / A § 1 (1) as defined in this Act is entitled to the origin of the adoptive girls. The fourteen year of age adopted child may also present the application without the consent of the legal representative. About the process of adoption, the parties will be informed.

To (2) knowledge of the origin of the guardianship authority

a) the application contains information that the applicant is adopted for your parents to live under the blood, and is, according to the data discoverable brother, half-sister

b) the fourteenth year of age adoptee may request information on parent, brother, half-brother of the personal identification data of the applicant's blood.

(3) (b) specify the information within the meaning of natural parent, and to listen to the brothers, half-brothers necessary. If the adopted child, the adoptive or other legal representative shall be heard.

The prior consent of the legal representative of the minor brother and half-sister to listen to. If necessary hearing natural parent incapacitated or partially incapacitated, the legal representative.

(4) There is no need natural parent, sibling, half-sibling, listening to adoptive or other legal representative was not possible for the reasons stated in paragraph (4),

b) the natural parent, a brother or half-brother declares that the personal identification information may be disclosed, or
c) a custody to a natural parent of the 88th (1) a or c) the elimination of the opposite point of view of a minor adoptee's best interests.

(5) If the parent of the blood at the time of the request referred to in paragraph (2) is no longer alive, the personal identification data of the adopted child notified, except where earlier proceedings have stated that information was communicated not contribute.

(7) The guardianship authority

a) the fourteenth year of age adopted child's legal representative, 
b) the fourteenth year of age adopted child, or legal representative, or

c) the adult adoptee request - without disclosing personal identification data on the parent of the blood - provides information about the adoptee's health in terms of importance, parent of the blood - health data - defined health and on the protection and related personal information by. He requested by the fourteenth year of age adopted child health data to inform the legal representative as well.

(8) The guardianship authority in the case of a data referred to in paragraph (7) of the health and related data management require a body of data, the data can not be denied. The guardian of data for specified in paragraph (7), the information was, after the data must be destroyed.

4 The adoption becomes void

54 § The adoption becomes void if the adoptive ôtkøøbfogadottar recognize the full scope statement acknowledging paternity of a child, or the adoption of a final court judgment or subsequent marriage is considered to be a result of adoptive father.

55 § If the adoption becomes void, this shall be deemed to authorize the adoption of the guardianship authority has initially been denied.

5 Termination of adoption

56 § (1) The adoption by mutual request of the parties to terminate the guardianship authority. If a minor adoptee, adoption can only be broken in for the minor.

In case adoptee (2) the guardian of a minor authority of the adoptive parents heard blood. During the procedure, the guardianship authority of the adoptive parents will listen to your blood if your hearing is not insurmountable obstacles.

(3) The impact of the resolution for adoption houn, the relatives, and the ôtkøøbfogadottra and its lesázamoažíra. Adoption of a resolution of force against everyone. In the case of adoption of a resolution of the parents has parental custody of blood is not restored.

(4) The adoption of the resolution for the guardianship decision has become final, eliminated. However, if either party dies during the procedure, the effects of adoption - for the authorization of the resolution is broken - last day of submission of application with retroactive effect.

57 § (1) The adoption of the court unilaterally terminate the application, even if the adoptor or the adoptee is conduct that caused the adoption to maintain the other party has become unbearable. If the adopted child, adoptive adoptive request exceptional cases that can be resolved.

(2) After the death of the adoptive can be broken down in order for adoption to a family status under the adopted again blood.

(3) A judicial resolution of the adoption request of either party. Underage adopted for the adoption court towards the guardianship authority and the prosecutor may initiate litigation. If the party against whom legal action should not live, I shall be instituted against the trustee appointed by the court.

(4) During the process of the court by the parents of a minor adoptee blood you can listen to if it hearing is not insurmountable obstacles.

(5) The adoption is terminated by the opening day of judgment becomes final. However, if either party dies during the procedure, the effects of adoption - for resolution - are lost day of submission of the application with retroactive effect.

58 § (1) If the adoption is terminated for just one adoptive request - the guardianship authority or a court other than the absence of provisions - the adoption only of her or his relatives in relation persist.

(2) After the adoption of the resolution adopted and descendants of adoption and family taken last name not be borne unless the guardianship authority or the court otherwise provides.

6 Legal statements concerning adoption

59 § (1) Legal statements relating to the adoption - with the following exceptions - can only be made in person. Personally, do it the legal representative of a legal representation without the consent of the limited legal capacity a minor child.

Legal representative legal statements concerning adoption can do instead of (2) of the incapacitated party.

(2) The limited legal capacity of legal age consent legal representative discharge or manner relating to the adoption is required.

Relation (4) The adoption of the resolution the act is not adopted as the legal representative.

VII. chapter
The material support for relatives

The first 25 hours of related common rules

60 § (1) Against relatives specified in the following provisions circle, keeping the entitled who can do not support themselves and whose finances may be required to spouse or registered partner know.

In order to continue (2) the maintenance of the working-age dependants are entitled, if necessary studies for this need.

(3) is not entitled to maintenance of legal age, if the behavior that has become unworthy.

(4) The child's parents generally do not rely disinterested, if the parent rearing, care and education to fulfill its duty.

61 § primarily (1) the maintenance creditor relatives of dependants are required to support.

(2) If a maintenance person shall be entitled to maintenance dependents are not charged to the ascending material support for relatives.

(3) the relative, which is keeping the order of the holder of the lineage is closer to the obligation of keeping the farther ahead.

(4) 1. The minor, whose finances may be required to linear kin, with older brother is obliged to support, this obligation is only to the extent shall, if this himself, his spouse or registered partner and keeping able to perform without compromising the need of linear relatives are respected.

62 § (1) of the spouse or registered domestic partner is required in the household to support vulnerable living with her spouse or registered partner is keeping the minor child (stepchild) who is the spouse or registered partner's consent in his shared households. Maintenance is either a spouse or registered partner lies in a row.

(2) The duty to support a step-son/step-daughter to his or her long-time ehartašāšā takten care of.

63 § between (1) There is a particular obligation to maintenance obligations distributed in proportion to earnings, income, financial circumstances and capacity.

(2) In favor of the maintenance debtor who is personally looking at after the maintenance creditor, the burden of work and other associated maintenance obligations shall take into consideration.

64 § (1) If a person entitled to more conserving duty and we will not be able to support the child and the parent of the other relatives, the descendents of the ascendant relative, the more closely related to the entitlement farther ahead.

(2) The maintenance entitlement order to the child to the spouse, divorced spouse, registered domestic partners, divorced registered partner, spouse or divorced spouse or registered domestic partner and divorced registered partners are - each in a row - the other relatives ahead.

65 § (1) the court - if a person entitled to more conserving duty and we will not be able to support the child and the parent of the other relatives, the descendents of the ascendant relative, the more closely related to the entitlement farther ahead.

(2) There is no obligation else who thus putting their required compliance. Exceptions to this rule may make an exception to the law.

(3) If the maintenance required to be exempt from this rule, keeping share of the debtor with a queue, the absence of such a party responsible for the subsequent falls.

(3) The maintenance debtor - in their household may be provided in kind or in cash every month - according to the choice. The owner may also require the defendant to hold money supply. The conditions of the court shall take into account any other type of management can determine.

67 § (1) and (2) of minors concerning maintenance claims towards the minor to the guardianship and the Attorney General, the parent's maintenance claim towards the interests of the parents of the district (capital district) office and the prosecutor may initiate litigation.

(2) the maintenance debtor relatives who will care for and against the other defendant in its own right the claimant may file suit in their household.

68 § (1) of maintenance for six months retroactively and prospectively validated.

(2) Six months earlier time holding back a claim can only be enforced if the holder of the claim shall not be failure.

69 § (1) If a mutual agreement or conditions on kindship hold down the court ruling as the basis for a significant change in state, alteration or termination of keeping the level of maintenance may be required.

(2) The Schedule may be asked to increase it even if you hold a mutual agreement was already established at számbnevehetlen smaller amount than what was due under the law.

2.18 of child support

69 / A § 1. A parent holding their own at the expense of necessary duty to share with young children have in common ehartašāšā available. This rule is not applicable if the child support income assets fill out, or keeping the child may be required to other linear relatives there.

(2) The child caring for a parent of a maintenance nature, the non custodial parent is provided primarily in terms of money (child support).

69 / B § charges of child support agreement in the absence of the parents, the court decides.

69 / C § (1) The amount of alimony is usually the average income per child required to be set at 15-25% of cases. Determining the amount of child support should be given to:

(a) the child's needs, 
(b) both parents income and financial situation, a
(c) the parents' household dependents other - their own, or step - children, 
(d) the child's own revenue.

All maintenance shall be enforceable against (2) the debtor's income to 50% of not more than. If the parents are required to maintain two or more children, the alimony should be set to one of the children not be less favorable position than the other, especially if they are not living in the same household.

(3) The maintenance

(a) the percentage or
(b) fixed-sum or
(c) as a percentage of the amount of fixed income and certain
to be determined.

(4) In determining the percentage of alimony should be indicated in the basic amount of alimony as well.

69 / D § (1) A person owes you also may be required to pay child support if the child is living in his household, but does not provide for the holding.

(2) If the child's parents do not live with the father - if it is not covered by social security - is obliged to reimburse the costs associated with the birth mother, and maintenance needed in a specific regulation time.

69 / E § VIII.

Parental supervision and care of the state Minors

1 Parental supervision is generally

70 § (1) The minor child is under the custody or guardianship.

71 § (1) The parental authority shall be exercised in accordance with the interests of the minor child. Parents should ensure that their child is instructed, educated, and brought up in an environment that will be beneficial to their child's physical, mental and emotional wellbeing.

(2) The custody of the minor child, education, property management, and the right to live, and as foreclose and gyámmezneűs gőrüléghő the right to legal representation covers.

(3) The parent of the child.

72 § (1) If the parental authority of the parents jointly exercise - in the absence of contrary agreement - even if they no longer live together.

(2) A divorce or lawsuit for the placement of one parent bears from the parents of children agreed or the court's decision, the supervision is the parent exercised unless the parents request the court to gyémekhelyezészél simultaneously joint custody is ordered or the parents of the agreement for joint parental authority approved.

(3) If in the exercise of joint parental authority of the parents are no longer able to work together in joint custody the court shall terminate the request of either parent, provided that such termination is appropriate to the child's development as well.

(4) The custodial parent or guardian the authority to issue a demand from children who will carry the child illegitimately.

72 / A § (1) The child's place of parents to decide. Parents in the absence of agreement, the court placed in the parent than the child, who has provided a better physical, mental and moral development.

(2) The court has the interest of the child's best interests at heart, the court may place the child on others, provided that the person he calls for the placement itself.

(3) To change the placement of the child in the event you might ask, if the circumstances in which the decision of the court was established, later changed significantly, and as a result, changing the placement is in.

(4) Placecement of a child, as well as changing the placement towards the parent, guardian authority and the Attorney General may initiate a lawsuit.

(5) If immediate action is necessary in order to place the child, the court shall forthwith decide on interim measures.

72 / B § (1) of separated parents important issues affecting the future of the child after the child's placement - joint custody in the absence of - jointly exercise their rights unless the non custodial parental duty of the court is suspended, suspended or has ceased. Issues of relevance (2) the child's life: the definition of a minor child's name or change the name, designation of the place of residence and school, and the choice of life path.

(3) A child of separated parents, the court may give the property management and property of the child in matters of legal representation right is, or where the interests of the child require him anyway due to child custody rights - including the decision to participate in an important issue affecting the future of the child's right - restrict or deprived, and the exercise of certain powers to order the suspension.

(4) The court's decision provides otherwise, any matters within the scope of parental authority, in which parental authority jointly exercising their parents can not reach an agreement - with the exception of conscience and within the scope of religious freedom issues - the guardian authority to decide.

(5) If the decision of separated parents regarding child custody can not agree on together - the designation of the place of sixteen years of age stay young [77 Except § (2)] - Matter for the courts.

(6) In the course of the guardian authority to parental responsibilities and child custody, as well as during the process of changing the location - except in the case of insurmountable obstacles - both parents must bear. In appropriate cases, so even if your child asks you, you must either directly or through an expert to listen to children. If the child is fourteen years of age, the decision to be disposed of only with the consent of, unless the development of the location of their choice at the court. The child's court's position on the placement of information by means of the same statement to parents.
2 The care and education
75 § 1. Among the parental duty of parents to care for your child, keep the child's physical, intellectual and moral development to help.
(2) The child is required to wear to be respectful towards their parents, obey them and the effectiveness of his labors as best to help.
76 § 1. The parents must arrange their own households with minor children of permanent housing. The child of a permanent home - if the judgment or final guardianship decision provides otherwise - should be regarded as permanent residences of the parents, even if the child temporarily resides elsewhere.
(2) The child's sixteenth age for children in the parental home or another place designated by the parents of the guardianship authority's permission to leave without their parents' consent if it is in the interest of important reasons.
(3) The declaration of the parent for the final departure of the child abroad for the approval of the guardianship authority.
78 § 1. Whether the child prepare for what life back on track, children's susceptibility to physical and mental abilities, as well as other conditions, taking into account the custodial parents and children decide together.
(2) between the parent and the child of a dispute regarding the career decision designating the guardianship authority.
3 The asset management
79 § 1. The exercising parental authority has the right and duty of parents to their children deal with any property that is not excluding from treatment under the law.
(2) If conditions are favorable, according to the child, the guardian authority to manage the child's property, you can select one of the parents. The decision of the parents' agreement, if not contrary to the interests of the child be taken into account.
80 § 1. A Kenemény, which he acquired in the fourteenth year of age for children's work, not the parents are treated, but he is free to have it.
(2) Not covered under their parents' treatment of minor assets is not that the child was given on the condition that their parents can not manage it.
81 § 1. Parents are their child's assets are treated without providing the security and accountability and the property can only be allegatör treatment lapsed required number.
(2) If the parents are handing the child's property in respect of their obligations not fulfilled, the guardianship authority may subject the trustees regular supervision, where appropriate, collateral performance and also require parents to asset management as well give a number, like the guardian.
82 § treatment (1) Parents are their children's assets in accordance with the normal rules of property management with the same diligence required to act as their own affairs. However, this does not exempt them from the liability for gross negligence.
(2) The parents of the child's money and valuable, if they do not need to keep current expenditure or otherwise prepared in accordance with the normal rules of asset management, are required to surrender the guardianship authority. Such values of the parents may not, without the approval of the guardianship authority.
83 § 1. The child's parents are required to allocate the income needs of the child.
(2) If the income without jeopardizing their livelihoods is not sufficient to maintain the child and the parents are unable to support the child, the guardianship authority may allow the parents to cover the costs of maintenance of drawing the child's assets set out in detail in texture.
84 § The issue of parents with older children or with its fiduciary property rights required child accountable for consistency, under whose management is wealth.
85 § The child, who under the free provision of his own earnings if you live in the parental household, the household costs of searching for an appropriate outcome of the extent required to contribute.
4 The legal representation
86 § 1. The custodial parent has the right and obligation to a minor child of both personal and financial matters represent.
(2) The representation of the parents does not extend to any matter relating to the child's estate, which is not subject to property management. The parent who does not trust the right to represent the child in matters financial.
(3) The if the custodial is entitled to both parents, the parents' attorney either mutually or separately notarization or complete bizonityorjerry private document give one another the child financial matters of legal representation exercised by one of the parents is also another name.
(4) Acting on behalf of the parents of the child in everyday life involving minor property transactions with third parties acting in good faith may be regarded as somebody who comes from the other parent proxy as well.
87 § 1. The parent may not represent the child in a case in which he or his spouse, lineal relatives or his legal representation under the other person is a party defendant against the child, or on the determination of the child's family status. This provision does not apply to the statement relating to the adoption of the child, and shall not prevent a parent of a child placed with him in Iran initiated proceedings against the other parent to represent the child.
(2) The guardianship authority of certain financial matters or specific types of cases the parents may waive the right to legal representation, if he can keep that representation would not exercise the parent to the child's interests.
5 Termination of parental supervision and the lapse
88 § 1. The court shall terminate parental authority:
(1) if the conduct attributable to the parent's child benefit, especially physical well-being, mental or moral development of a serious breach or compromise,
(2) if the child is another person placed or foster care has been taken and the parents are attributable to child's interest in not working seriously in breach with the care of a child foster care or an institution, children do not maintain contact, and behavior, lifestyle, and circumstances in order to terminate the foster care not change,
(3) if the parent is the court of imprisonment for an intentional crime committed against a child's personality.
(4) The court in custody on the ground may terminate the parent may live in deprived other parent supervisor and therefore may well fear that the supervision will not be provided to the child's interest.
(5) The in the custody of each child of a parent with regard terminated by the termination decision can affect the later-born child.
90 § 1. The person who is the subject of a final judgment terminating parental supervision, may not adopt a child, guardianship should not wear, children can not be placed and he has no right to maintain contact with her child.
89 § The court in the future to restore parental authority, if the reason for which it was abolished, no longer exists, and there is no other reason not to serve based on the termination.
90 § 1. Termination of parental supervision and the other parent is toward restoring any parent can sue. Moreover, in both cases, the child is entitled to legal assistance, the guardianship authority and the prosecutor.
(2) Termination of parental supervision, and instead towards the restoration completely incapacitated parent and child guardianship authority with the consent of the legal representative can sue. The ability to act is limited parental child, and with the consent of the legal representative of a lawsuit initiated by you.
Current judgment law suit (3) Termination of parental supervision, and its restoration in an action against everyone.
91 § 1. (1) is suspended during parental supervision,
(1) if the incapacitated parent or legal capacity is limited,
(2) if a parent is away in an unknown place, or actually obstructed,
(3) if the court placed the child in a third party,
(4) if the parent at age six weeks of early adoption of a child by an unknown person contributed,
(5) if the child and the parent, guardian authority has parental custody is not terminated or not terminated by the court, foster care
(6) in the guardianship authority, the child's family to receive contributed
(7) when compared to parents of Criminal Procedure, the court ordered restraining order as a coercive measure due to the act committed against a child, the duration of coercive measures,
(a) when compared with their parents, the police or the court of the child or children living in the same household relative detriment, for temporary prevention of violence between relatives specified in a separate section,
(b) restraining order of existing.
(2) Termination of parental authority or proceedings for the placement becomes final suspended for parental supervision to whom the child is not the custodial other parent, relative other who or other person, or foster parents, children's home or other residential care has placed the guardianship authority temporarily away.
(3) The right of decision on important issues affecting the future of the child is suspended for parental supervision of a parent whose child the non custodial parent is located in another, but parental custody, the court did not terminate. No parental supervision is suspended if the parents or the court decided the joint parental custody.
92 § 1. The child has the right to non custodial parent to maintain personal relations and direct contact. The children of separated parents' right and duty to maintain contact with your child, have regular contact with (the law of correspondence). The child is a foster parent or other person is required to ensure the smooth contacts.
(2) A parent - unless the interim prior restraining order specified in a separate law, restraining decision to prior, or, if the act child abuses in the criminal proceedings ordered restraining order is the subject of a compulsory measure - is the right child to maintain contact even when parental supervision the law is suspended.
(3) Exceptionally, where appropriate, that entitled to be enrolled to child support network of parents, whose parental custody, the court terminated or whose parental custody of the 48 Terminals pursuant to - (5) and child adoptions took place. About the court to terminate parental supervision or - if the child is taken into state care - the guardianship authority to decide.
(4) Maintaining contacts - decide the guardianship authority - in the case of a dispute between the parents in the absence of an agreement, or the parents and guardians. If marriage or custody proceedings are pending, the parents agree to the absence of liaison between the court decide. The guardianship authority or matrimonial or child custody proceedings in the court of the alleged conduct parent the right to decide on important issues affecting the right to order the suspension of the child.
(5) If the question of relations with the court decided to change this but you can ask the court within two years from the date the decision becomes final.
(6) A court order for the contacts on the implementation of the guardianship authority shall ensure that.
92 A § 1. PART THREE
The guardianship
IX. chapter

Guardianship Order

1 Terms of guardianship orders

93 § A minor who is not under parental supervision, under guardianship belongs.
94 § (1) [1] for minors under the guardianship of the guardian has guardianship authority.
(2) The authority of the guardian of the guardianship order motion towards arrange.
(3) closest relatives of the minor's guardian are required to immediately report to authorities if for any reason your order is required for a minor guardian. The court, the registrar of probate inventory of bodies performing and performing other administrative tasks required to communicate to the authority of the guardian during the formal proceedings are aware of any case in which a minor to be assigned a guardian.

2 The Guardian secondment

95 § (1) The guardianship wom primarily a matter of fact, who is the custodial parent of a formal act or guardian named in a will (called a guardian). If both parents are entitled to parental authority different custodians have been identified, taking into account the circumstances of the guardianship authority decides to rely on the guardianship of which bear.
(2) the named guardian may only be withheld if the law under guardianship may not wear or taking over the guardianship is blocked, eventually the secondment if the interests of the minor risk.
96 § (1) [1] Named guardian is not the absence of the guardianship authority primarily for the supply of relative guardianship, the minor or other person in connection with a guardian family. If there are no relatives, the guardian authority to order other suitable person.
(2) A person
a) [1] guardian who has the authority temporarily placed the child [91 § (2) of Art.]
b) the child is placed in the custody of the court [72 / A § (1) para.]
c) the child who is the guardian consent authority adopted family based on the child's guardian, guardian family tax basis will be assigned.
(3) The guardianship authority as guardian of the family receiving orders to paragraph (2) a) c) the person referred to in point, unless the child is a foster parent, children's home or other residential care has placed a temporary effect.
97 § (1) The guardianship authority usually has a separate guardian for any minor.
(2) common for siblings to be assigned a guardian, but this rule may be made to any minor.
98 § (1) [1] Guardianship can be any adult person, excluding circumstances set out in this law is not against whom.
(2) may not wear the guardianship,
 a) who is under guardianship,
 b) who is under the custody or termination of a final judgment barring him from public affairs,
 c) who is entitled to exercise parental control parent of a public deed or a will gyámáshágól excluded
 d) whose parental custody is suspended because guardianship authorities took the child to foster care,
 e) the custody of the child for adoption declared.
(3) if the custodial parent is the person close to the gyámáshágól who the other parent is called a guardian of the minor child's best interests of the guardianship authority to decide as to which provision prevails.
(4) is the secondment guardian who has custody pursuant to the foregoing provisions shall not wear or guardian had not been seconded.
100 § [1] 

X chapter

The performance of guardianship

1 The rights and duties of guardian

101 § (1) [1] Act other than the provisions in the absence of a guardian under the tutelage of caretaker, manager and legal representative of the assets.
(2) The guardian with guardianship rights and obligations, if the guardianship authority provides otherwise, are entitled to from the day following the sending of the decision notification or expense.
102 § If the law provides otherwise, the custodial parent in accordance with the provisions for exercising the rights and obligations governing the rights and duties of a guardian as well.
103 § (1) The functions of a guardian under regular supervision and management of the guardianship authority. Operations, minor affairs especially under the tutelage of any time required to give information to the guardianship authority.
(2) The authority of the guardian restrict the powers of the guardian, the measures - except the action taken in respect of the placement - under the tutelage motion or stationary, or at the request of relatives may also change. Designate only with the consent of other career instead of a career choice for the minor.
(3) In contrast to the action of the guardian parent and grandparent, and if they do not live in the age brother, sister or parent can see the minor toward a better place.
(4) The guardian of the asset management - the guardianship authority in the absence of other provisions - at least annually obliged to give an account of the guardianship authority.
104 § (1) The guardian may claim remuneration is not functioning, but the livelihood benefits for the child (alimony, award-care, orphan care, etc.) shall be paid into his hands.
(2) The guardian of the damage, which is considered to be under the tutelage of culpably breaching a duty may be required to reimburse.

2 Hearing Before the guardianship authority

105 § The guardianship authority is required to appoint a guardian, the twelfth years of age with minor children, and on request, but if necessary, ex officio, the minor close relatives to listen to before a minor under the guardianship matters important decisions.

XI chapter

The true guardian and the guardian of the termination of officer

1 Cessation

106 § [1] (1) of the guardianship terminated under the guardianship if he dies, will be under parental supervision or child, majority is attained.
(2) The office of guardianship be terminated:
 a) the termination of the guardianship,
 b) displacement or dismissal by the guardian guardianship authority.
107 § (1) [1] The guardianship authority to dismiss tisztelettől guardian if the guardian is unsuitable, the guardian requests and subsequently forms an obstacle to the guardianship of the important reasons not wear acquis.
(2) [1]
108 § [1] (1) If the legal guardian of abusing, neglecting his duty or commits an act which makes him unworthy to perform the task becomes the guardianship authority to appoint a guardian from his post move.
(2) [1]

2 Számadás

109 § After the termination of the office of guardian is required to report on the operation of the guardianship authority, under the management was put forward by vagyonotl végzásmdató.
110 § generated from (1) under the tutelage and guardianship of disputed claims can be enforced through courts after intermittent or végzásmdátának adoption.
(2) The guardian against impose accountability on the basis of liability claims expire in one year. The one-year deadline for the Guardian acquittal pronounced or the judicial path command notification, or reason for the claim is based discovery of to be expected provided that the claim under the rules of the ordinary limitation in not time-barred before the calculated time limit.
Compensation claims arising from (3) The guardian of a prohibited act expire during the normal period of limitation.

Final provisions

111 § (1) [1] This is the law of the 1974th Act of July 1 shall enter into force on the day.
(2) the implementation of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure that the.

(3) (XXI) If the child's 20th birthday on 1 January and 2010th December 31 born between, and the mother of the fertile period beginning was not married or in during the child birth of elapsed time or a part thereof, shall be deemed to be the man the child's father, who was the mother of the conception of time from the start of the child's birth of elapsed time or a part thereof lived certified by a notary public, led by the Register of Declarations Consensual cohabitation period.

(2) The provision of Subsection (1) shall not apply if the mother fertile time of the start of the men lived more Consensual Statements certified by the Register of cohabitation during the child birth of elapsed time.

113 § XXII of this law in 2012 on the simplification of company law and certain family law proceedings. Act LXXXV, provisions laid down by law simplification of certain family law and company law procedures in the 2012th Act LXXXV, shall apply also to cases already pending when the law enters into force.

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2 Established 1990. Act XV. Act 1 §. Amended by 2011. CCIV. Law 7 §.
6 Amended by 2009. XXIX law. Act 18 § (1) a).
14 Amended by 2009. XXIX law. Act 17 § (2).
23 Amended by 2009. XXIX law. Act 17 § (2) b).
41 Amended numbering 1986. Act IV. Act 12 §.
42 Amended numbering 1986. Act IV. Act 12 §.