

PRACTICUM
FAMILY LAW
OF THE RK



GLOSSARY
TASKS
TEST

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NATALYA

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Practicum

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"Family law of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Practicum" is a core, elective course. Its study will help students master the profession of a lawyer. This course is aimed at training of highly qualified specialists in theoretical and practical issues of family legal relations, ready to meet the complex challenges posed to them by practice and capable of effectively protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the persons who addressed them. The purpose of the practicum is to help students to learn better, systematize and consolidate the material covered, acquire knowledge and skills necessary to make legally right decisions.

The " Family Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Practicum" is intended for students of legal specialty.

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Preface

"Family law of the Republic of Kazakhstan" is a core, elective course. The term «family law» has several meanings. It is simultaneously legal science, a branch of law, and a branch of the legislation. In spite of all existing statements, the fact of the significant role that family law plays in regulation of the individual, family, society, state relations is indisputable [1]. «Family law as legal science, branch of law and of the legislation is united by one purpose, it includes: establishment of reasonable balance between the interests of individual, family, the society; state regulation of the family relations; protection of the rights of the family members or persons who are on the threshold of starting it; protection of the children rights» [2].

The significance of the family institution in society defines the significance of family law and the family and marriage legislation. The changes of the social of recent years have had a mixed impact on the basic fundamental institution — the institution of the family. The current situation of the family requires constant and close attention from the state, development of normative regulation of family-marriage relations, taking into account modern conditions. In this regard, the formation of a thoughtful state family policy will help in solving problems related to the family for the current period. This practicum discusses issues that traditionally have a decisive significance for the development of family law and family and marriage law as separate branches of law and legislation [3].

The purpose of the practicum is to help students to learn better, systematize and consolidate the material covered, acquire knowledge and skills necessary to make legally right decisions.

A necessary condition for an effective work of students with the practicum is to provide them with bilingual extracts from major sector source of the Kazakhstan legislation – Code of the republic of Kazakhstan On Marriage (Matrimony) and Family. Due to the creative tasks included in the practicum a student will be able to learn to work with legal act included in Kazakhstan's legislation, i.e. to understand the essence of law, understand the logical connection between the rules of law and know how to apply the abstract rule of law in practice.

The practicum includes glossary, practical tasks, tests for individual work and answer keys for self-check to consolidate the material and prepare for the final assessment.

1 English-Russian glossary.

№	TERM	DEFINITION
1	acts of civil status	the legally executed circumstances that individualize a person and with whom the origin, existence and termination of his (her) rights and obligations is linked;
	акты гражданского состояния	юридически оформленные обстоятельства, которые индивидуализируют человека и с которыми связано возникновение, наличие и прекращение его прав и обязанностей;
2	civil status registration department (hereinafter - the registering body)	is a local executive body carrying out state registration of acts of civil status;
	отдел регистрации актов гражданского состояния (далее – регистрирующий орган)	местный исполнительный орган, осуществляющий государственную регистрацию актов гражданского состояния;
3	accreditation	the official recognition by the authorized body in the field of protection of the rights of children of the Republic of Kazakhstan of the right of adoption agencies and organizations to assist in the placement of orphans, children left without parental care in families of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan to carry out their activities;
	аккредитация	официальное признание уполномоченным органом в области защиты прав детей Республики Казахстан права агентств по усыновлению и организаций по оказанию содействия в устройстве детей-сирот, детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей, в семьи граждан Республики Казахстан осуществлять свою деятельность;
4	alimony	a financial or material allowance, which is obliged to be provided by one person to other person, having the right to its receipt;

	алименты	денежное или материальное содержание, которое одно лицо обязано предоставить другому лицу, имеющему право на его получение [4];
5	a child (children) left without a custody of parents (parent)	a child (children) that lost a custody of one or both parents, due to restriction or deprivation of their parental rights, recognition as missing, declaration as decedent, recognition as incapable or partially capable, service of sentence in the places of deprivation of freedom, avoidance of the child's nurturing or protection of his (her) rights and interests, as well as with refusal to take a child from an educational or healthcare organization, as well as in other cases of absence of parental custody and that is in need for the security of required protection of his (her) rights and interests, provided by the Laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
	ребенок (дети), оставшийся без попечения родителей (родителя)	ребенок (дети), лишившийся попечения единственного или обоих родителей в связи с ограничением или лишением их родительских прав, признанием безвестно отсутствующими, объявлением умершими, признанием недееспособными или ограниченно дееспособными, отбыванием наказания в местах лишения свободы, уклонением от воспитания ребенка или защиты его прав и интересов, в том числе с отказом взять ребенка из воспитательной или медицинской организации, а также в иных случаях отсутствия родительского попечения и нуждающийся в обеспечении необходимой защиты его прав и интересов, предусмотренных законами Республики Казахстан;
6	an abandoned child (children)	a child, whose parent (parents) abandoned from his (her) further nurturing, education, material support by executing the relevant juridical documents;
	отказной ребенок (отказные дети)	ребенок, родители (родитель) которого отказались от его дальнейшего воспитания, обучения, материального обеспечения путем оформления соответствующих юридических документов;

7	establishment of paternity	establishment of paternity of a person, in respect of a child by registering body or in a judicial proceeding, if a person is not married to mother of the child;
	установление отцовства	установление регистрирующим органом либо в судебном порядке отцовства в отношении ребенка лица, не состоящего в браке (супружестве) с матерью ребенка;
8	a child (children)	a person under eighteen years of age (age of majority);
	ребенок (дети)	лицо, не достигшее восемнадцатилетнего возраста (совершеннолетия);
9	adoption	a legal form of transferring a child (children) into nurturing to family, on the basis of court decision that consequently emerges personal non-property and property rights and obligations, equating to the rights and obligations of the relatives by birth [5];
	усыновление (удочерение)	правовая форма передачи ребенка (детей) на воспитание в семью на основании судебного решения, в результате которой возникают личные неимущественные и имущественные права и обязанности, приравняемые к правам и обязанностям родственников по происхождению;
10	adoption agencies	the non-commercial foreign organizations, carrying out activity on adoption of children in the territory of its state and accredited to carry out such activity in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the manner, established by the Code on Marriage (Matrimony) and Family (hereinafter - the Family Code);
	агентства по усыновлению (удочерению)	некоммерческие, иностранные организации, осуществляющие деятельность по усыновлению (удочерению) детей на территории своего государства и аккредитованные для осуществления подобной деятельности на территории Республики Казахстан в порядке, установленном Кодексом о браке (супружестве) и семье (далее Семейный кодекс);
11	a guest family	is a family temporarily taking up orphans, children left without parental care, being in organizations of all types (educational, medical, etc.) for periods not connected to

		the educational process (vacations, weekends and holidays);
	гостевая семья	семья, временно принявшая на воспитание детей-сирот, детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей, находящихся в организациях всех типов (образовательные, медицинские и другие), в периоды, не связанные с образовательным процессом (каникулы, выходные и праздничные дни);
12	a childhood	a legal status of persons under the age of majority;
	детство	правовое состояние лиц, не достигших совершеннолетия;
13	a foster family	is a form of placement in the family, which has accepted for the upbringing of at least four and not more than ten orphans, children left without parental care, being in educational organizations for orphans, children left without parental care;
	приемная семья	форма устройства в семью, принявшую на воспитание не менее четырех и не более десяти детей-сирот, детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей, находящихся в организациях образования для детей-сирот, детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей;
14	legal representatives of a child	parents (parent), adoptive parents, guardian or custodian, foster parent (foster parents), foster educator and other persons substituting them, carrying out care, education, upbringing, protection of rights and interests of a child in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
	законные представители ребенка	родители (родитель), усыновители (удочерители), опекун или попечитель, приемный родитель (приемные родители), патронатный воспитатель и другие заменяющие их лица, осуществляющие в соответствии с законодательством Республики Казахстан заботу, образование, воспитание, защиту прав и интересов ребенка;
15	close relatives	parents (parent), children, adoptive parents, adopted children, brothers and sisters of the full and half blood, grandfather, grandmother, grandchildren;

	близкие родственники	родители (родитель), дети, усыновители (удочерители), усыновленные (удочеренные), полнородные и неполнородные братья и сестры, дедушка, бабушка, внуки;
16	a sham marriage (matrimony)	a marriage (matrimony) contracted in the manner, established by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, without intention of spouses or one of them to create a family;
	фиктивный брак (супружество)	брак (супружество), заключенный в установленном законом Республики Казахстан порядке, без намерения супругов или одного из них создать семью;
17	identification document	a tangible object of a standard form with information on private data of an individual, attached on it, permitting to confirm a personality and legal status of its owner for the purpose of evidence of identification. The identification documents include the documents, mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On identification documents";
	документ, удостоверяющий личность	материальный объект установленного образца с зафиксированной на нем информацией о персональных данных физического лица, позволяющей установить личность и правовой статус его владельца в целях идентификации личности. К документам, удостоверяющим личность, относятся документы, указанные в пункте 1 статьи 6 Закона Республики Казахстан "О документах, удостоверяющих личность";
18	in-law relation	a relationship between one of the spouses towards the close relatives of the other spouse;
	свойство	отношение одного из супругов к близким родственникам другого супруга;
19	an orphan child (children-orphans)	a child (children), whose parents or one of the parents died;
	ребенок-сирота (дети-сироты)	ребенок (дети), у которого умерли оба или единственный родитель;

20	an organization to provide assistance in the placement of orphans, children left without parental care in the families of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan	a non-profit organization that provides, on a gratuitous basis in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, assistance in the placement of orphans, children left without care parents, for upbringing in families in accordance with the competence established by this Code, citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan permanently residing in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, wishing to accept and adopt children for upbringing, and accredited to carry out such activities in the manner prescribed by the Family Code;
	организация по оказанию содействия в устройстве детей-сирот, детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей, в семьи граждан Республики Казахстан	некоммерческая организация, осуществляющая на безвозмездной основе на территории Республики Казахстан содействие в устройстве детей-сирот, детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей, на воспитание в семьи в соответствии с компетенцией, установленной настоящим Кодексом, гражданам Республики Казахстан, постоянно проживающим на территории Республики Казахстан, желающим принять и принявшим детей на воспитание, и аккредитованная для осуществления подобной деятельности в порядке, установленном Семейным Кодексом;
21	Republican databank of orphans, children left without parental care, and persons wishing to take children into foster care in their families (hereinafter - the Republican Databank)	a database containing information on orphans, children left without parental care, as well as on persons wishing to accept orphans, children left without parental care, for upbringing in their families;
	Республиканский банк данных детей-сирот, детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей, и лиц,	база данных, содержащая сведения о детях-сиротах, детях, оставшихся без попечения родителей, а также о лицах, желающих принять детей-сирот, детей, оставшихся без попечения родителей, на воспитание в свои семьи;

	желающих принять детей на воспитание в свои семьи (далее – Республиканский банк данных)	
22	multi-child family	a family that has four or more minor children living together, including children enrolled in full-time education in organizations of secondary, technical and vocational, post-secondary, higher and (or) postgraduate education after they reach the age of majority until the time of graduation from educational organizations (but not more than until reaching the age of twenty-three);
	многодетная семья	семья, имеющая в своем составе четырех и более совместно проживающих несовершеннолетних детей, в том числе детей, обучающихся по очной форме обучения в организациях среднего, технического и профессионального, послесреднего, высшего и (или) послевузовского образования, после достижения ими совершеннолетия до времени окончания организаций образования (но не более чем до достижения двадцатитрехлетнего возраста);
23	authorized body in the scope of protection of children’s rights	the central executive body, determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
	уполномоченный орган в области защиты прав детей	центральный исполнительный орган, определяемый Правительством Республики Казахстан;
24	guardianship	a legal form of protection of the child’s (children’s) rights and interests at the age from fourteen to eighteen, as well as persons of the full legal age, restricted in legal capacity by court as a result of inordinate drinking or narcotic drugs abuse;
	попечительство	правовая форма защиты прав и интересов ребенка (детей) в возрасте от четырнадцати до восемнадцати лет, а также совершеннолетних лиц, ограниченных судом в дееспособности вследствие злоупотребления

		азартными играми, пари, спиртными напитками или наркотическими средствами;
25	a trusteeship	a legal form of protection of the rights and interests of children under the age of fourteen years and persons, recognized incapable by court;
	опека	правовая форма защиты прав и интересов детей, не достигших четырнадцати лет, и лиц, признанных судом недееспособными;
26	a trustee or a guardian	a person appointed to carry out the functions on trusteeship or guardianship, in the manner, established by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
	опекун или попечитель	лицо, назначенное в установленном законом Республики Казахстан порядке для осуществления функций по опеке или попечительству;
27	assisted reproductive methods and technologies	a complex of medical arrangements on diagnostics, treatment and rehabilitation, oriented to correction of reproductive activity of citizens;
	вспомогательные репродуктивные методы и технологии	комплекс медицинских мероприятий по диагностике, лечению и реабилитации, направленных на коррекцию репродуктивной деятельности граждан;
28	financial condition	existence or absence of job wages, pension, other incomes; their amount; existence of property; receipt or non-receipt of financial support from other family members;
	материальное положение	наличие или отсутствие заработной платы, пенсии, других доходов; их размер; наличие имущества; получение или неполучение материальной помощи от других членов семьи;
29	treaty regime of property	property regime of spouses, established by the marriage contract;
	договорный режим имущества	режим собственности супругов, установленный брачным договором;

30	a marriage (matrimony)	a union with equal rights between a man and a woman, concluded with free and full agreement of parties, in the manner, established by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the purpose of creating a family, creating property and personal non-property rights and obligations between the spouses [6];
	брак (супружество)	равноправный союз между мужчиной и женщиной, заключенный при свободном и полном согласии сторон в установленном законом Республики Казахстан порядке, с целью создания семьи, порождающий имущественные и личные неимущественные права и обязанности между супругами;
31	marriage (matrimonial) age	the age, established by this Code, at which a person shall have the right to enter into marriage (matrimony);
	брачный (супружеский) возраст	установленный настоящим Кодексом возраст, по достижении которого лицо вправе вступить в брак (супружество);
32	a sole mother	a woman that gave a birth to child (children), but not married, registered in the registering bodies;
	мать, не состоящая в браке (супружестве)	женщина, родившая ребенка (детей), но не состоящая в браке (супружестве), зарегистрированной в регистрирующих органах;
33	a family	a scope of persons, linked by the property and personal non-property rights and obligations, emerging from marriage (matrimony), affinity, legal relation, adoption or other form of adoption of children on care, and called to strengthening and development of family relations;
	семья	круг лиц, связанных имущественными и личными неимущественными правами и обязанностями, вытекающими из брака (супружества), родства, свойства, усыновления (удочерения) или иной формы принятия детей на воспитание и призванными способствовать укреплению и развитию семейных отношений;
34	a marital status	a marriage (matrimony) or a single state, or a dissolution of marriage (matrimony), widowhood, existence or absence of children or other family members [7];

	семейное положение	состояние либо несостояние в браке (супружестве) или расторжение брака (супружества), вдовство, наличие или отсутствие детей или других членов семьи;
35	a child (children) in a difficult life situation	a child (children) whose life activity is disrupted as a result of the circumstances provided by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Special Social Services", and who cannot overcome these circumstances on their own or with the help of the family;
	ребенок (дети), находящийся в трудной жизненной ситуации	ребенок (дети), жизнедеятельность которого нарушена в результате сложившихся обстоятельств, предусмотренных Законом Республики Казахстан "О специальных социальных услугах", и который не может преодолеть данные обстоятельства самостоятельно или с помощью семьи;
36	a foster care	a form of nurturing, whereby children-orphans, children left without a custody of parents (parent) shall be transferred into foster care to the families under a contract, concluded by authority body, carrying out the functions on trusteeship and guardianship, and by the person that expressed desire for taking care of a child (children);
	патронат	форма воспитания, при которой дети-сироты, дети, оставшиеся без попечения родителей (родителя), передаются на патронатное воспитание в семьи по договору, заключаемому органом, осуществляющим функции по опеке или попечительству, и лицом, выразившим желание взять ребенка (детей) на воспитание;
37	reproductive health	a human health, reflecting his (her) ability to reproduce full-fledged descendants;
	репродуктивное здоровье	здоровье человека, отражающее его способность к воспроизводству полноценного потомства;
38	a surrogate mother	a woman, carried a child after application of assisted reproductive methods and technologies and giving a birth of a child (children) for customers, according to surrogacy contract;

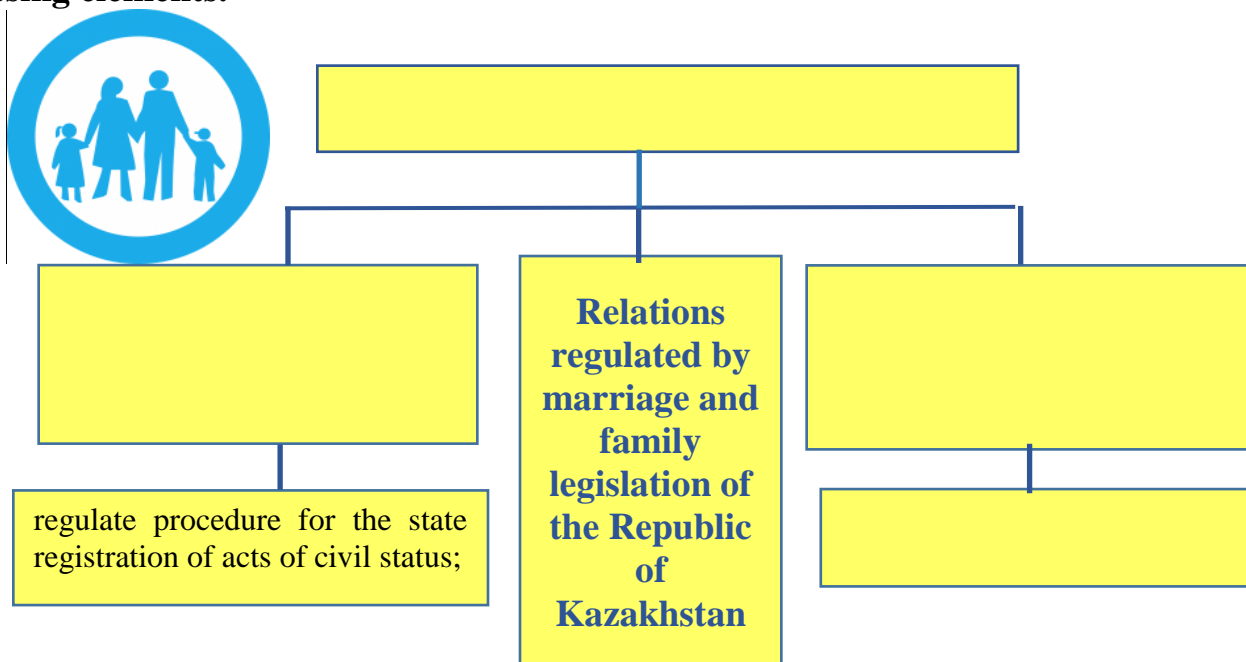
	суррогатная мать	женщина, вынашивающая плод после применения вспомогательных репродуктивных методов и технологий и рожаящая ребенка (детей) для заказчиков согласно договору суррогатного материнства;
39	surrogate motherhood	a carrying and birth of a child (children), including the cases of castling births under the contract between surrogate mother and spouses with the remuneration payment;
	суррогатное материнство	вынашивание и рождение ребенка (детей), включая случаи преждевременных родов, по договору между суррогатной матерью и супругами с выплатой вознаграждения;
40	surrogacy contract	a notarized written agreement between married persons (in matrimony) willing to have a child, and a woman that gave her agreement to carry and give a birth to a child by the application of assisted reproductive methods and technologies;
	договор суррогатного материнства	нотариально удостоверенное письменное соглашение между лицами, состоящими в браке (супружестве) и желающими иметь ребенка, и женщиной, давшей свое согласие на вынашивание и рождение ребенка путем применения вспомогательных репродуктивных методов и технологий;
41	relatives	persons being in the kinship, having common ancestors to the great grandfather and great grandmother
	родственники	лица, находящиеся в родственной связи, имеющие общих предков до прадедушки и прабабушки

Note:


The definitions “child (children)” and “child”, “parents (parent)” and “parents”, “spouses (husband, wife)” and “spouses” shall be equal, unless otherwise provided by this Code.

Topic 2.1 Marriage and family relations. Exercise and protection of marriage and family rights.

1. Read Article 3 of the Family Code of RK and add the scheme with missing elements.



2. Read Article 2 of the Family Code of RK and decide whether these statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

	1. The marriage (matrimony) and family, motherhood, paternity and childhood shall be under the state protection	True
	2. The marriage (matrimony) concluded only by state bodies shall be admitted.	
	3. The marriage (matrimony), concluded by religious rites and ceremonies shall be equated to the marriage (matrimony), registered in the registering bodies and shall create the relevant legal consequences.	
	4. Any forms of restriction of the rights of citizens during contracting marriage (matrimony) based on origin, social, official and property position, race, nationality, language, treatment of religion or any other circumstances shall be allowed.	
	5. In marriage and family (matrimonial) relations, the rights of citizens may be restricted only on the basis of the Law and only inasmuch as this is necessary for the purpose of protection of constitutional system, public order, rights and freedom of a person, health and morality of population.	

3. Match the line.

PRINCIPLES OF FAMILY LAW AND CIVIL LAW:	
<p>FAMILY LAW</p>  <p>CIVIL LAW</p>	wellness maintenance of all family members;
	voluntariness of marriage union between a man and a woman;
	freedom of agreement;
	equality of marriage and family rights in family;
	inadmissibility of arbitrary interference by someone in the family affairs;
	solution of intra family's issues by the mutual agreement;
	the inviolability of property rights;
	priority of the family nurturing of children, carrying for their development and prosperity;
	priority protection of rights and interests of minors, elderly and disabled members of family;
	securing of unimpeded exercise of the rights by members of family, possibility of judicial protection of these rights;

Note:

	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 4. Marriage and family legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan</p> <p>1. The marriage and family legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan; consists of this Code, other regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>2. If an international treaty, ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan established other rules than those contended in this Code, the rules of international treaty shall be applied.</p>
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4. Read the text below and add the scheme with missing elements.***EXERCISE AND PROTECTION OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY (MATRIMONIAL) RIGHTS***

Citizens shall dispose the rights, belonged to them, emerging from the marriage and family (matrimonial) relations, including the right to protect these rights, at their own convenience, unless otherwise provided by the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

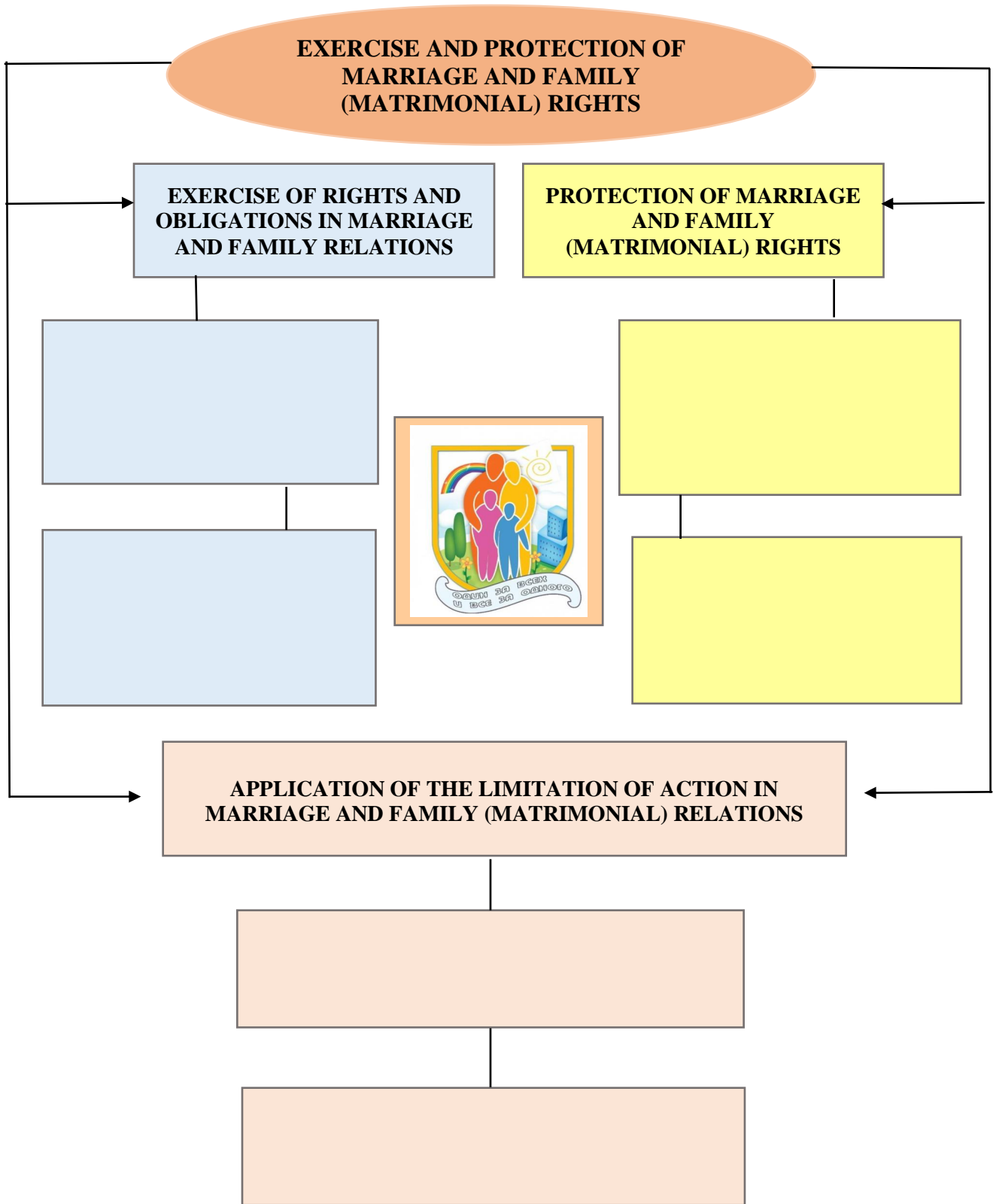
The exercise of marriage and family (matrimonial) rights and fulfillment of obligations shall not violate the rights, freedom and legal interests of other family members and other legal entities.

Protection of marriage and family rights shall be carried out by court by the rules of civil procedure. In cases, provided by this Code, the protection of marriage and family (matrimonial) rights shall be carried out by state bodies, within their competence and in the manner, provided by this Code.

The application for protection of violated right to governing body or managing authority shall not prevent the reference to the court with a claim on right protection.

The limitation of action shall not be extended to requests, emerged from marriage and family (matrimonial) relations with the exception of cases, when the term for protection of violated right is established by this Code.

During the application of rules, establishing a limitation of actions, in consideration of disputes, emerged from marriage and family (matrimonial) relations, a court shall govern by the standards of the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

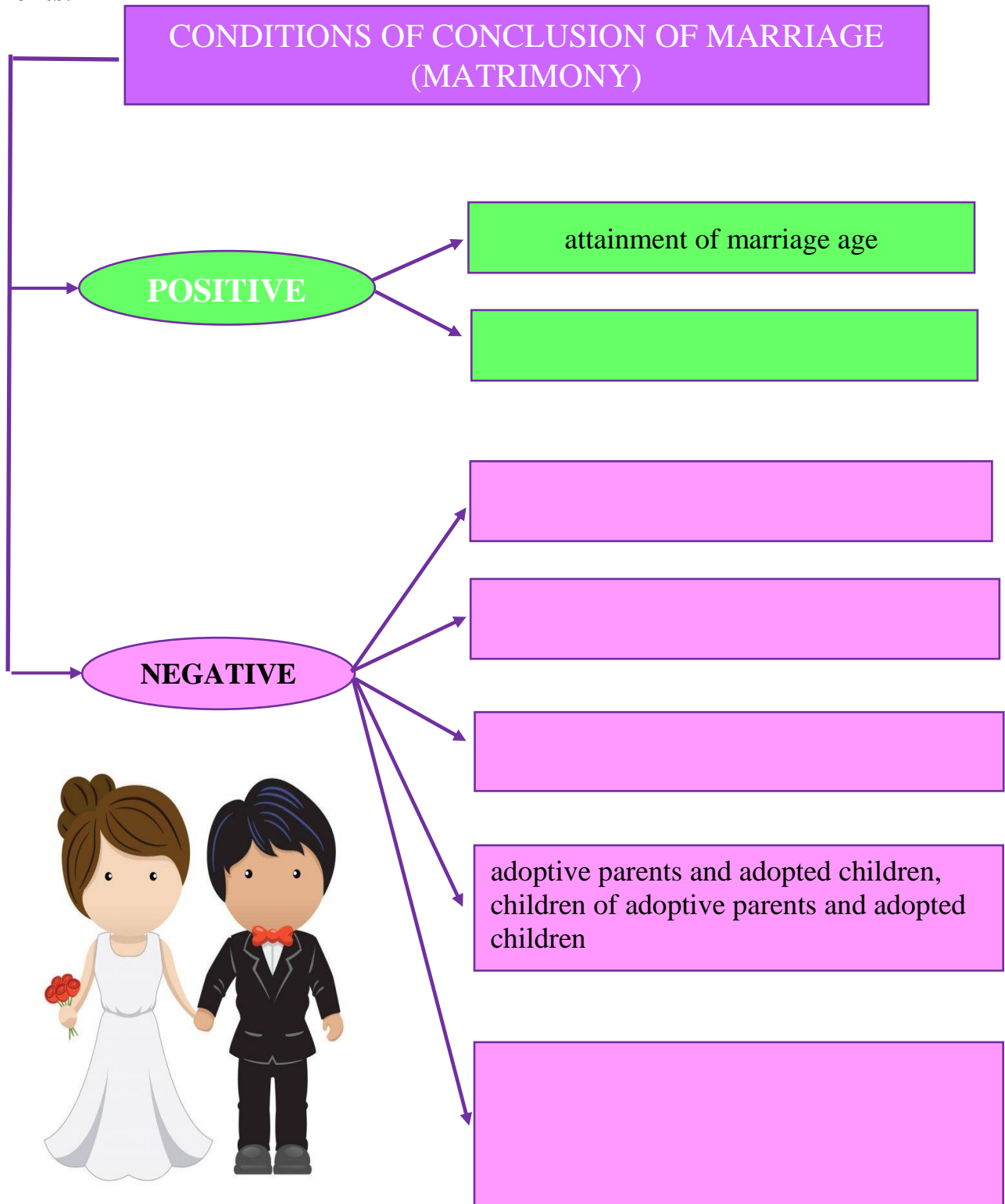


5. Fill empty lines in the table.


STRUCTURE OF THE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN ON MARRIAGE (MATRIMONY) AND FAMILY	
GENERAL PART	SPECIAL PART
SECTION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS	SECTION 6.
Chapter 1	Chapter 24 State registration of birth of a child (art.187-203)
Chapter 2	Chapter 25
SECTION 2.	Chapter 26
Chapter 3	Chapter 27
Chapter 4	Chapter 28
Chapter 5 Invalidity of marriage (matrimony) (art.25-28)	Chapter 29
Chapter 6	Chapter 30
Chapter 7	Chapter 31
Paragraph 1	SECTION 7
Paragraph 2	Chapter 32
Paragraph 3 Responsibility of spouses on obligations (art.44-45)	Chapter 33 Concluding and transitional provisions (art.281-283)
SECTION 3	
Chapter 8	
Chapter 9	
Chapter 10 Rights of a child (art.60-67)	
Chapter 11	
Chapter 12	
Chapter 13	
Chapter 14	
SECTION 4. CUSTODY OR GUARDIANSHIP, REPUBLICAN DATABANK, FOSTER AND GUEST FAMILIES	
Chapter 15	
Chapter 15-1	
Chapter 16	
Chapter 17	
Chapter 17-1	
Chapter 18	
Chapter 18-1 Guest family (art.137-1 – 137-4)	
SECTION 5	
Chapter 19	
Chapter 20	
Chapter 21	
Chapter 22	
Chapter 23	

Topic 2.2 Legal regulation of marriage

1. Read Articles 9-10 of the Family Code of RK and add the scheme with missing elements.



2. Read Article 10 of the Family Code of RK and complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box.


	<p>Reduce; written agreement; pregnancy; guardians; two years; not attained; parents; entering; may reduce; common; eighteen; attained marriage; Request; agreement; marriage;</p>
---	---

Marriage age

1. Marriage age shall be established for men and women at _____ years of age.
2. At the place of state registration of conclusion of marriage, registering bodies _____ marriage (matrimonial) age for a term of not less than _____ in existence of following reasonable excuses:
 - 1) _____;
 - 2) birth of _____ child.
3. _____ on reducing marriage (matrimonial) age may be submitted by persons, willing to enter into marriage (matrimony) and their _____ or _____, specifying the reasons, making it necessary to reduce established marriage (matrimonial) age.
4. _____ of marriage age shall be allowed only upon the _____ of persons _____ into _____ (matrimony).
5. Marriage (matrimony) between persons, _____ marriage (matrimonial) age, or a person, _____ (matrimonial) age with a person, not attained marriage (matrimonial) age shall be allowed only with a _____ of parents or guardians of the persons, not attained marriage (matrimonial) age.



3. Read Articles 220-227, 235, 236 of the Family Code of RK and decide whether these statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

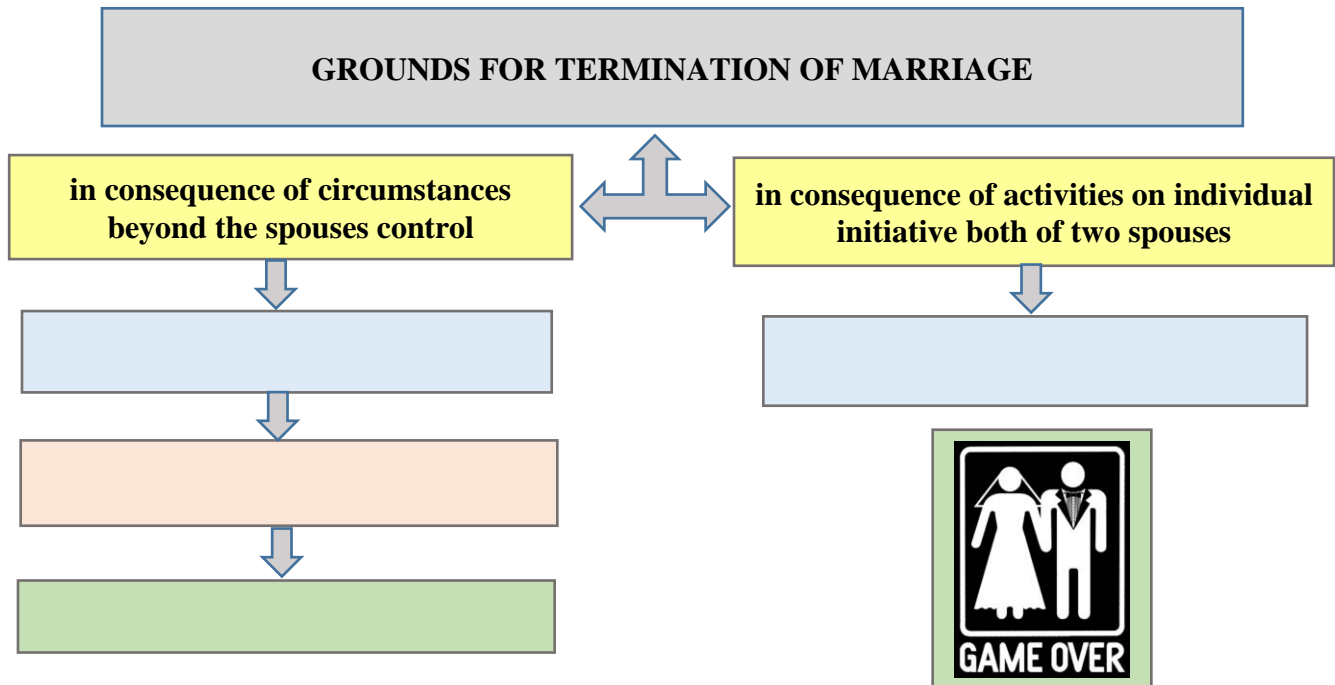
	<p>1. The state registration of conclusion of marriage shall be performed by registering bodies, on the basis of joint written application on entering into marriage in the form, established by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p>	True
	<p>2 The state registration of marriage conclusion shall be performed in any registering body in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the wish of persons, entering into marriage.</p>	
<p>3 Application on entering into marriage shall be submitted to a registering body two month before the state registration of marriage.</p>		
<p>4. The state registration of marriage shall be performed by a registering body upon expiry of two month from the date of submitting the joint application on entering into marriage.</p>		
<p>5. According to joint application of persons, entering into marriage, in existence of justifiable reasons, confirmed by the relevant documents, the head of a registering body at the place of state registration of conclusion of marriage shall allow conclusion of marriage before expiry of one month or increase this term, for no more than a month.</p>		
<p>7. Permission on reduction or increase of the month's period shall be issued in the form of resolution on the application on entering into marriage y the head of a registering body, and in his (her) absence - by a person, performing his (her) obligations.</p>		
<p>8 Application on entering into marriage shall be composed both in writing and orally.</p>		
<p>9 In case if persons (or one of persons), entering into marriage (matrimony) may not come to a registering body as a consequence of serious disease or other justifiable reason, the state registration of conclusion of marriage (matrimony) shall be canceled.</p>		
<p>10 Refusal of a registering body in the state registration of conclusion of marriage may not be appealed in a judicial proceeding.</p>		
<p>11 At the wish of persons, entering into marriage the state registration of conclusion of marriage shall be performed in ceremonial surroundings</p>		
<p>12 In case of receipt of application from interested person about existence of impediments for the state registration of conclusion of marriage before commitment of register on conclusion of marriage, the head of a registering body shall be obliged to suspend register and require the presentation of relevant documentary proofs in the required time from an applicant.</p>		
<p>13 Term of register's suspension may not exceed one year.</p>		
<p>14 Certificate on conclusion of marriage shall be delivered to spouses on the next day after the state registration of marriage at the place of its conclusion.</p>		
<p>15 If it is necessary, the certificate on conclusion of marriage may be delivered to each of persons, entering into marriage.</p>		



4. Read Articles 228, 229, 233 of the Family Code of RK and fill empty lines in the table.


STATE REGISTRATION OF CONCLUSION OF MARRIAGE (MATRIMONY)		
of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan with foreign persons or stateless persons	in foreign establishments of the Republic of Kazakhstan, diplomatic representations and foreign establishments of foreign states	with a person in custody or serving a sentence in places of deprivation of liberty
1	1	1
2	2	2
3		

5. Read Article 14 of the Family Code of RK and add the scheme with missing elements.




6. Read Articles 17, 19 of the Family Code of RK and add the scheme with missing elements.

Dissolution of marriage shall be performed in registering bodies (general rule)



Dissolution of marriage shall be performed in registering bodies upon the application of one of the spouses if the other spouse is:



1 _____


2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

Note: _____

Dissolution of marriage in a judicial proceeding shall be performed in the following cases:



1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

7. Read Article 22 of the Family Code of RK and match the line.

If there is no agreement between spouses on the issues, mentioned in item 1 Article 22 of the Family Code as well as if it is established that this agreement violates the interests of children or one of the spouses, simultaneously with the claim for dissolution of marriage

THE COURT IS OBLIGED



THE COURT IS NOT ENTITLED

- decide with whom of the parents, the minors will live after dissolution of marriage (matrimony);
- decide the issue of deprivation of parental rights
- decide which of the parents and in which amount of allowance will pay the alimony for maintenance of children;
- decide the issue of restriction of parental rights
- decide the amount of allowance, after demand of a spouse, having the right for receipt of allowance from another spouse
- decide the issue of establishment of paternity
- perform the partition of common property after demand of spouses, being in their joint property, in recognition of the interests of minors and (or) interests of the spouses;

8. Read Articles 17, 19 of the Family Code of RK and add the scheme with missing elements.

Article 24. Consequences of termination of marriage

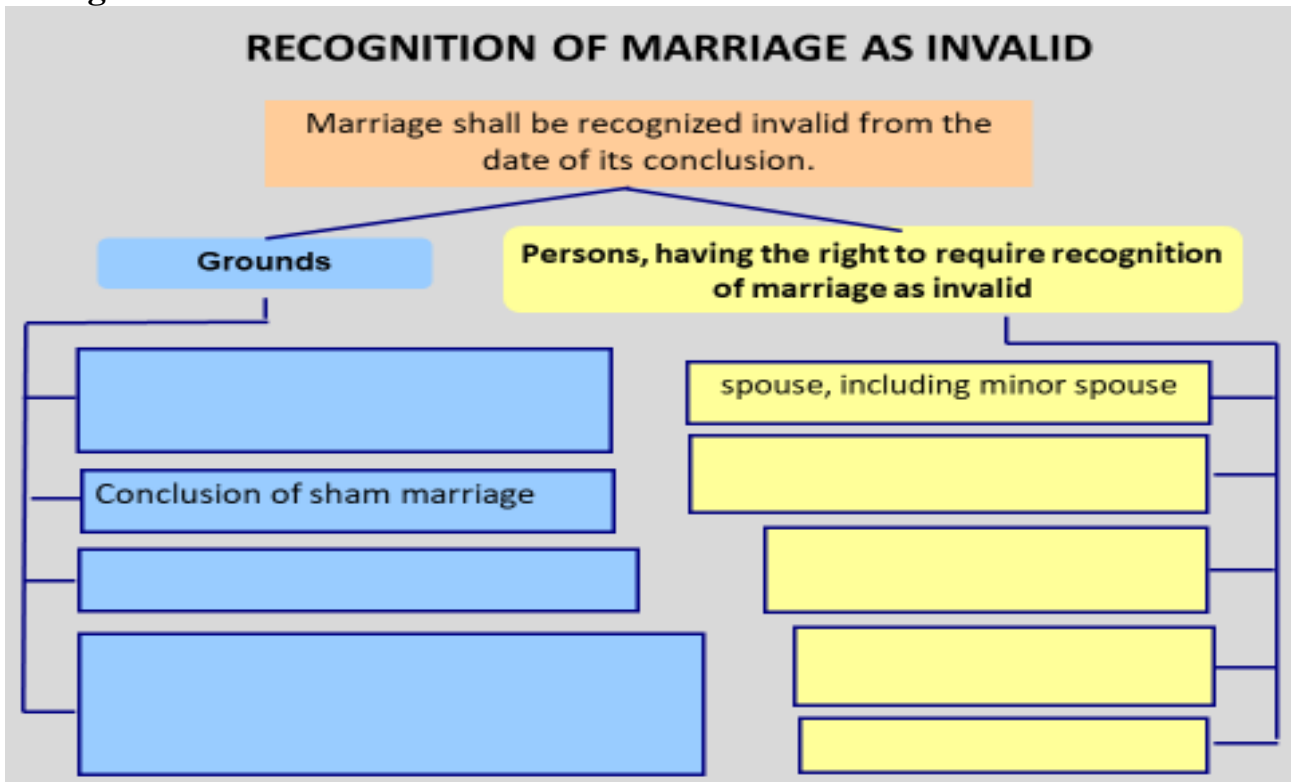
It.1 of art. 23. Moment of termination of marriage at its dissolution

FAMILY CODE

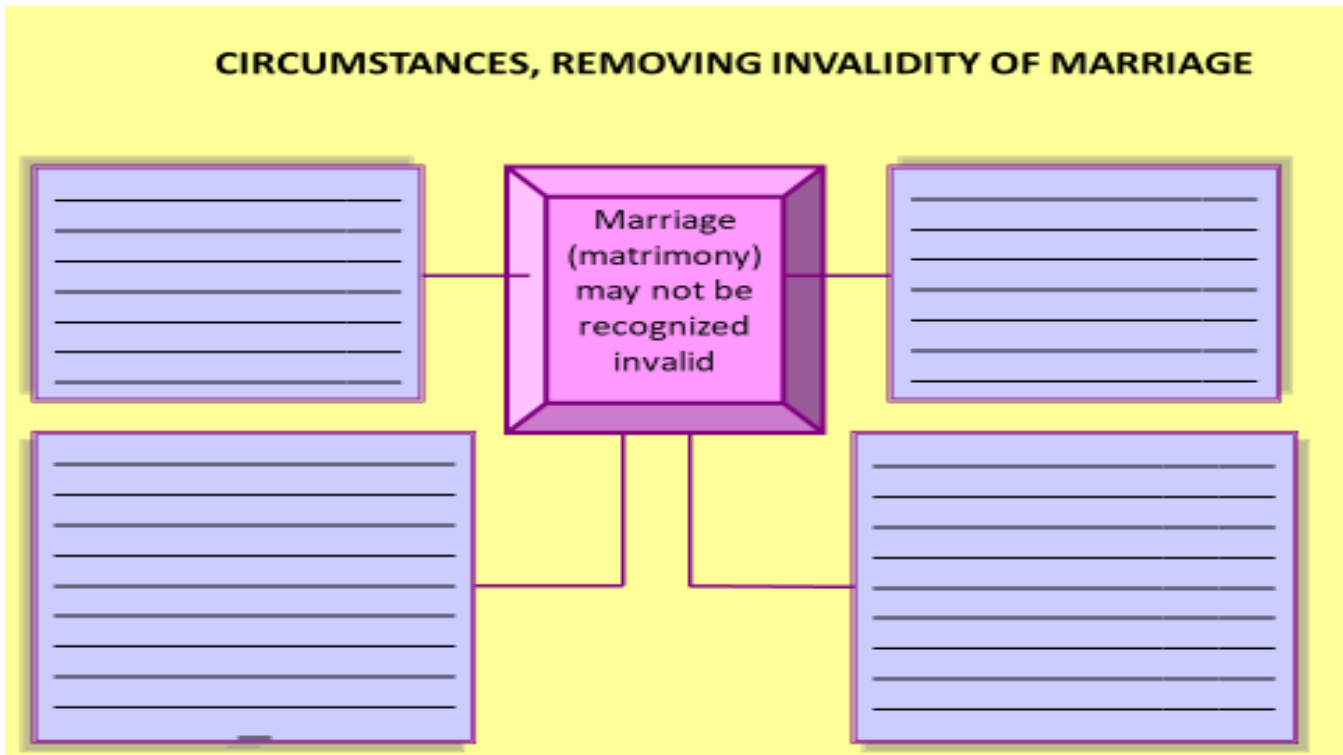
It.2 of art. 23. Moment of termination of marriage at its dissolution



9. Read Articles 25, 26 of the Family Code of RK and add the scheme with missing elements.



10 Read Articles 27 of the Family Code of RK and add the scheme with missing elements.



11 Read the text below and make a table.

CONSEQUENCES OF RECOGNITION OF MARRIAGE (MATRIMONY) AS INVALID

- *Marriage, recognized invalid by court, shall not engender the rights and obligations of spouses, provided by the Family Code, with the exception of cases established by paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 28.*
- *A legal regime of property, acquired jointly by persons, whose marriage is recognized invalid, shall be regulated by the standards of the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In this case, a marriage contract, concluded between spouses shall be recognized invalid.*
- *During rendering of decision on recognition of marriage as invalid, a court shall have the right to declare the right to receive financial support by a spouse (spouse in good faith), who didn't know the circumstances being the ground for recognition of marriage as invalid during conclusion of marriage from the other spouse in accordance with Articles 148 and 149 of the Family Code, and in respect of division of property, acquired jointly before recognition of marriage as invalid, shall have the right to apply provisions, established by Articles 33, 37 and 38 of the Family Code, as well as accept a marriage contract as valid fully or partially.
A spouse in good faith shall have the right to seek for the compensation of caused material and moral damage from the other spouse in accordance with the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.*
- *During recognition of marriage as invalid, a spouse in good faith shall have the right to preserve a last name, chosen by him in the course of the state registration of conclusion of marriage.*

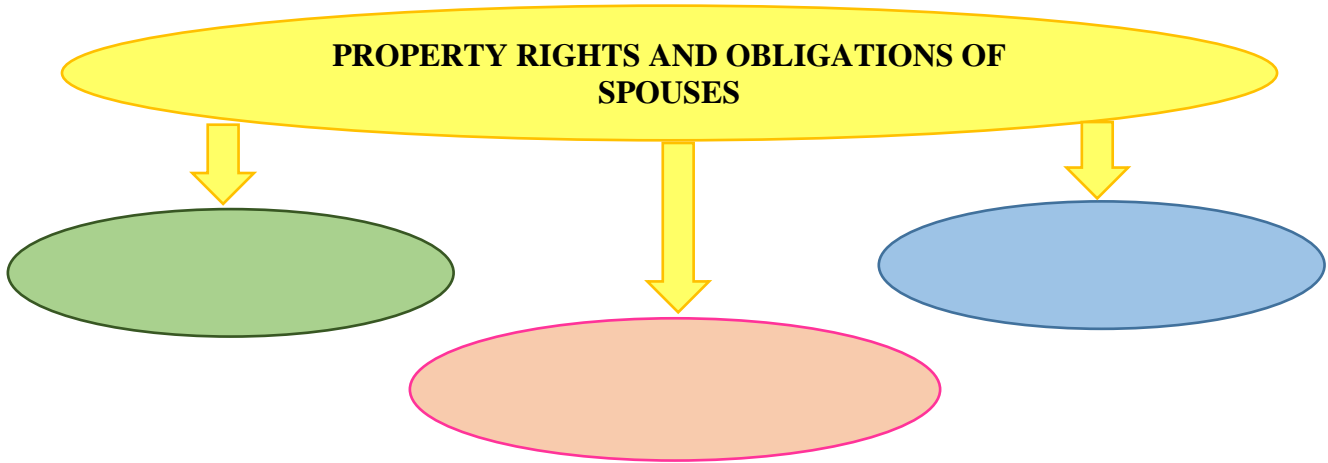
CONSEQUENCES OF RECOGNITION OF MARRIAGE AS INVALID FOR	
<i>Persons, whose marriage is recognized invalid</i>	<i>Spouse in good faith - a spouse, who didn't know the circumstances being the ground for recognition of marriage (matrimony) as invalid</i>
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
	5

Note: Recognition of marriage as invalid shall not prejudice the rights of children, born in this marriage or within two hundred and eighty days from the date of recognition of marriage as invalid.




Topic 2.3 Property rights and obligations of spouses

1 Read the topic “Property rights and obligations of spouses. Marriage contract” and add the scheme with missing elements.



2 Read Articles 33, 35, 36 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and match the line.

<p>PROPERTY OF EACH OF SPOUSES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a property, belonged to each of spouses before marriage; • treasures and other luxury goods: • a property, received by spouses in the period of marriage (matrimony) as a gift, under procedure of inheritance or other chargeable transactions; • a property, gained by spouses during marriage • property, gained by each of spouses due to factual termination of marriage • items of private use, even though acquired at the common expense of spouses during marriage
	
<p>COMMON JOINT PROPERTY OF SPOUSES</p>	

Note:

property of each of spouses shall be recognized as their common ownership, if it is established that during the marriage, investments were incurred on account of common property of spouses or property of the other spouse or work of each of them, that greatly increased the cost of this property

3 Read Item 2, Article 33 of the of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box.




**property; money payments; work; separate;
savings; entrepreneurial; acquired;
immovable; monetary funds;
movable; employment pensions; during
marriage; securities; common; special
designation; shares in capital; matrimony;**

The property, gained by spouses _____ shall contain amounts of incomes of each of the spouses from _____, _____ and _____ activity, amounts of incomes from the _____ property of the spouses and _____ property of each of the spouses, received _____, benefits, pension _____, as well as other _____ that don't have a _____ (amounts of material assistance, amounts, paid in compensation of damage due to disablement, as a consequence of maim or injury to health and the others).

A common property of the spouses shall be also a gained _____ and _____ property, _____, corporate stocks, contributions, _____, contributed to lenders or other organizations, and any other _____, gained by the spouses during a marriage (_____), in spite of the fact, for which name in family it was _____ or who of the spouses paid _____.

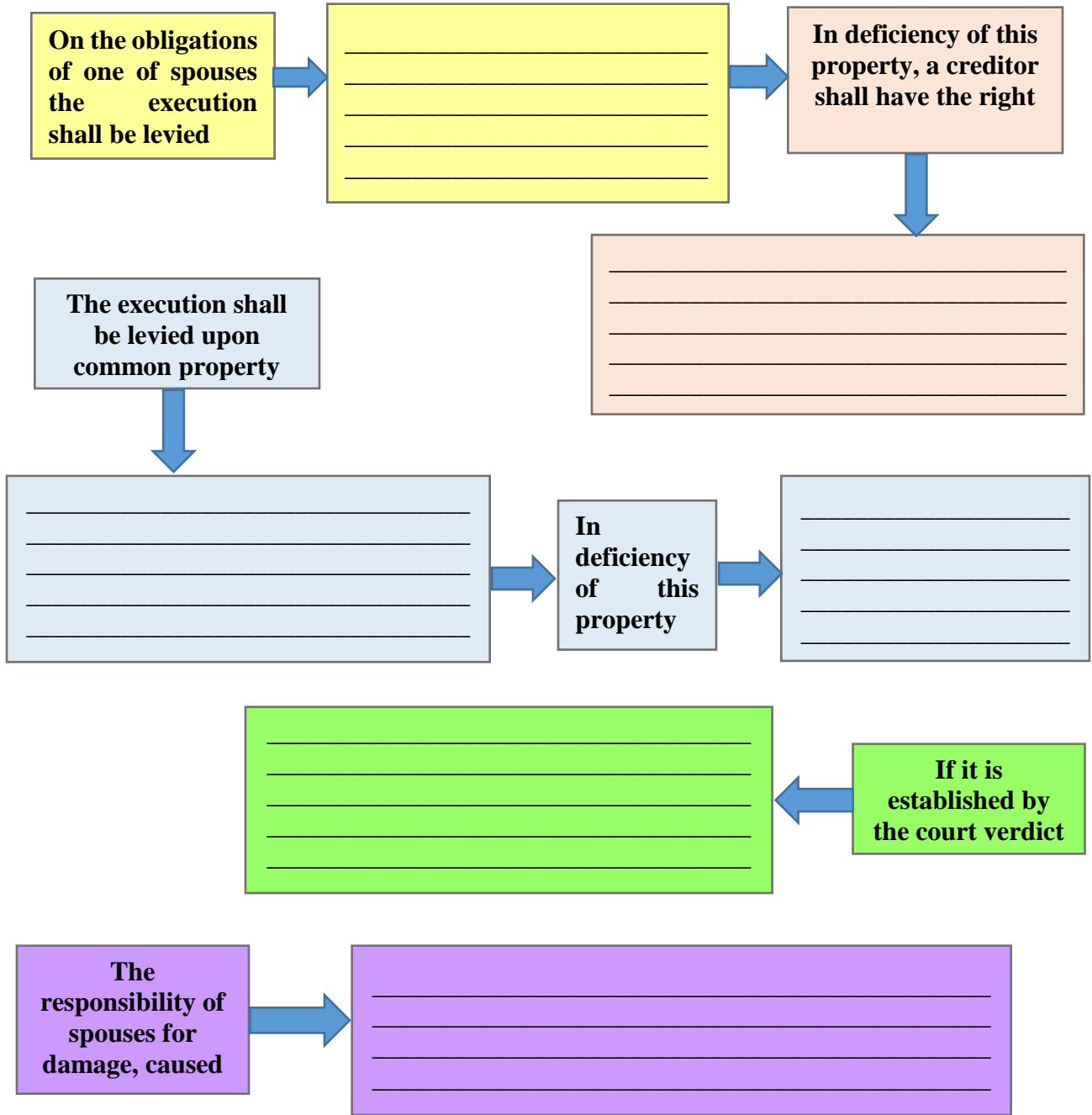


4 Read § 1 Chapter 7 of the Family Code of RK and decide whether these statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

	<p>1. Legal regime of property of spouses shall be regime of each of the spouses' property, unless otherwise provided by marriage contract</p>	<p>False</p>
	<p>2 The right to common property shall also belong to a spouse that was engaged in household management, childcare or for other legitimate reasons didn't have independent income during the marriage (matrimony).</p>	
<p>3 Possession, use and disposition of common property of spouses shall be carried out by the mutual agreement of spouses.</p>		
<p>4. For consummation of transaction on disposition of immobility by one of spouses and the transaction, requiring a notarial certification and (or) registration in prescribed legal procedure, it is not necessary to obtain a notarized agreement of the other spouse.</p>		
<p>5. The spouse, whose notarized agreement for settlement of mentioned transaction was not received, shall have the right to demand invalidation of the transaction in a judicial proceeding within three years from the date, when he has known or should have known about consummation of transaction.</p>		
<p>6. Property, gained by each of spouses during estrangement shall be adjudged by court as their common joint property, due to factual termination of marriage (matrimony).</p>		



5 Read § 2. “Treaty regime of property of spouses” of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements.



A creditor (creditors) of a spouse-debtor shall have the right to request the modification of conditions or dissolution of marriage contract, concluded between spouses, due to the modified circumstances in accordance with the standards of the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

6 Read § 2. “Treaty regime of property of spouses” of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements.

the agreement of _____

↑
CONCEPT
↑

MARRIAGE CONTRACT

↓
FORM

↓
MAY NOT

shall be concluded _____

restrain _____

govern _____

provide _____

and other conditions which are inconsistent with fundamental principles of matrimonial legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

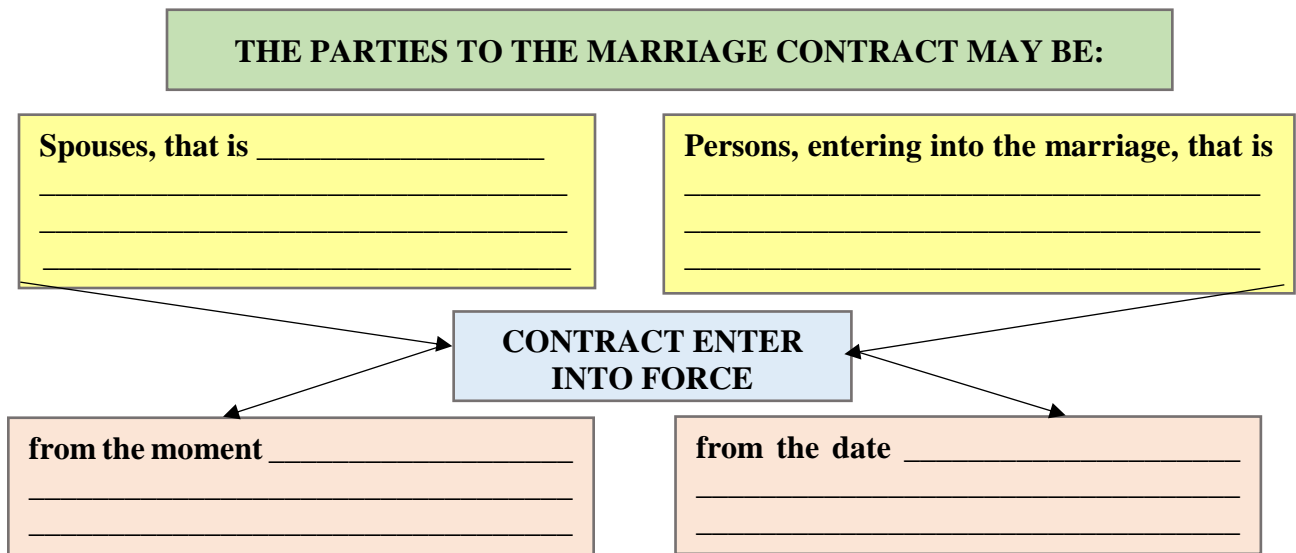


MARRIAGE CONTRACT

7 Read § 2. “Treaty regime of property of spouses” of Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan Family and make a table.


IN THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT, SPOUSES SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT	
TO CHANGE	TO DETERMINE

8 Read § 2. “Treaty regime of property of spouses” of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements.

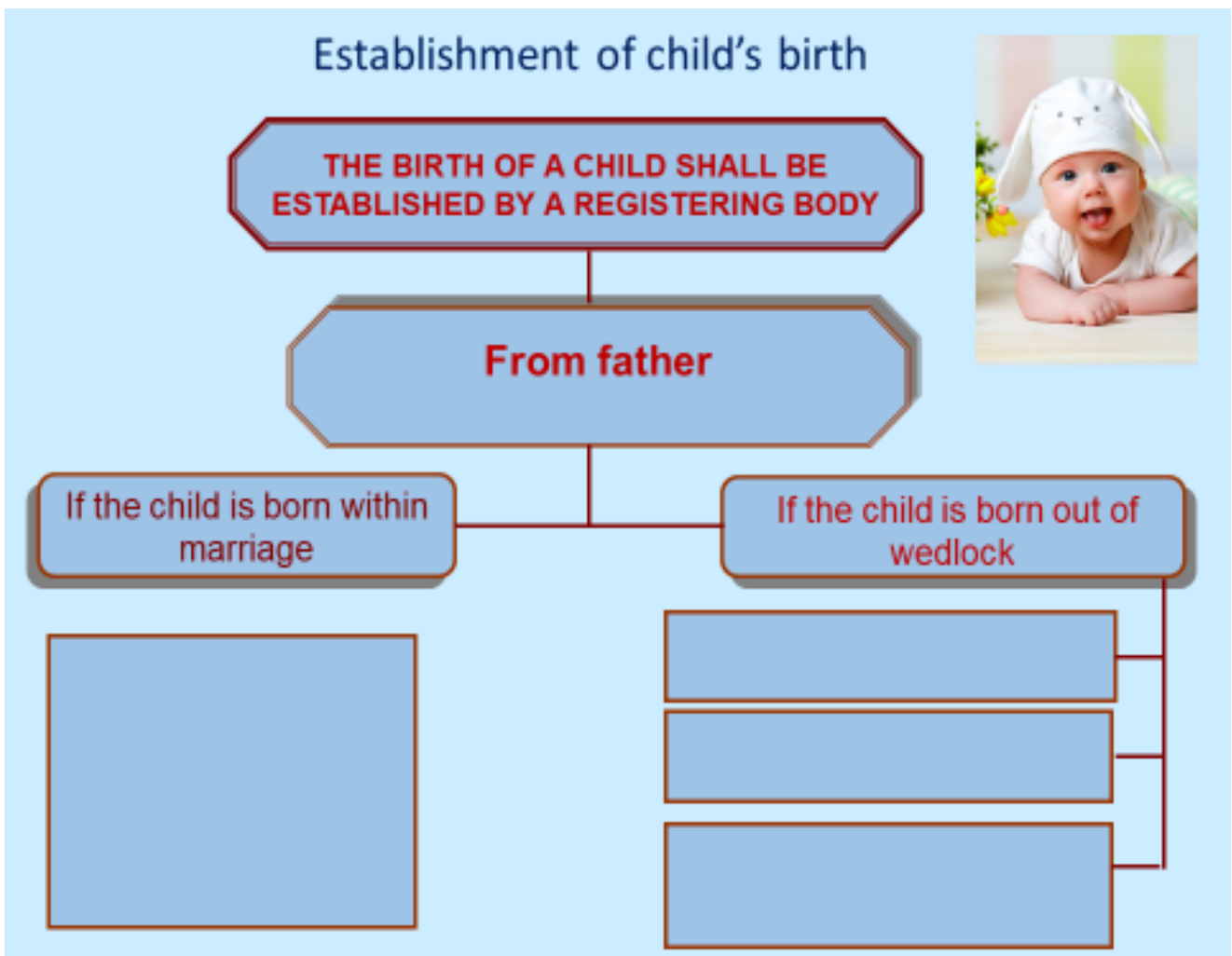


Persons declared incapacitated by the court, as well as persons who do not have full legal capacity, may not be subjects of the marriage contract. The conclusion of a marriage contract between persons in marriage in fact (cohabitation) and former spouses is prohibited


Topic 2.4 Relations between parents and children.


	<p style="text-align: center;">ESTABLISHMENT OF MOTHERHOOD</p> <p>The birth of a child from mother (motherhood) shall be established by a registering body on the basis of documents, confirming the birth of a child by a mother in a healthcare organization.</p> <p>In case of the child's birth out of a healthcare organization, his (her) birth shall be established by a registering body on the basis of medical documents, confirming the fact of birth, and in case of their absence, the fact of birth of a child shall be established in a judicial proceeding.</p>
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1 Read Articles 47-49 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements [8].



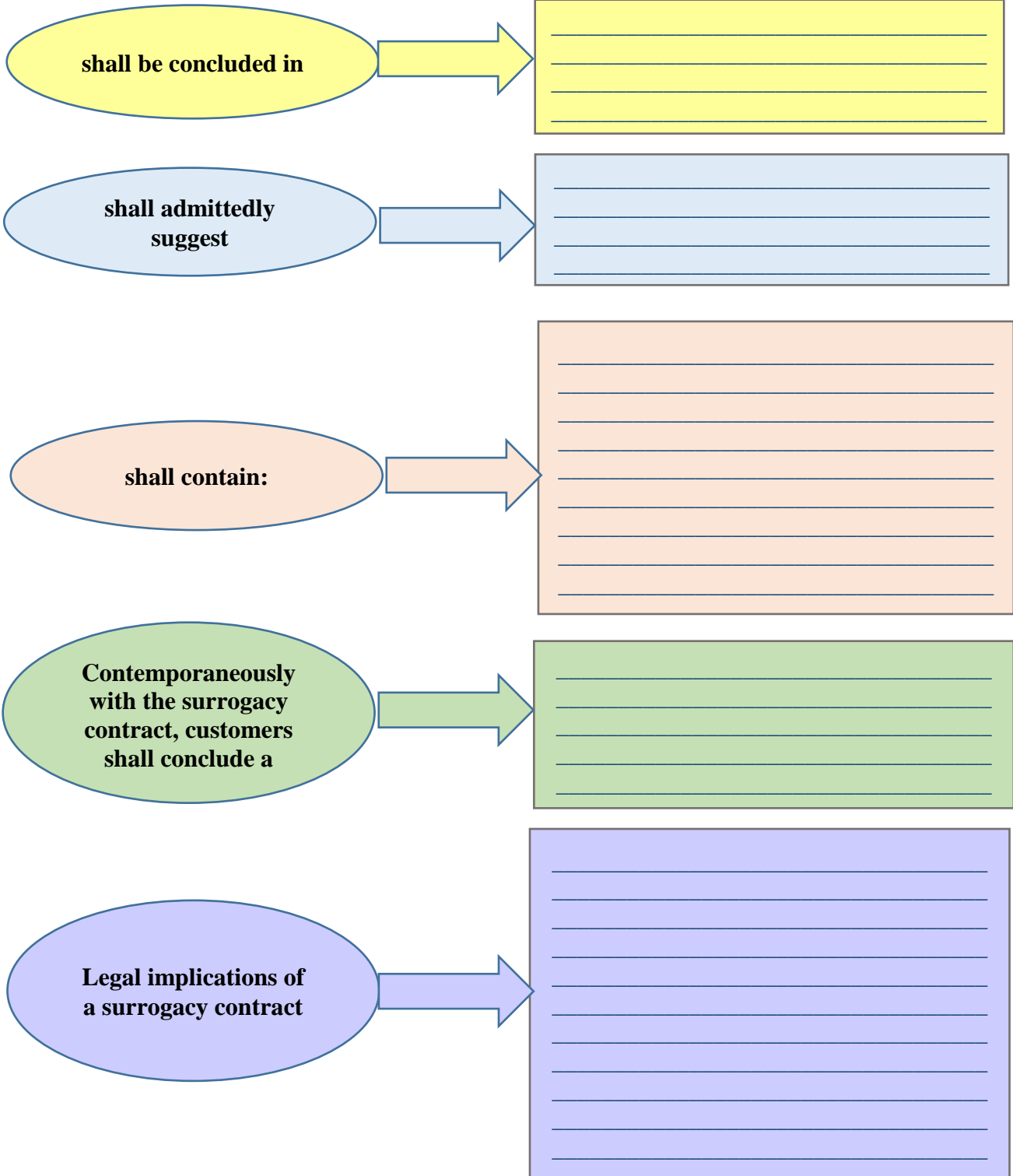
2 Read Articles 56, 58 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and decide whether these statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

	1. A woman, willing to be a surrogate mother shall be at the age from twenty to thirty years	False
	2. A woman, willing to be a surrogate mother shall be with satisfactory physical, mental and reproductive health, confirmed by opinion of a healthcare organization, as well as have own healthy child.	
	3. In case, if a surrogate mother is married, the notarized agreement of the spouse shall be provided in an oral form, during conclusion of the surrogate contract.	
	4. A healthcare organization, applying the assisted reproductive methods and technologies shall be obliged to pronounce the opinion on their appliance with total and comprehensive information on the used biological material of these persons, willing to have a child, or a donated bank.	
	5. The application of assisted reproductive methods and technologies shall be allowed in respect of the married women only.	
	6. The application of assisted reproductive methods and technologies shall be allowed in respect of the women, attained the majority age and having satisfactory physical, mental and reproductive health, confirmed by the opinion of a healthcare organization.	
	7. A woman, carrying and giving a birth to a child in a result of assisted reproductive methods and technologies, including the usage of a donor's semen, shall not be genetic mother.	

	<p>In case of a child's birth in a result of application of assisted reproductive methods and technologies, information about the parents of this child shall be registered in the manner, prescribed by this Code.</p>
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3 Read Articles 56, 58 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements

SURROGACY CONTRACT



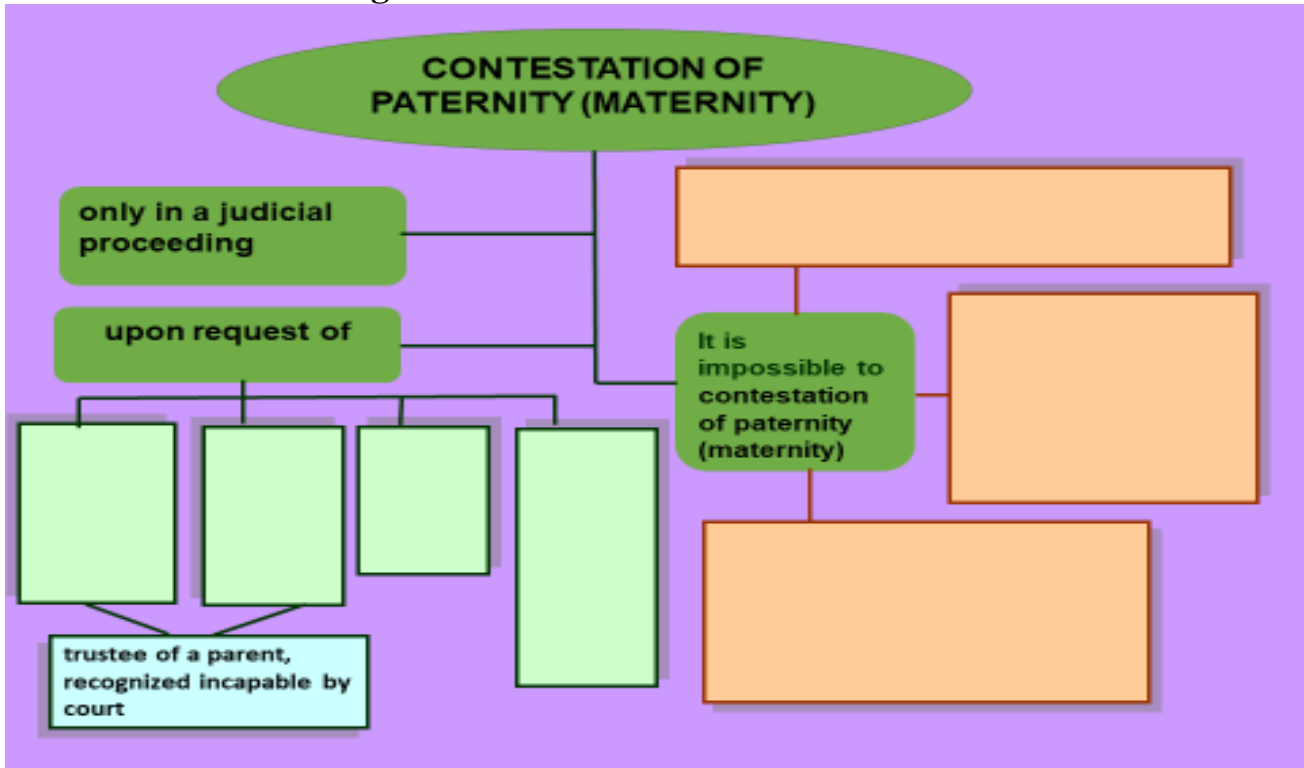
4 Read Article 57 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and fill empty lines in the table.

The rights and obligations of parties of the surrogacy contract

- *incur the financial expenses, linked with medical checkup of a surrogate mother;*
- *provide medical opinion of her physical, mental and reproductive health to customers;*
- *transfer a child to the persons, concluded the surrogacy contract with her;*
- *disburse expenses of medical service of a surrogate mother during the period of pregnancy, maternity and within 56 days after childbearing, and in case of birth complications linked with pregnancy and childbearing shall be obliged to disburse expenses within 70 days after the childbearing;*
- *be followed up by a doctor and fully comply with his (her) recommendations and medical disposals;*
- *incur the financial expenses, linked with application of assisted reproductive methods and technologies;*
- *inform the persons that concluded the contract with her, on gestation course with periodicity, mentioned in the surrogacy contract;*
- *provide the medical opinion of physical and mental health to healthcare organizations, applying the assisted reproductive methods and technologies, as well as results of a medico genetic checkup;*


During conclusion of the surrogacy contract, the spouses (customers) shall be obliged to:	During conclusion of surrogacy contract, in accordance with requirements of Article 56, a surrogate mother shall be obliged to:

5 Read Article 51 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements



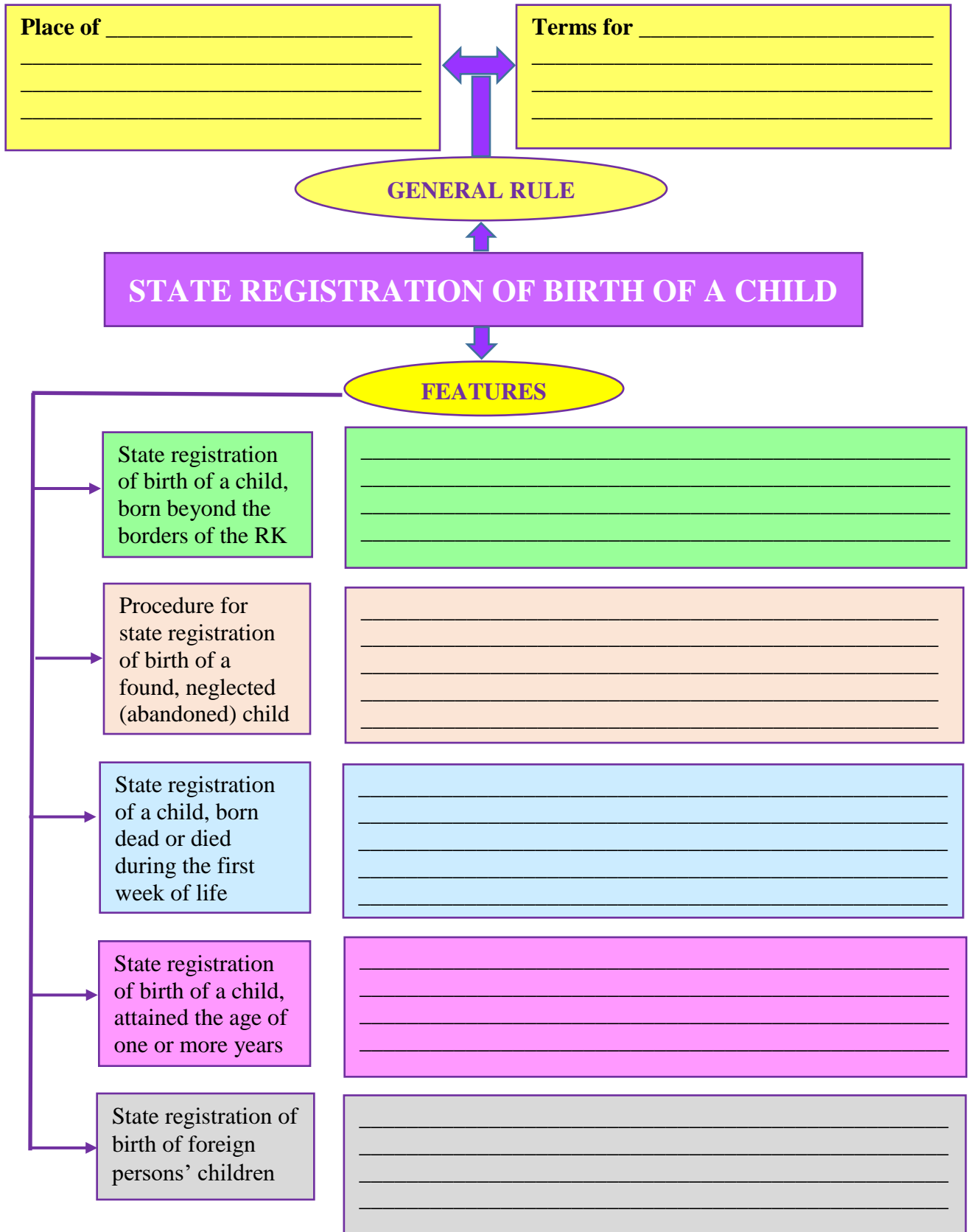
6 Read Article 53 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and complete the sentences

Privacy, personal and family secret




- 1. A _____ life, personal and _____ secret shall be under _____ of the _____.
- 2. Civil servants, carrying out the state _____, as well as _____ persons, otherways _____ informed _____ on a _____ life shall be obliged to _____ the _____ and family secret.
- 3. _____ of information on _____ and _____ life of citizens shall entail a _____ established by the _____ of the _____ of _____.

7 Read Chapter 24 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements.



8 Read Chapter 10 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and make a table.

		
RIGHTS OF A CHILD		
1	to live and to be nurtured in a family	
2	to communicate with parents and other relatives	
3	to express the sentiment	
5	to name, patronymic and last name	
6	property rights	



9 Read Article 67 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box.



Apply; majority age; legal representatives; guardianship; nurturing; court; fourteen years; law enforcement agencies; abuse; exercise; trusteeship; protection; parental; violation; education; legal interests; defense; maintenance; parents.

Right of a child to protect his (her) rights and legal interests

1. A child shall have the right to protect his (her) rights and legal interests.

Protection of rights and legal interests of a child shall be carried out by _____ or other _____ of a child, and in cases, provided by the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, by authority body, carrying out the functions of _____ or _____, a prosecutor and a _____, as well as _____ and other state bodies within their competence.

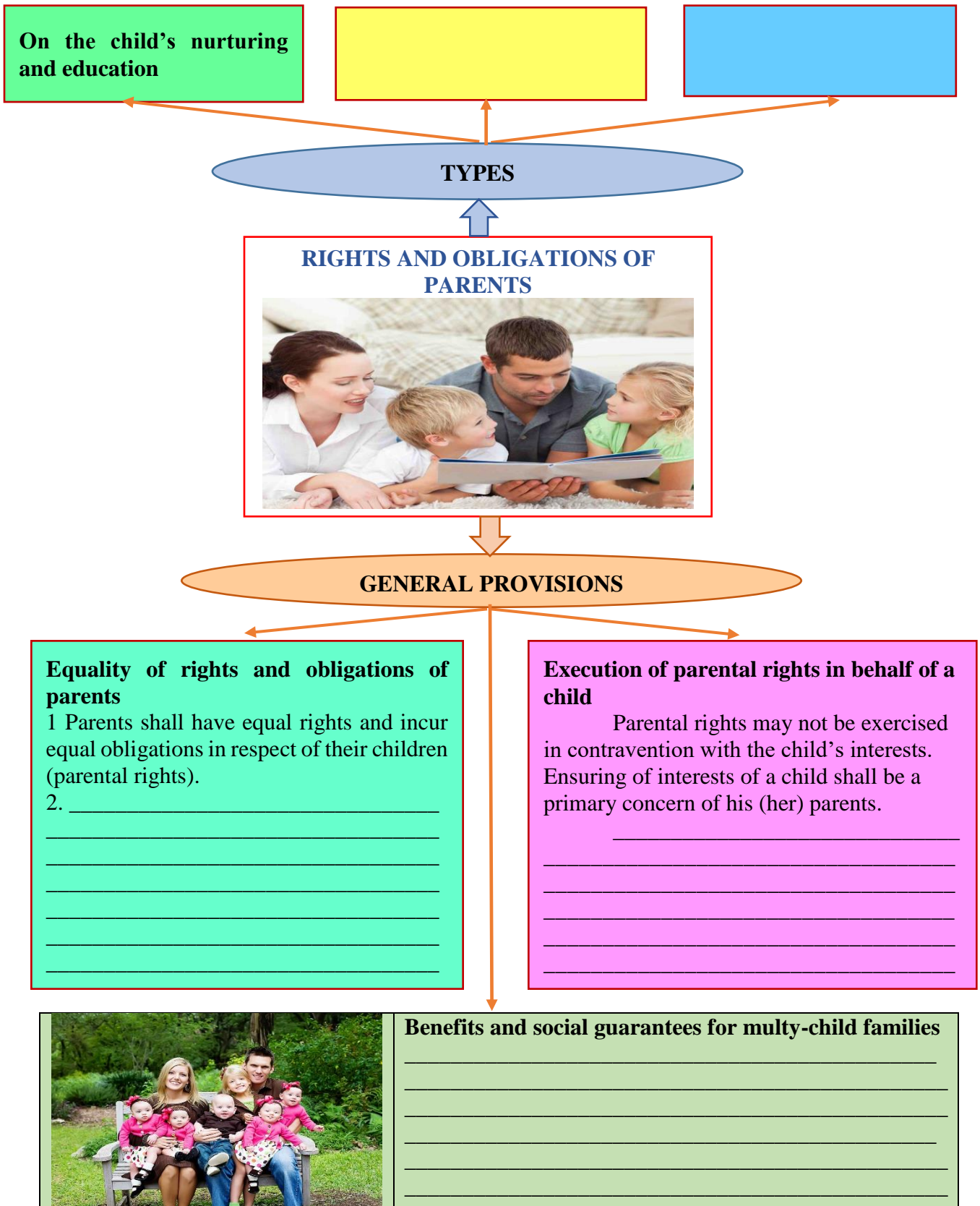
A minor, recognized fully capable in his (her) own behalf shall have the right to _____ his (her) own rights and obligations, including the right to _____, in accordance with the Laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan until attainment of the _____.

2. A child shall have the right to be protected from _____ by parents or other legal representatives.

In case of _____ of the rights and _____ of a child, including the cases of non-compliance or improper performance of obligations on _____ of a child, _____ and _____ by the parents or other legal representatives, or in the abuse of _____ (trustee, tutorial) rights, a child shall have the right to _____ for _____ of his (her) own rights to a body, carrying out the functions of trusteeship or guardianship on his (her) own behalf, and after attainment of the age of _____ - to the court [9].



10 Read Articles 68, 70, 71, 71-1, 72, 74 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements.



11 Read Article 69 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and complete the sentences


Rights of minor parents

- 1. Minor parents shall have the right to joint _____
_____.
- 2. In case of birth of a child and in the course of establishment of motherhood and (or) paternity, the minor unmarried parents shall have the right to _____
_____.
Until the attainment of the age of sixteen years by minor parents, a body, carrying out the _____
_____.
The controversions emerged between the child's trustee and minor parents shall be _____
_____.
- 3. Minor parents shall have the right to admit and litigate their paternity and motherhood on a common basis, as well as have the right to _____


_____.



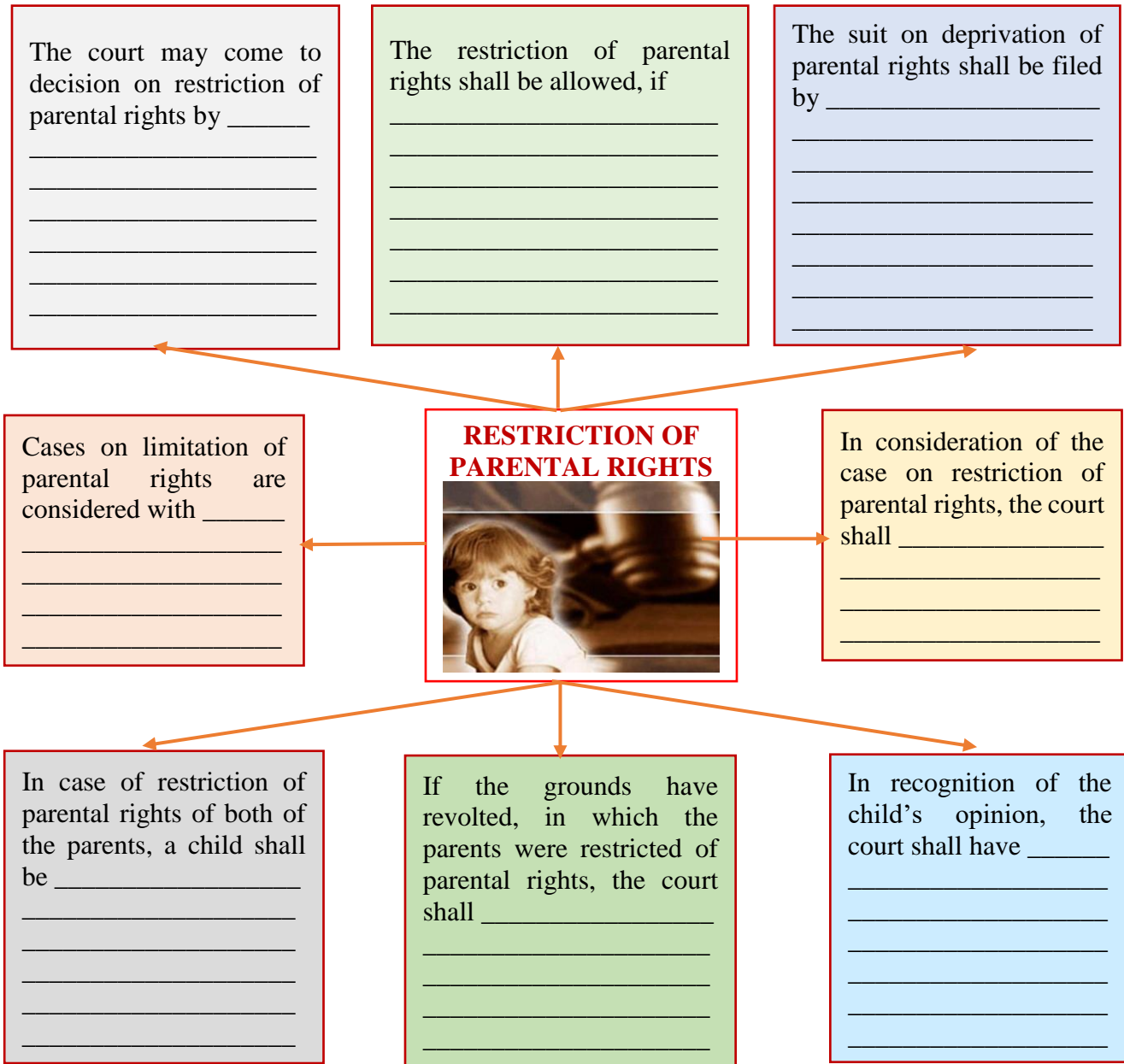
12 Read Article 73 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and decide whether these statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

	1 A parent living separate from a child shall have the right to communicate with a child, to participate in his (her) nurturing, to solve the issues concerning the child's education and other important issues for a child.	True
	2 A parent who shares residence with his (her) child shall preclude the communication of a child with the other parent, if such communication shall not injure the physical or mental health of a child and his (her) moral development.	
	3 Residence and legal address of a child when the parents live apart are established by agreement of the parents.	
	4 Parents have the right to conclude in writing an agreement on the procedure for the exercise of parental rights by a parent living apart from the child.	
	5 In the failure to execute the court decision on the order of exercise of parental rights, a liable parent shall not incur liability, provided by the Laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	
	6 In case of malicious failure to execute the court decision, the court, upon request of a parent, living separate from a child, may decide to transfer a child to him (her), based on the child's interests but without the recognition of the child's opinion.	
	7 A parent, living separate from a child shall have the right to receive information of his (her) child from educational institutes, healthcare and other organizations.	

13 Read Articles 75-77 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and make a table.

DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS		
 GROUNDS FOR DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS	 ORDER OF DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS	 CONSEQUENCES OF THE DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS
	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
	4	4
	5	5
		6
		7

14 Read Articles 79-81 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements.



Note:




Restriction and deprivation of parental rights shall not release parents from obligations on financial support of a child.



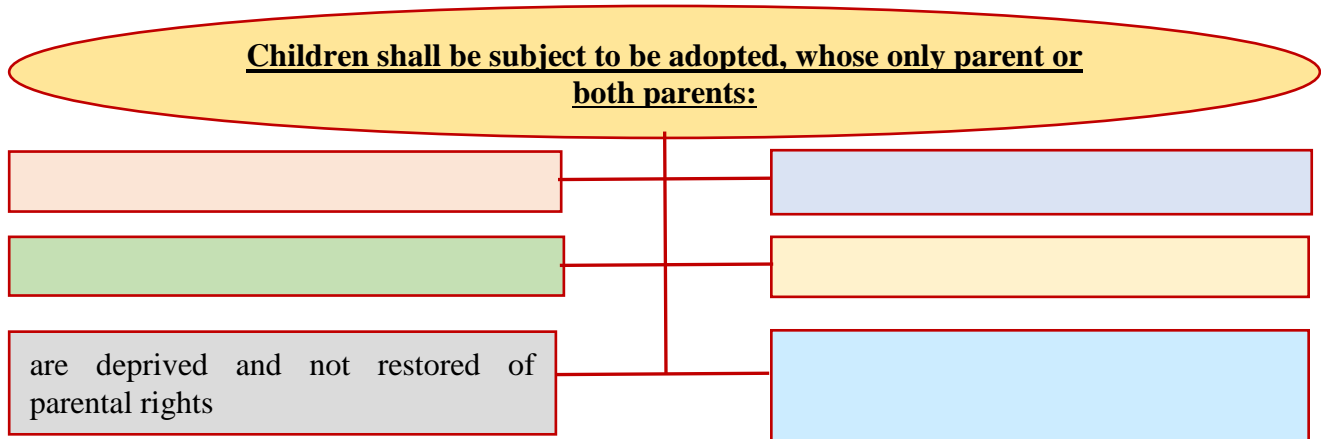
2.5 Forms and procedure for placing children-orphans and children left without a custody of parents in family

1 Read Article 84 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements.

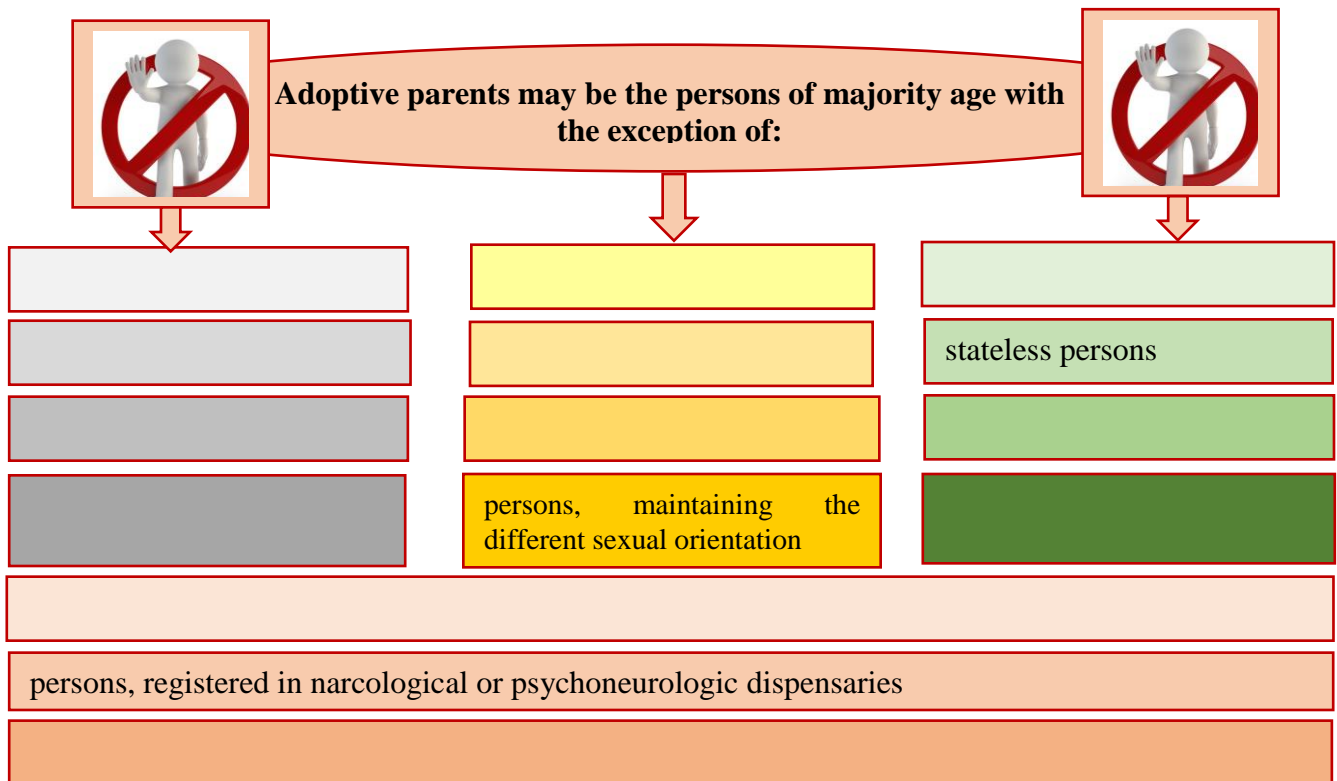


Adoption shall be allowed only in respect of minors, whose birth is registered in the manner, prescribed by the Family Code, and only in their interests in recognition of possibility of ensuring full physical, mental, intellectual and moral development.

By this, the age, maturity degree and agreement of a child shall be recognized for adoption.



2 Read Article 91 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements.

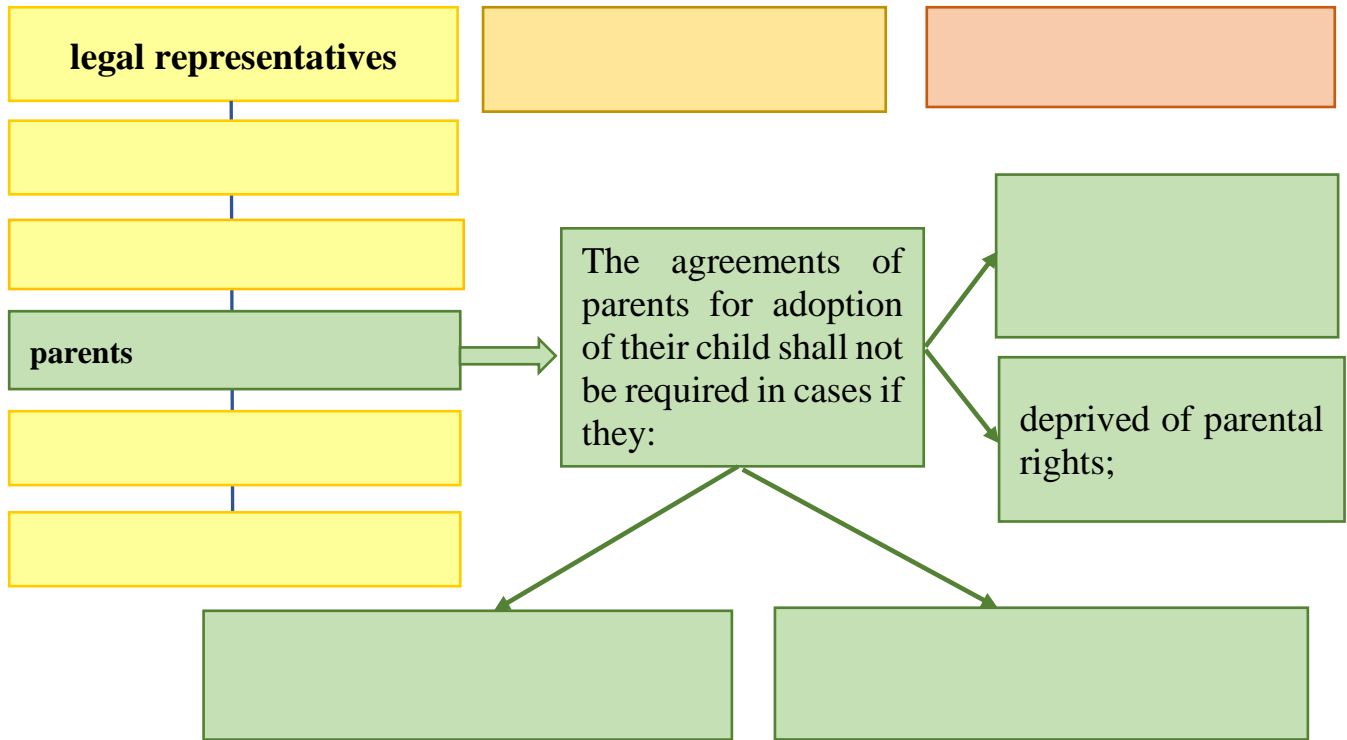


2 Read Articles 79-81 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and make a table.

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF PERSONS, WILLING TO ADOPT CHILDREN	RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF AN ADOPTIVE PARENT

4 Read Articles 93-96 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements.

AGREEMENT FOR ADOPTION OF A CHILD



	<p style="text-align: center;">In recognition of the child's interests, the court shall have the right to decide on his (her) adoption, without the agreement of mentioned persons</p>
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5 Read Articles 87, 90, 92, 98 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements.



PROCEDURE FOR ADOPTION OF A CHILD



General characteristic

Adoption of several children

Age difference between an adopter and an adoptee

Difference in age between the adopter and the adopted child must be not less than sixteen years. For reasons recognized by the court as valid, the age difference can be reduced.

During adoption of a child by a stepfather (stepmother), these age difference shall not be required.

Change of the date and place of birth of an adopted child



6 Read Article 100 of the Law of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box.



Adoption; consequences; child;
equated; court decision; record;
blood; natural; relations; preserved; father;
responsibility; parent; relations;

Legal consequences of adoption of a child

1. An adopted child and his (her) posterity in respect of adoptive parents and their relatives, and adoptive parents and their relatives in respect of the adopted child and his (her) posterity shall be _____ in personal non-property and property rights and obligations to relatives by_____.

2. An adopted child shall forfeit personal non-property and property rights and shall be released from his (her) obligations in respect of his (her) _____ parents.

3. During _____ of a child by one person, the personal non-property and property rights and obligations may be _____ at the wish of the mother, if an adoptive parent is a man, or at the wish of the _____, if an adoptive parent is a woman.

4. _____ for the safety of property, being in the ownership of an adopted _____, shall rest on adoptive parent. In case of abdication of adoption, the obligation on return of this property also shall be imposed on the adoptive_____.

5. Preservation of _____ between an adopted child and one of parents or relatives of a decedent parent shall be specified in the _____ _____ on adoption of a child.

6. Legal _____ of adoption of a child, provided by paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be applied independently from _____ of adoptive parents, in capacity of parents in register of births of this child.

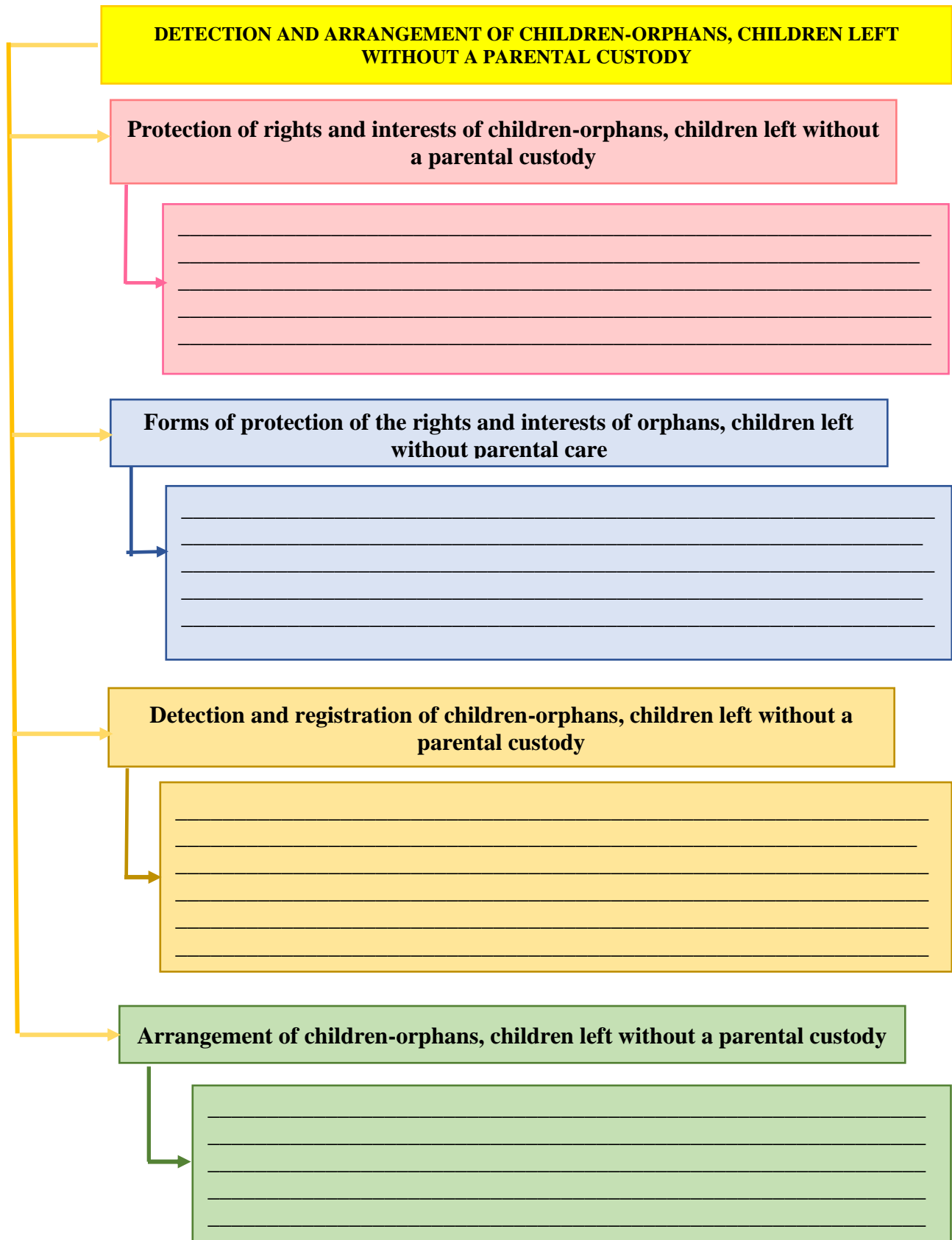


7 Read Articles 103-110 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and make a table.

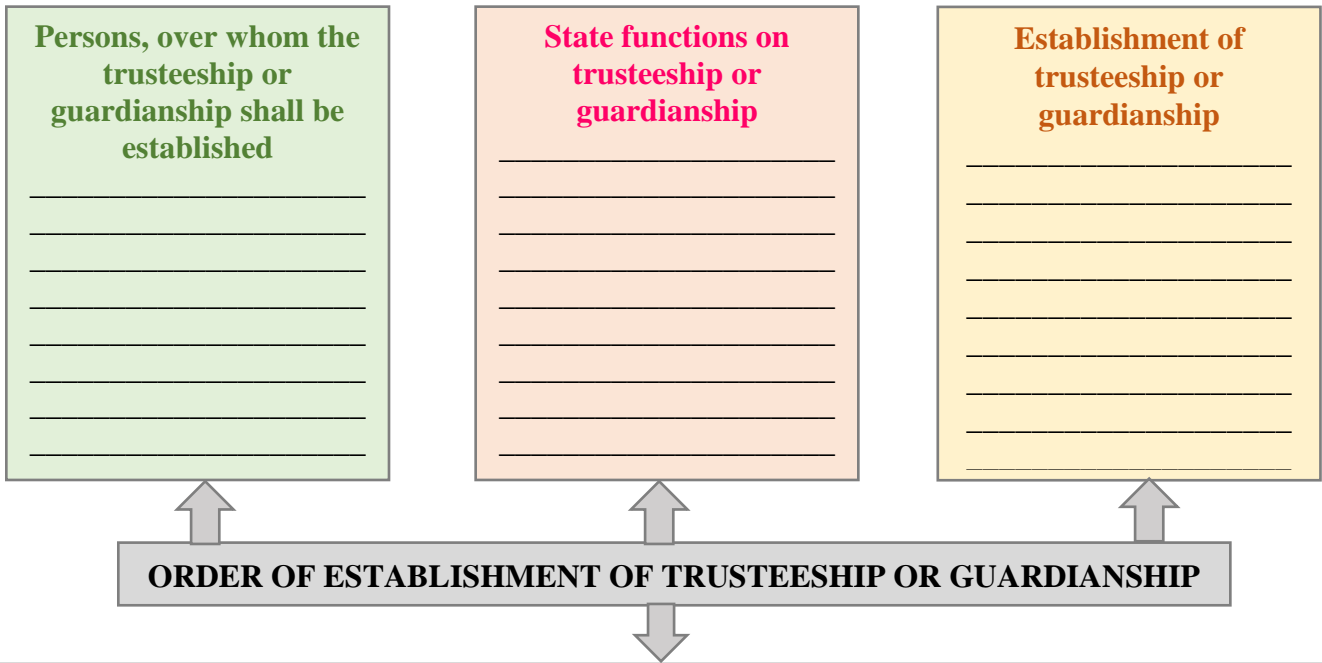
CRITERIA	RECOGNITION OF ADOPTION AS INVALID	CANCELLATION OF ADOPTION OF A CHILD
GROUNDS		
PROCEDURE		
PLAINTIFFS		
CONSEQUENCES		



8 Read Chapter 15 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements



9 Read Chapter 16 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements



Trustees of guardians may be only the persons of majority age with the exception of:

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____



5 _____

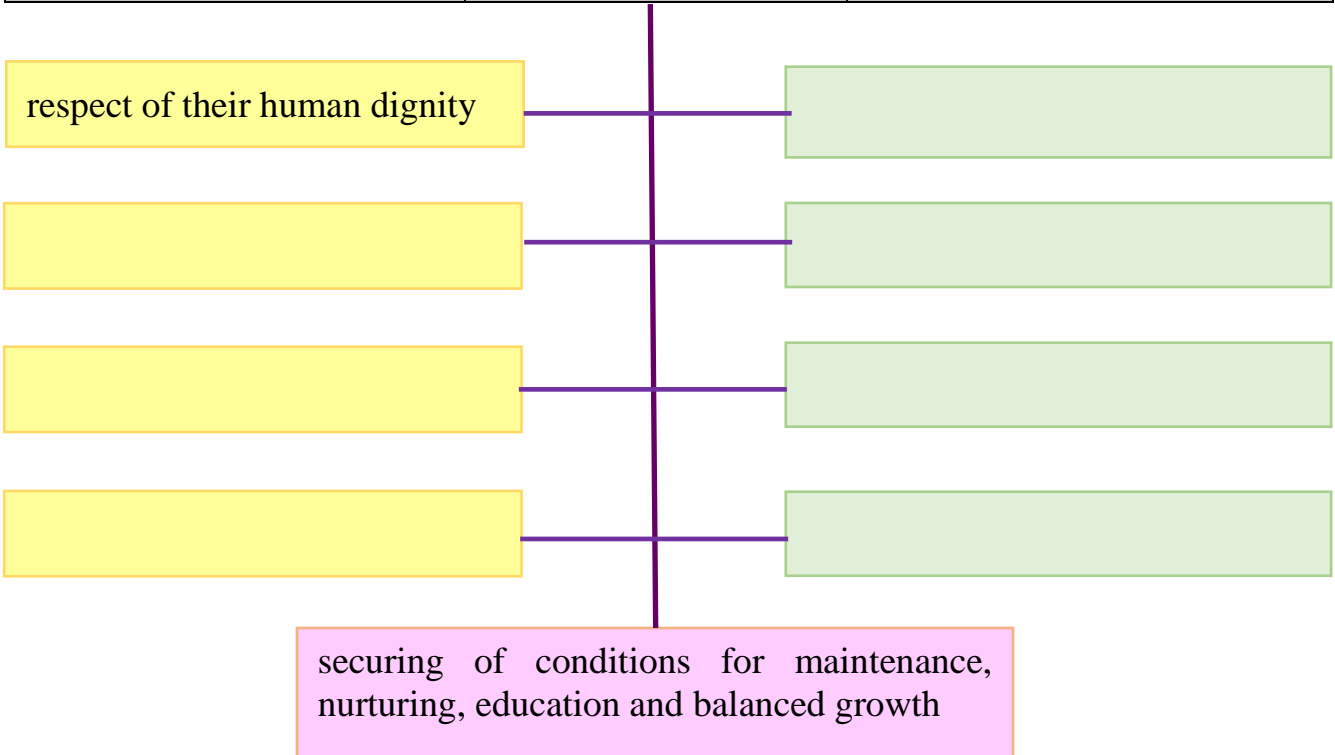


10 Read Article 128 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and make a table.

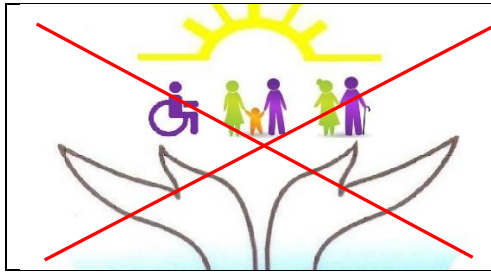
RIGHTS OF A TRUSTEE OR A GUARDIAN OF A CHILD	OBLIGATIONS OF A TRUSTEE OR A GUARDIAN OF A CHILD

11 Read Article 123 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements

	RIGHTS OF PERSONS, BEING UNDER THE TRUSTEESHIP OR GUARDIANSHIP	
--	---	---



12 Read Article 129 of the Law of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box.



**Improper; instigation; guardianship;
dismiss; abandonment; parents; previously;
inconsistent; justifiable; adoptive; released;
efforts prohibited; lucrative; ward.**

Dismissal and removal of trustees or guardians from performance of their obligations

A body, carrying out the functions of trusteeship or _____ shall release a trustee or a guardian from performance of his (her) obligations, in case of return of a minor ward to his (her) _____ or his (her) _____ parents.

In the placement of a _____ to the relevant educational, healthcare, medical and social and other specific organizations, a body, carrying out the functions of trusteeship or guardianship shall release the _____ appointed trustee or guardian from performance of his (her) obligations, if this is not _____ with the interests of the ward.

In existence of _____ reasons (illness, change of property status, misunderstanding between a ward and others) a trustee or a guardian shall be _____ from performance of his (her) obligations upon his (her) request or at the _____ of a body, carrying out the functions of trusteeship or guardianship.

_____ execution of obligations by a trustee or a guardian shall be _____, including use of the trusteeship or guardianship for _____ purposes or _____ of a ward without care and necessary aid.

In cases, provided by the first part of this paragraph, a body, carrying out the functions of trusteeship or guardianship shall be obliged to _____ a trustee or a guardian from performance of these obligations and use reasonable _____.



Termination of trusteeship or guardianship

1 The trusteeship or guardianship over adult persons shall be terminated in cases of rendering of decision by the court on recognition of a ward as capable or cancellation of his (her) legal capacity upon application of a trustee or a guardian, or a body, carrying out the functions of trusteeship or guardianship.

2 The trusteeship over a minor ward shall be terminated upon attainment of the age of fourteen years by him (her), and a person, performing the obligations of a trustee shall become a guardian of the minor without a supplementary decision.

3 The guardianship over minors shall be terminated, upon attainment of the age of eighteen years by a ward, as well as in his (her) entering into marriage (matrimony) without a special permission.

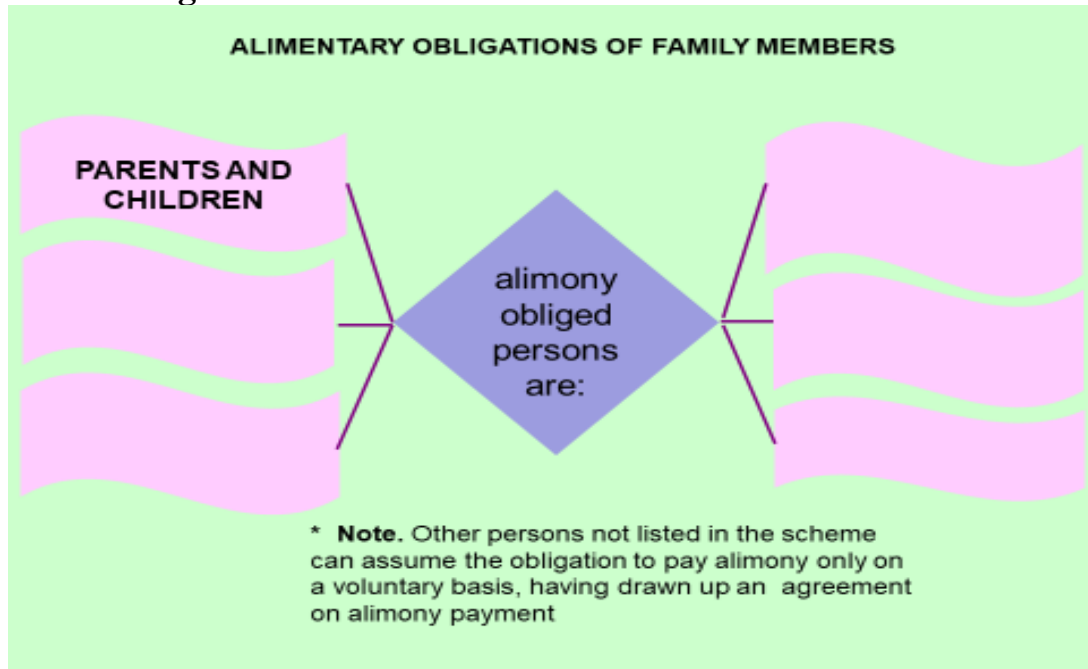
13 Read Chapters 17-1, 18, 18-1 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and make a table.

CRITERIA	FOSTER FAMILY	FOSTER CARE	GUEST FAMILY
Concept			
Ground (general characteristic of agreement)			
Person who took up a child			
A child (children), transferred into foster care, foster family or guest family			

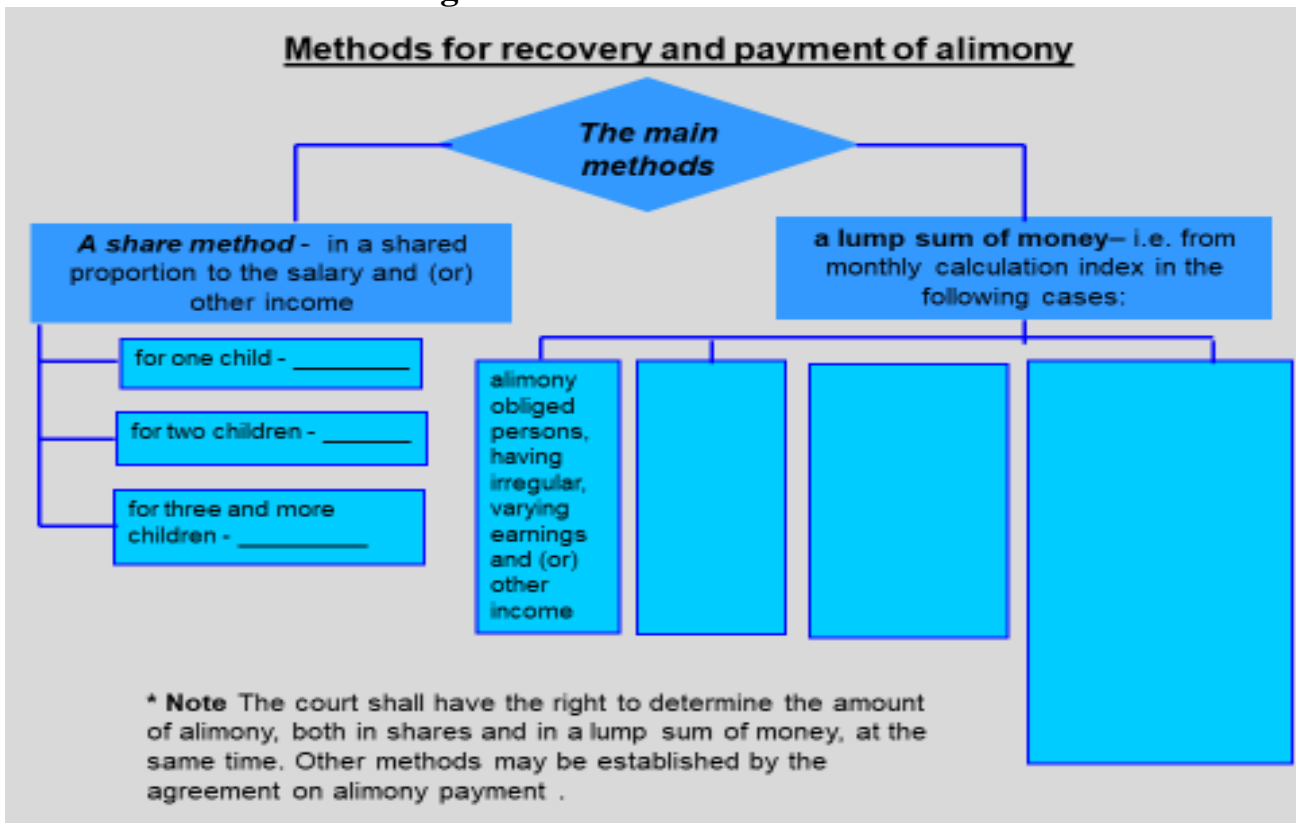


2.6 Alimentary relationships of family members

1 Read Section 5 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements



2 Read Articles 139-141 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements



3 Read Article 144 of the Law of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and complete the sentences with missing words.

Participation of parents in additional expenses on maintenance of children



1. In the absence of _____ on alimony payment and in existence of exceptional circumstances (_____, injuries of _____ or disabled _____ children, being in need of care, necessity of payment for their _____ and other circumstances) each of parents may be involved by the court to participate in _____ additional _____, induced by these circumstances.

2. If the _____ of parents' participation in incurring additional expenses and _____ of these expenses is not determined by _____ agreement, they shall be determined by the court, based on _____ and _____ status of parents, other children and _____ interests of parties in a _____ to the MCI, at the moment of alimony payments which shall be subject to be paid every _____.

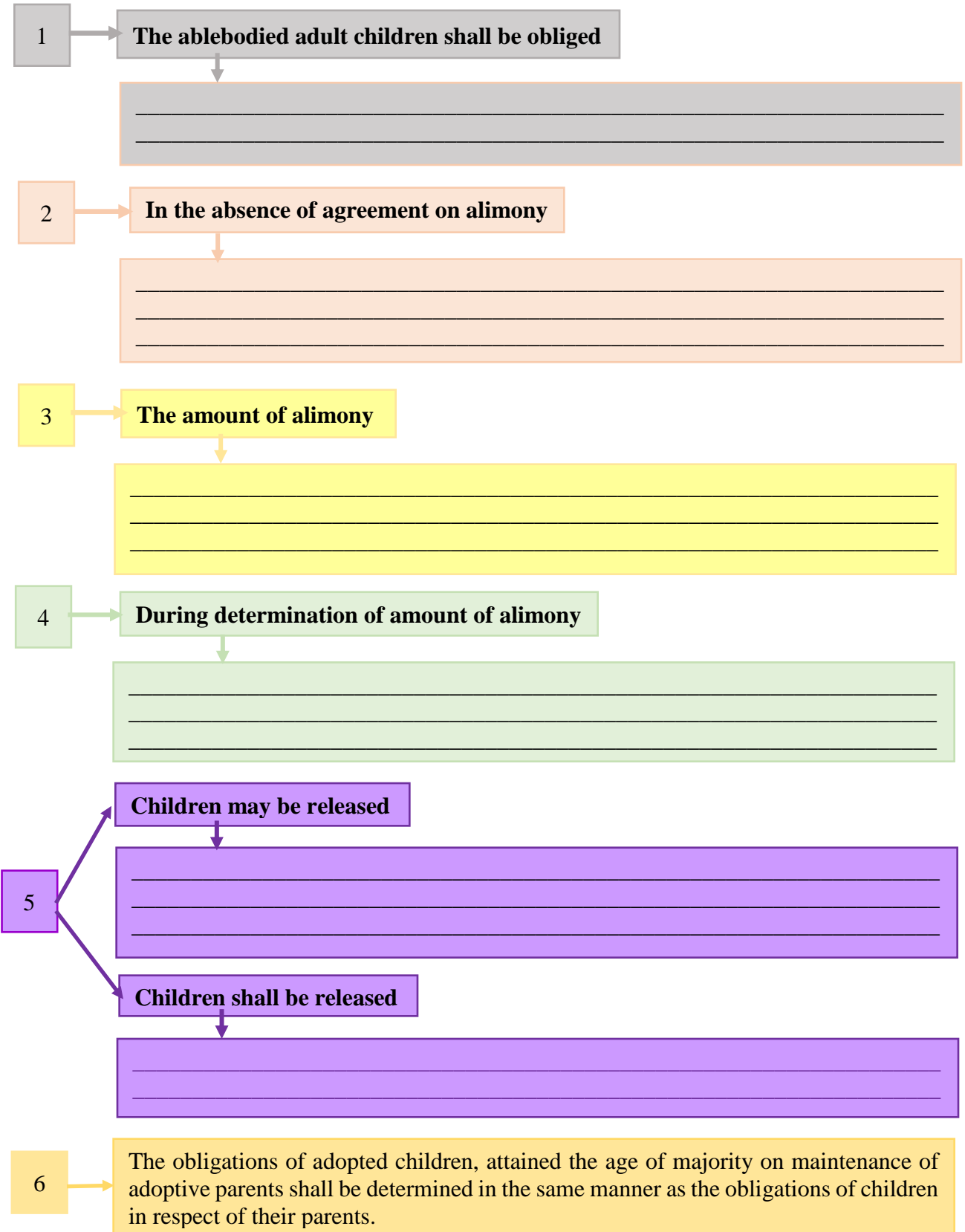
3. The court shall have the right to _____ parents to take participation both in the _____ incurred additional expenses, and in additional expenses which shall _____ on maintenance of children in the _____.

Alimony shall be recovered for children left without a parental custody, in accordance with Articles 138-141 of the Family Code and shall be paid to a trustee or a guardian of children or their foster parents.

The sums of alimony payments for children, transferred under the trusteeship or guardianship, foster care, shall be put on deposit accounts of these children, opened in the second-tier banks.



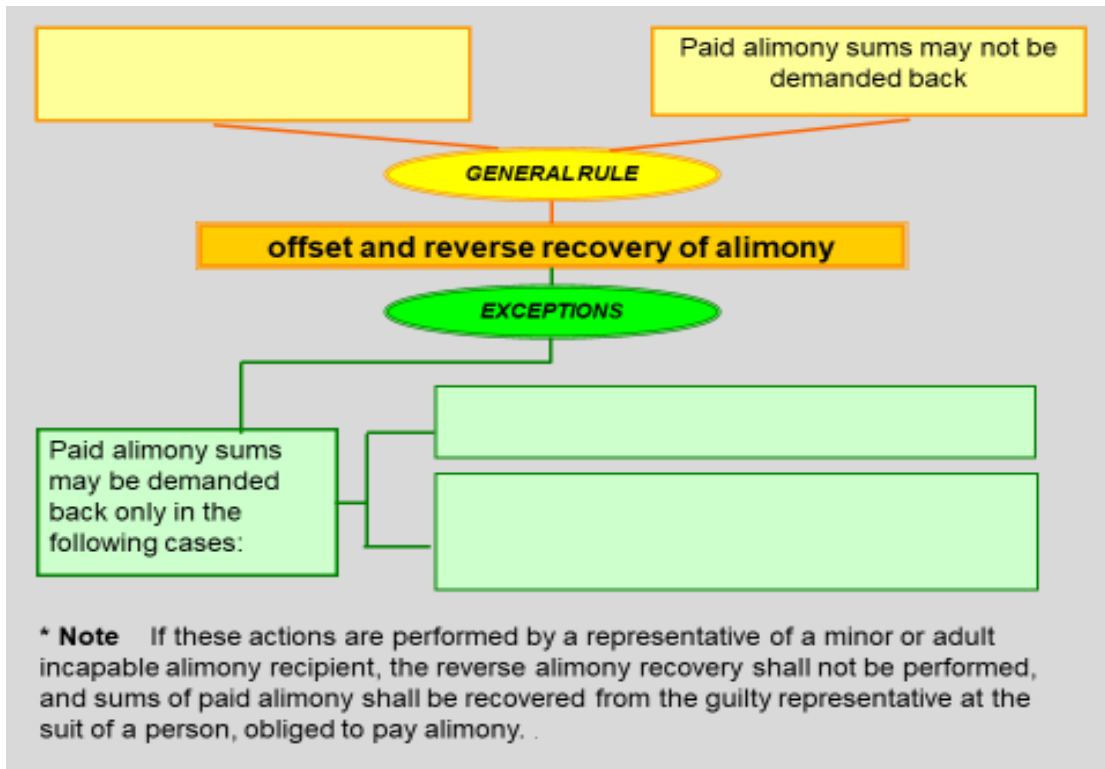
4 Read Article 145 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements




5 Read Chapter 20, 21 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and make a table.

		ALIMENTARY OBLIGATIONS OF SPOUSES, FORMER SPOUSES AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS
1	Alimentary obligations of spouses and former spouses	
2	Alimentary obligations of blood brothers and sisters	
3	Alimentary obligations of a grandfather and a grandmother	
5	Alimentary obligations of grandchildren	
6	Alimentary obligations of foster children	
7	Alimentary obligations of stepsons and stepdaughters	


6 Read Article 172 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements



7 Read Chapter of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and decide whether these statements are true or false. If the statement is false, correct it.

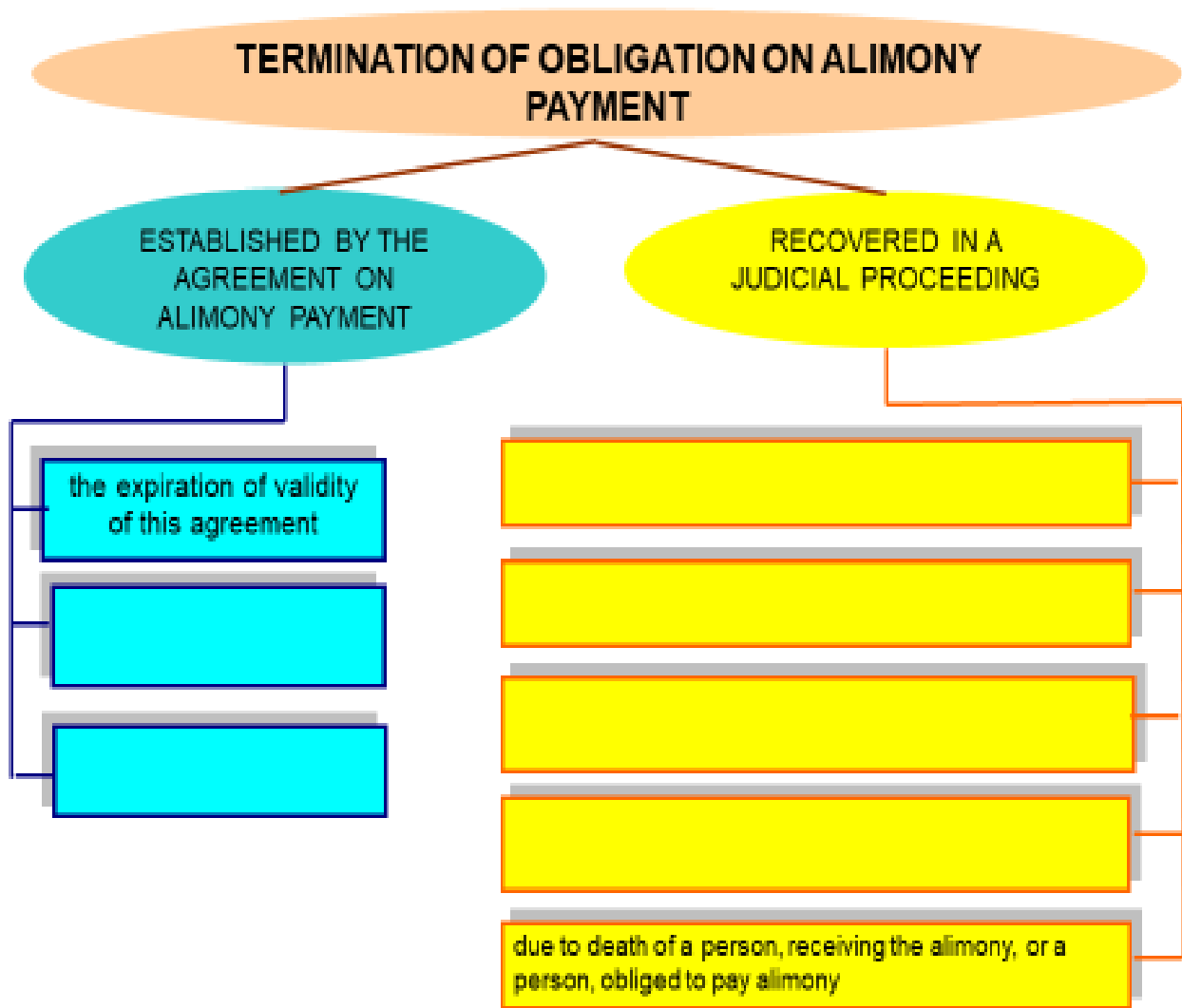
	<p>1 A person, having the right to receive alimony shall have the right to go to the court with the application on alimony recovery irrespective of the term, expired from the moment of creation of a right on alimony, if the alimony was not previously paid under agreement on alimony payment</p>	<p>True</p>
	<p>2 Alimony shall be adjudged from the date of reference to the court.</p>	
	<p>3 Alimony recovery for the previous period shall be performed within one year period, preceding submission of an administrative case, or notarized agreement on alimony payment for recovery on the basis of the agreement on alimony payment or on the basis of administrative cases.</p>	
	<p>4 In creation of the debt due to the fault of a person, obliged to pay the alimony under agreement on alimony payment and (or) a person, obliged to pay the alimony by the court decision, the guilty person shall pay a penalty in amount of tenth percent from the sum of unpaid alimony for each day of delay to alimony recipient.</p>	
	<p>5 Alimony indexation, recovered by the court decision in a lump sum of money shall be performed by the administration of organization at the place of alimony deduction proportionally to the rate of MCI.</p>	

8 Read Chapter 22. “Agreement on alimony payment” of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and make a table.

		AGREEMENT ON ALIMONY PAYMENT
1	Concept	
2	Form	
3	Amount of alimony	
5	Methods and procedure for alimony payment	
6	Persons liable to pay alimony and persons entitled to claim it	



9 Read Article 176 of the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and add the scheme with missing elements



Test

1. In the line for your answer, write a concept that corresponds to the following definition “a union with equal rights between a man and a woman, concluded with free and full agreement of parties, in the manner, established by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the purpose of creating a family, creating property and personal non-property rights and obligations between the spouses.”

marriage / matrimony

2. Choose one correct answer. Traditionally, the conditions for marriage are divided into:

- A) compulsory and optional
- B) personal and common
- C) basic and additional
- D) positive and negative

3. Choose one correct answer. In existence of justifiable reasons, at the place of state registration of conclusion of marriage, registering bodies may reduce marriage (matrimonial) age for a term of not less than:

- A) 2 years
- B) 1 year
- C) 3 years
- D) 6 months

4. Establish a correspondence between the circumstances and the type of conditions for entering into marriage:

1) Attainment of marriage age	A) negative condition
2) Intending spouses are persons of the same sex	B) negative condition
3) Free and complete agreement of intending spouses	C) positive condition
4) One of the intending spouses is already in another registered marriage	D) positive condition

5. Is the statement true or false “Medical checkup of persons entering into marriage is compulsory (mandatory) and carried out by public health organizations”?

True	False
------	-------

6. In the line for your answer, write a concept that corresponds to the following definition "a legal process of marriage by the competent state bodies in the manner prescribed by the family and marriage legislation of R.K., which has a constitutive significance".

registration of a marriage

7. Find the mistake. The bodies registering marriage are:

- A) court
- B) registering bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- C) diplomatic representation, consular institution of a foreign state, of which a person willing to enter into marriage is a citizen

8. Is the statement true or false "As a general rule, conclusion of marriage shall be performed upon expiry of a two months from the date of submission of the application to a registering body by intending spouses."?

True	False
------	-------

9. Choose one correct answer. According to the family and marriage legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, there are two procedures for registering a marriage:

- A) religious and civil
- B) normal and ceremonial
- C) basic and additional
- D) mandatory and voluntary

10. Find the mistake. According to the family and marriage legislation grounds for termination of marriage are:

- A) recognition of one the spouses as incapable
- B) death of one of the spouses
- C) declaration of one the spouses as decedent
- D) dissolution of marriage

11. Is the statement true or false "Dissolution of marriage (marriage) is impossible without the consent of the wife during her pregnancy and within a year after the birth of her child."?

True	False
------	-------

12. In the line for your answer, write a name of the document confirming the termination of the marriage due to the declaration of one the spouses as decedent

certificate of death

13. In the line for your answer, write the term which is often used as a synonym for dissolution of marriage.

divorce

14. Establish the correspondence between the circumstances and the state bodies authorized to dissolve the marriage under this circumstance

1 registering bodies	A) existence of common minors
2 registering bodies	B) existence of property and other claims of spouses against each other
3 court	C) recognition one of the spouses incapable
4 court	D) recognition one of the spouses partially capable

15. Choose one correct answer. The period for reconciliation of spouses in case of divorce in court may not exceed:

- A) 3 months
- B) 1 month
- C) 8 months
- D) 6 months

16. Is the statement true or false “Dissolution of marriage in the registering bodies is possible only upon the application of both spouses.”?

True	False
------	-------

17. Establish correspondence between the circumstances and the grounds for the termination of the marriage or the grounds for recognizing the marriage as invalid:

1 Conclusion of sham marriage	A) the grounds for the termination of the marriage
2 Conclusion of the forced marriage	B) the grounds for recognizing the marriage as invalid
3 Death of one of the spouses	C) the grounds for the termination of the marriage
4 Declaration of one the spouses as decedent	D) the grounds for recognizing the marriage as invalid

18. In the line for your answer, write a concept that corresponds to the following definition "A marriage (matrimony) contracted in the manner, established by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, without intention of spouses or one of them to create a family "

sham marriage

19. Choose one or more correct answers. Marriage may not be recognized invalid after its dissolution, with the exception:

- A) one of the spouses is in the other undissolved marriage at the moment of the state registration of marriage
- B) marriage, concluded with a person, not attained marriage (matrimonial) age
- C) conclusion of sham marriage
- D) existence of close relationships between spouses

20. Is the statement true or false " Recognition of marriage as invalid means that from a legal point of view it is considered never to exist and, accordingly, does not give rise to rights and obligations arising from marriage for persons who have entered into it.

True	False
------	-------

21. Choose one correct answer. Property rights and obligations of spouses arise from:

- A) material benefits
- B) non- material benefits
- C) both material and non- material values

22. Find the mistake. Types of property rights and obligations of spouses:

- A) Rights and obligations on the common joint property of spouses
- B) Rights and obligations on the child's nurturing and education
- C) Rights and obligations on the property of each of spouses
- D) Rights and obligations of spouses on mutual maintenance

23. Choose one correct answer. Chapter 7 of the Family Code of RK establishes two regimes for property of spouses:

- A) marriage and contractual
- B) joint and shared
- C) legal and treaty
- D) joint and personal

24. Establish the correspondence between the type of property of spouses and the procedure for disposing of this property

1 Common joint property of spouses	A) the property is disposed by the spouse who is the owner, at his discretion
2 Property of each of spouses	B) disposition shall be carried out by the mutual agreement of spouses

25. Choose one correct answer. Common joint property of spouses includes:

- A) treasures and other luxury goods
- B) a property, belonged to each of spouses before marriage
- C) items of private use, even though acquired at the common expense of spouses during marriage
- D) a property, received by spouses in the period of marriage (matrimony) as a gift, under procedure of inheritance or other honorary transactions

26. Is the statement true or false “Property of each of spouses shall be recognized as their common ownership, if it is established that during the marriage, investments were incurred on account of common property of spouses or property of the other spouse or work of each of them, that greatly increased the cost of this property”?

True	False
------	-------

27. Establish the correspondence between a specific category of property and the type of property of the spouses:

1 property of each of spouses	A) items of private use, even though acquired at the common expense of spouses during marriage
2 common joint property of spouses	B) treasures and other luxury goods
3 common joint property of spouses	C) property, gained by each of spouses due to factual termination of marriage
4 property of each of spouses	D) a property, gained by spouses during marriage

28. Find the mistake. The property, gained by spouses during marriage shall contain amounts of incomes of each of the spouses:

- A) amounts, paid in compensation of damage due to disablement, as a consequence of maim or injury to health
- B) from entrepreneurial and intellectual activity,

- C) amounts of incomes from the common property of the spouses and separate property of each of the spouses,
- D) received employment pensions, benefits, pension savings, as well as other money payments that don't have a special designation.

29. Find the mistake. The right to common property shall also belong to a spouse that:

- A) was engaged in household management
- B) was engaged in childcare
- C) was for other legitimate reasons didn't have independent income during the marriage
- D) was fond of gambling

30. Is the statement true or false "The norms governing the marriage contract are for the first time included in the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan on marriage (matrimony) and the family"?

True	False
------	-------

31. In the line for your answer, write a concept that corresponds to the following definition "the agreement of persons, entering into marriage (matrimony) or agreement of spouses, establishing property rights and obligations of spouses in marriage (matrimony) and (or) in case of its dissolution"

marriage contract

32. Is the statement true or false "The marriage contract is intended to establish an alternative regime to the legal regime of spouses."?

True	False
------	-------

33. Find the mistake. Signs of a marriage contract

- A) contract regulates only property relations of spouses
- B) contract is concluded by persons, entering into marriage or spouses
- C) contract regulates personal non-property rights of spouses
- D) contract establishes property rights and obligations both for the period of marriage and in case of its dissolution

34. Is the statement true or false "The marriage contract shall be concluded in oral form"?

True	False
------	-------

35. Choose one correct answer. Debts of the spouses are divided into:

- A) personal and common
- B) compulsory and optional
- C) positive and negative
- D) basic and additional

36. Is the statement true or false "The obligations of spouses often called "debts"?"

True	False
------	-------

37. Establish the correspondence between the type of debt and the obligation that generates it

1 personal debt	A) arising from damage, caused by the spouses' children
2 common debt	B) arising from the injury of the spouse to other persons
3 personal debt	C) if the common property of spouses was acquired or increased at the expense of one of spouses by criminal way
4 common debt	D) arising before marriage

38. Choose one or more correct answers. Common property of spouses may be divided between the spouses

- A) under their agreement
- B) in the mediation
- C) in judicial procedure
- D) only in judicial procedure

39. Is the statement true or false "The agreement of partition of common property of spouses shall be notarized?"

True	False
------	-------

40. Is the statement true or false "The limitation of action, lasting for a period of 1 year from the moment of dissolution of marriage"?"

True	False
------	-------

41. In case of birth of a child by a surrogate mother the basis for registration shall be:

- A) a medical birth certificate of a child
- B) a surrogacy contract
- C) a court decision on the establishment of motherhood
- D) certificate on conclusion of the parent’s marriage - customers under surrogacy contract

42. Is the statement true or false “The basis of legal relations between parents and children is the origin of the child from a specific mother and father, certified in accordance with the procedure established by law.”

True	False
------	-------

43. Establish a correspondence between the situation and the method of establishing paternity

1 The child is born within marriage	A) establishment of the fact of acknowledgement of paternity in a judicial proceeding
2 The child is born out of wedlock and the alleged father wishes to establish a legal link between him and the child, and the child's mother does not object to this	B) the presumption of paternity
3 Child born out of wedlock and alleged father evades paternity	C) establishment of paternity in a judicial proceeding
4 The child was born out of wedlock and the alleged father died	D) voluntary acknowledgment of paternity

44. Choose one correct answer. Minor parents shall have the right to demand establishment of paternity in respect of their children in a judicial proceeding upon their attainment of the age of:

- A) 14 years
- B) 15 years
- C) 16 years
- D) 17 years

45. Is the statement true or false "A child, upon reaching the age of majority, has the right to be a plaintiff on a claim to establish paternity in relation to him"?

True	False
------	-------

46. Choose one or more correct answers. The following circumstances to be necessary conditions_for establishing paternity in a judicial proceeding are:

- A) the parents are not married together;
- B) parents are in a registered marriage with each other,
- C) the absence of parent’s joint application or application of the father of a child on acknowledgment of paternity;
- D) the presence of a joint statement of the parents or the father of the child in registering bodies for the acknowledgment of his paternity

47. Choose one correct answer. According to the Code on Marriage (Matrimony) and Family of the Republic of Kazakhstan, registration of the birth of a child is carried out:

- A) in the registration body only at the place of birth of the child
- B) in the registration body only at the place of residence of the parents
- C) in any registering body on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

48. Is the statement true or false “In case of state registration of two or more children, an application shall be submitted for each separately.”?

True	False
------	-------

49. In the line for the answer, write in numbers “The state registration of birth of a child, conceived during the marriage and born after father’s death or dissolution of marriage or its recognition as invalid, shall be performed on common basis, if from the date of father’s death or dissolution of marriage (matrimony) or its recognition as invalid _____ days passed.”

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50. Establish a correspondence between the circumstances and the deadlines for filing an application for birth registration of children:

1 General rules	A) not later than seven days of detection, denial or abandonment
2 A child, born dead	B) not later than 3 working days from the date of his birth
3 A found, neglected (abandoned) child	C) not later than 1 working day from the moment of delivery

51. In the line for the answer, write the name of the document issued in the event of the death of a child in the first week of life based on the birth and death statements.

certificate of death

52. Is the statement true or false " Upon attainment of the age of majority by a child, the state registration of birth shall be performed upon his (her) written application."?

True	False
------	-------

53. Choose one correct answer. The place of birth of a child born on expeditions and in remote areas, as well as while the mother is on a sea, river, aircraft or train is:

- A) the nearest settlement to the place of birth of the child
- B) place of registration of ships and aircraft
- C) the administrative-territorial unit where the state registration of the child's birth is made
- D) place as directed by parents

54. Is the statement true or false "Registration of the birth of a child can be carried out only in ceremonial surroundings "?

True	False
------	-------

55. Establish a correspondence between the following information and the source to which they are entered:

1 Birth certificate	A) Information of a document, confirming the fact of birth of a child
2 Register of births	B) Number of born children (one, twins or more children)
3 Birth certificate	C) Place of state registration
4 Register of births	D) Date of issuance of birth certificate

56. Is the statement true or false «The parents' register in the register of birth may be contested out of court»?

True	False
------	-------

57. Find the mistake. The following persons are entitled to contest paternity (maternity):

- A) prosecutor
- B) trustee or guardian of a child
- C) person who are actually the father or mother of a child

D) child himself (herself) upon his (her) reaching the majority age

58. Choose one correct answer The limitation period for contestation of paternity (maternity)

A) is 3 years

B) is 1 year

C) is not established by the family and marriage legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

59. Is the statement true or false « In cases for contestation of paternity (maternity), where the subject of the relationship is a minor, the approval by the court of an amicable agreement, an agreement on the settlement of a dispute through mediation, an agreement on the settlement of a dispute through a participatory procedure is acceptable»?

True	False
------	-------

60. Establish a correspondence between the situation and the admissibility or inadmissibility of contestation of paternity (maternity)

1 if this person knew, that actually he is not the father of a child, at the moment of register	A) contestation is inadmissibility
2 if this person knew, that actually he is not the father of a child, at the moment of register, but he expressed his consent to this under the influence of threats or violence	B) contestation is admissibility
3 persons, who does not gave the written agreement to application of assisted reproductive technologies in the manner, prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan	C) contestation is admissibility
4 persons, who gave the agreement to implantation of embryo to another woman, as well as a surrogate mother, citing on these circumstances	D) contestation is inadmissibility

61. In the line for your answer, write a concept that corresponds to the following definition "a financial or material allowance, which is obliged to be provided by one person to other person, having the right to its receipt"

alimony

62. Find the mistake. Signs of alimony are:

- A) Alimony is only one of the sources of subsistence of the person in whose favor the alimony is paid
- B) Alimony is recovered only by a court decision
- C) Alimony has a strictly targeted purpose
- D) Alimony obligations are purely personal

63. Establish the correspondence between the grounds and the procedure of recovery of alimony

1 an agreement on alimony payment	A) mandatory procedure
2 a court decision	B) voluntary procedure

64. Find the mistake. According to the Family Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, alimony obliged persons are:

- A) trustees or guardians and wards
- B) grandfather, grandmother and grandchildren
- C) stepsons and stepdaughters
- D) foster children

65. Choose one correct answer. Methods for recovery and payment of alimony are:

- A) a share method and a subsidiary method
- B) a share method and a lump sum of money
- C) a subsidiary method and a lump sum of money
- D) a share method, a subsidiary method and a lump sum of money

66. Is the statement true or false "Agreement on alimony payment shall be concluded in a written form and shall be subject to be notarized"?

True	False
------	-------

67. Is the statement true or false " Alimony obligations of spouses can be generated both by a marriage registered in the manner prescribed by law, and by "civil marriage" (actual cohabitation)"?

True	False
------	-------

68. Establish the correspondence between the grounds and the consequence in the form of termination, restriction and release from alimentary obligations of spouses/former spouses

1 new marriage of a spouse, having the right on maintenance	A) may be released or restricted from the alimony obligation
2 disruption of circumstances	B) may be released or restricted from the alimony obligation
3 a short duration (up to five years) of marriage	C) alimony obligation shall be terminated
4 persons, who gave the agreement to implantation of embryo to another woman, as well as a surrogate mother, citing on these circumstances	D) alimony obligation shall be terminated

69. Is the statement true or false “The court may release a spouse from the obligation to maintain the other disabled spouse, being in need of care or restrict this obligation by a specified term if the incapacity of the spouse in need of assistance has resulted from the abuse of alcoholic beverages, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or as a result of committing an intentional criminal offense”?

True	False
------	-------

70. Establish the correspondence between the number of children and the amount of alimony, recovered on maintenance of minors in a judicial proceeding

1 for one child	A) one third
2 for two children	B) one fourth
3 for three and more children	C) a half of salary and (or) other income of parents

71. Is the statement true or false “Amount of alimony, established under agreement on alimony payment for minors may not be lower than the amount of alimony, which they could receive at the alimony recovering in a judicial proceeding.”?

True	False
------	-------

72. Establish the correspondence between the condition for the recovery of alimony for an adult child and the existence or absence of such a requirement in the Family Code of the RK

1 disabled adult children	A) this condition is absence in the Family Code of the RK
---------------------------	---

2 adult children, being in need of care	B) this condition is existence in the Family Code of the RK
3 parents and a child must be living together for at least 3 years	C) this condition is absence in the Family Code of the RK
4 only adult children born within the marriage	D) this condition is existence in the Family Code of the RK

73. Choose one correct answer. Each of parents may be involved by the court to participate in incurring additional expenses:

- A) yes, exceptional circumstances are not necessary
- B) yes, in existence of exceptional circumstances
- C) no, under any circumstances

74. Is the statement true or false “The order of parents’ participation in incurring additional expenses and amount of these expenses shall be determined by the court, based on financial condition and family status of parents, other children and noteworthy interests of parties.”?

- A) yes, exceptional circumstances are not necessary
- B) yes, in existence of exceptional circumstances
- C) no, under any circumstances

75. Is the statement true or false “The order of parents’ participation in incurring additional expenses and amount of these expenses shall be determined by the court, based on financial condition and family status of parents, other children and noteworthy interests of parties.”?

True	False
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76. Is the statement true or false "Alimentary obligations of children and parents are not mutual."?

True	False
------	-------

77. Establish the correspondence between the procedure for recovery of alimony and condition required for recovery of alimony

1 Mandatory procedure (on the basis of a court decision)	A) condition “disabled parents, being in need of care” are required
--	---

2 Voluntary procedure (on the basis of an agreement on alimony payment)	B) condition “disabled parents, being in need of care” are not required
---	---

78. Is the statement true or false “The court shall have the right to consider all the able to work adult children of this parent, independently from whether the request was submitted to all children, to one child or some of them.”?

True	False
------	-------

79. Choose one correct answer. Family Code of the RK provides for the possibility for children to be released from the obligations on maintenance of their disabled parents, being in need of care, if the court establishes that:

- A) parents, as spouses, were married for a short time
- B) children, who are being sued, were born out of wedlock by the plaintiff / plaintiffs
- C) the parents, previously evaded from the performance of their parental obligations

in respect of these children

80. Choose one correct answer. In creation of the debt due to the fault of a person, the guilty person shall pay a penalty in amount of:

- A) 0,1 % from the sum of unpaid alimony for each day of delay to alimony recipient
- B) 0,01 % from the sum of unpaid alimony for each day of delay to alimony recipient
- C) 1 % from the sum of unpaid alimony for each day of delay to alimony recipient
- D) 0,5 % from the sum of unpaid alimony for each day of delay to alimony recipient

Answer keys for self-check

1

marriage / matrimony

2

E) positive and negative

3

A) 2 years

4

1-C

2-D

3-A

4-B

5

False

6

registration of a marriage

7 Find the mistake. The bodies registering marriage are:

A) court

8

False

9

B) normal and ceremonial

10

A) recognition of one the spouses as incapable

11

False

10

certificate of death

11

divorce

14

1-C

2-D

3-A

4-B

15

C) 6 months

16

False

17

1-B

2-D

3-A

4-B

18

sham marriage

19

A) one of the spouses is in the other undissolved marriage at the moment of the state registration of marriage

D) existence of close relationships between spouses

20

True

21

A) material benefits

22

B) Rights and obligations on the child's nurturing and education

23

C) legal and treaty

24

1-B

2-A

25

A) treasures and other luxury goods

26

27

1-A

2-B

3-D

4-C

28

A) amounts, paid in compensation of damage due to disablement, as a consequence of maim or injury to health

29

D) was fond of gambling

30

31

32

33

C) contract regulates personal non-property rights of spouses

34

35

A) personal and common

36

37

1-B

2-A

3-D

4-C

38

A) under their agreement

B) in the mediation

C) in judicial procedure

39

40

41

A) a medical birth certificate of a child

42

43

1-B

2-D

3- C

4-A

44

A)14 years

45

46

A) the parents are not married together;

C)the absence of parent’s joint application or application of the father of a child on acknowledgment of paternity;

47

C) in any registering body on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

48

True

48

280

50

1-B

2-C

3-A

51

certificate of death

52

True

53

C)the administrative-territorial unit where the state registration of the child's birth is made

54

False

55

1-D

2-B

3-C

4-A

56

False

57

A) prosecutor

58

C) is not established by the family and marriage legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

59

False

60

1-A

2-D

3-C

4-B

61

alimony

62 Find the mistake. Signs of alimony are:

B) Alimony is recovered only by a court decision

63

1- B

2- A

64

A) trustees or guardians and wards

65

B) a share method and a lump sum of money

66

True

67

False

68

1- C

2- D

3- A

4- B

69

True

70

- 1- B
- 2- A
- 3- C

71

True

72

- 1- B
- 2- D
- 3- A
- 4- C

73

B) yes, in existence of exceptional circumstances

74

B) yes, in existence of exceptional circumstances

75

True

76

False

77

- 1-A
- 2-B

78

True

79

C) the parents, previously evaded from the performance of their parental obligations in respect of these children

80

A) 0,1 % from the sum of unpaid alimony for each day of delay to alimony recipient

Conclusion

The study of law is intellectually stimulating and challenging, and can lead to a variety of interesting careers.

Family law undoubtedly occupies a certain place in the system of law, as long as all people and citizens in everyday life face this branch of law provisions. Most of people are in the «family» status. Law undoubtedly cannot and should not regulate all aspects of family life as the family is firstly something private, not taken out on a public. Nevertheless, it is impossible to leave this scope of relations without legal regulation. The state family policy is one of the major political directions as family is a primary cell of society, and society is the main component of the state. Without the state support, family remains unprotected to all external factors which can affect negatively further functioning of family generally and its certain members.

Family and marriage issues come to be prior for any state. It concerns development of basic provisions of family law as legal science, branch of law and branch of the legislation

This practicum aims to familiarize the students of Law specialty with the study of legislation, governing family relations as well as to begin the development of certain professional skills, such as analysis and synthesis of legal decisions, and interpretation of statutes.

This study guide was written as a self-study book for students, but teachers may also find it useful as additional course material in a cases where further work on law is necessary. It may of course be used by the teacher as a source of ideas and information on which to base a lesson. The glossary, tasks and tests can be done individually, in class or as a homework.

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