

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«РОССИЙСКАЯ ПРАВОВАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ
МИНИСТЕРСТВА ЮСТИЦИИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»
ТУЛЬСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ

ALIMONY OBLIGATIONS

The Family Code of the Russian Federation includes a big special part (section), which norms regulate alimony obligations of family members

**The Family Code
of the Russian
Federation**



These alimony obligations arise when the parents got divorced, as a rule. A parent (more often a mother) with whom children are left, must act in the interests of his (her) child (children) and don't limit their rights, because the alimony belong to the child, not to the parent stayed with the child



The legislator fixed (determined) that alimony obligations guarantee getting means of existence to support disabled and needy family members by other members



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If there is no alimony agreement they will be exacted and that's more alimony amount (rate) for unabled children is determined by law as per cent in the relation of the salary (or other parent's income: for one child – one quarter, for 2 children one third, for three or more children – half



The Family Code of the RF gives broad opportunities to the sides to determine ways and order of alimony payments. Some definite property (flats, houses, plots and so on) is admitted as alimony payments.



**Thank you
for your attention !**