

7 Flat & Household

7.1 Marital home

The previous marital home should be assigned to the person who needs it more urgently, regardless of whose property it is or who is the tenant. Usually, the flat is assigned to the party, where the children mainly live.

If the matrimonial home is real-estate-owned by one or both spouses, and in the absence of an amicable settlement, the court could order the transfer of ownership from one spouse to the other. If deemed necessary, the court may also grant a right of use (rental, right of residence) for the property owned by the other party.

However, judicial assignments are the exception; as a rule, the spouses can come to an agreement. In view of the high housing costs and credit burdens, however, often neither of the spouses can afford the property. In this case, one should carefully consider what is reasonable and sustainable, taking into account all circumstances (current costs, change of residence for the children, etc.).

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7.2 Household goods

When dividing up the household goods, the spouses are free from legal constraints. As a rule, one keeps what one has bought with one's own money or brought into the marriage. What was purchased jointly during the marriage (e.g. furniture, decoration) should be divided according to need and value.