



Name of Country and Jurisdiction:

State of Campeche, México

- 1. What forms of legally recognized relationships are available?
- 2. What are the requirements to be able to enter into the above relationships?
- 3. Differences between marriage and civil unions and how the two sets of laws interact.
- 4. What kinds of pre-existing relationships make you ineligible to enter each kind of relationship?
- 5. When a couple comes to State of Campeche is their pre-existing relationship recognized? If not, is there any formalized avenue for obtaining recognition?
- 6. How can each form of relationship be dissolved? What is the residency requirement or other link to State of Campeche for an authority to grant a divorce/dissolution?



1. What forms of legally recognized relationships are available?



| LEGAL RECOGNITIONS FOR OPPOSITE-SEX COUPLE | GEOGRAPHY | LAW | GOVERNMENTAL REGISTRY | AVAILABLE TO SAME-SEX COUPLE? |
|--|-----------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Marriage, registered | State | Civil Code for the State of Campeche (<i>Código Civil para el Estado de Campeche</i> or the " <i>Civil Code</i> ") | Yes | No |
| Concubinage, not registered | State | Civil Code | No | No |
| Cohabitation Civil Society, Registered | State | Regulatory Law of Cohabitation Civil Societies for the State of Campeche (<i>Ley Regulatoria de Sociedades Civiles de Convivencia para el Estado de Campeche</i> or the " <i>Cohabitation Civil Societies Law</i> ") | Yes | Yes |

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2. What are the requirements to be able to enter into the above relationships?

(i) If a geographic link is required:

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| FORM OF LEGAL RELATIONSHIP | REQUIREMENTS |
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| Marriage | At least one party must be resident in the State. Mexicans living overseas can marry at the Mexican consulate under Mexican law, as provided by the Mexican Foreign Service Law (<i>Ley del Servicio Exterior Mexicano</i>). |
| Concubinage | As a de facto union the parties shall be resident in the State. |
| Cohabitation Society | The parties shall be resident in the State. |

(ii) If other substantive eligibility criteria must be satisfied:

| FORM OF LEGAL RELATIONSHIP | REQUIREMENTS |
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| Marriage | Both parties: 1) Shall be single (monogamy). 2) Shall be of legal age, that is 18 years old. A waiver exists for parties who are 16 years old at least. 3) Cannot be relatives by blood in the direct line in any degree and up to the third degree in the collateral line. 4) Cannot have a present or past affinity or civil relationship. |
| Concubinage | Both parties: 1) Shall be single (monogamy) (not be married or live in concubinage with someone else) 2) Shall be of legal age. 3) Cannot be relatives by blood in the direct line in any degree and up to the third degree in the collateral line. 4) Cannot have a present or past affinity or civil relationship. |
| Cohabitation Civil Society | Both parties: 1) Shall be single (monogamy) (not be married or live in concubinage with someone else) 2) Shall be of legal age. 3) Cannot be relatives by blood in the direct line in any degree and up to the fourth degree in the collateral line. |

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3. If both marriage and civil unions exist:

- (a) Identify any significant differences in eligibility; and
- (b) Briefly highlight how they interact if both are in effect (e.g., in some countries entering into a marriage with the same or a different person automatically dissolves any civil union that the two parties were previously party to making the latter vulnerable and potentially circumventing separation laws).
- (c) If both marriage and civil unions are available to same-sex couples, briefly highlight areas where major differences exist between marriage and civil unions (e.g., taxes, adoption, immigration, etc.).

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| (a) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage shall be celebrated before a judge and registered with the Civil Registry of the State. • Concubinage is a de facto union in which a couple shall live in common constantly and permanently for at least five years. Such term is not mandatory if during their union they procreate. • Cohabitation Society is a union of two persons of the same or opposite sex for the purpose of establishing a common domicile, with a will of permanence and providing mutual aid (without necessarily having an affective relationship), created pursuant to an agreement entered before a notary public for the State and registered before the State's Public Registry of Property. |
| (b) | Being married prevents a person to enter into concubinage, or create a cohabitation society and vice versa. In other words, marriage, concubinage and a cohabitation society cannot coexist. |
| (c) | Not applicable. |

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4. What kinds of pre-existing relationships make you ineligible to enter each kind of relationship?

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| Marriage | Any existing marriage shall be dissolved in order to marry another person. |
| Concubinage | A concubinage relationship cannot exist if a marriage or concubinage relationship already exists. |
| Cohabitation Civil Society | There cannot be cohabitation society if a marriage, concubinage relationship or another cohabitation society relationship already exists. |

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5. When a couple comes to State of Campeche is their pre-existing relationship recognized? If not, is there any formalized avenue for obtaining recognition?

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| Marriage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If both are opposite-sex foreigners and got married overseas, and later they become State residents, their marriage has full legal effect. • When the parties are Mexican, or one is Mexican and the other foreign, and they got married overseas, in order to have full legal effects the marriage shall be registered with the Civil Registry of the State. • As to the best of our knowledge, no antecedents exist in the jurisdiction regarding recognition of the legal effect and/or registration with the Civil Registry of the State of foreigners' same sex marriages celebrated overseas. |
| Concubinage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A foreign opposite-sex formed concubinage is recognized in the State if: (i) the couple becomes resident thereat; and (ii) the requirements provided for in the Civil Code are complied with. • No registry is needed. |
| Cohabitation Civil Society | A foreign formed cohabitation society can be recognized in Campeche if it meets the requirements of the Cohabitation Civil Societies Law. |

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6. How can each form of relationship be dissolved? What is the residency requirement or other link to State of Campeche for an authority to grant a divorce/dissolution?

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| Marriage | <p>Marriage can be dissolved:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) By mutual consent: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Administrative procedure.- When spouses agree on the dissolution, they have not procreated or their children are 18 years or older, and the community property marital regime has already been liquidated or if they got married with no community property regime. The divorce request shall be filed in the Civil Registry or before a notary public. b) Judicial process. There is mutual consent but the requirements for the administrative procedure are not fulfilled. It shall be filed before the Family Court. 2) Necessary: When there is no agreement between the parties. The divorce action shall be filed before the Family Court. The aggrieved party shall demonstrate one or more of the legal causes provided for by law. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The defendant shall be resident in the State where the suit has been filed. In some exceptional cases, the judge of the jurisdiction where the aggrieved party resides could also be competent. |
| Concubinage | <p>Concubinage shall terminate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By mutual consent. • Unjustified abandonment of the common domicile by either party. |

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| Cohabitation Civil Society | <p>Cohabitation Society shall terminate:</p> <p>By mutual consent.</p> <p>Unjustified abandonment of the common domicile by either party.</p> <p>The registration authority should be informed of the termination.</p> |
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Relevant Information:

- i) Same sex marriages might be allowed in this jurisdiction through final judgments in amparo proceedings. It is important to mention that amparo remedies (protection of constitutional rights) have no general effect; they only generate rights and bind the parties involved in the process. As consequence of a final judgment in an amparo proceeding, the Civil Registry of the State shall celebrate the same sex marriage of the parties to the amparo proceeding only. In such cases, the rights and obligations for marriages established in this document are applicable (excluding adoption since it is not considered a right that arises from marriage, although marriage is a requirement to adopt, generally).
- ii) Same sex marriage celebrated in any jurisdiction of Mexico (either through amparo proceedings or the law of that jurisdiction) shall be recognized in all other jurisdictions of Mexico pursuant to article 121 of the Mexican Constitution.

Sources:

- Civil Code for the State of Campeche (*Código Civil para el Estado de Campeche*).
- Regulatory Law of Cohabitation Civil Societies for the State of Campeche (*Ley Regulatoria de Sociedades Civiles de Convivencia para el Estado de Campeche*).
- Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (*Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos*).