

CIVIL LAW

PROPERTY

***Property* means the rights and interests which one has in anything subject to ownership, whether that thing be movable and immovable, tangible or intangible, visible or invisible.**

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Property includes the right of any person to:

- Possess
- Use and enjoy
- Dispose

of a thing

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The term “ownership” is used synonymously with rights in property. Thus, one is said to be the owner of a certain property, meaning that he has certain interests in the designated thing.

Continental Law system – the word “property” is used to indicate subject matter in which rights exist.

Common Law system – the word “property” is traditionally used to describe not the object itself, but rather that interest in the object that the law recognizes.

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Classification of property

Property



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graph TD; Property --> RealProperty[Real property]; Property --> PersonalProperty[Personal property]
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Real property

Land, buildings,
fixtures erected on
or affixed to the land

(copyrights, shares, insurance
other similar contract)

Personal property

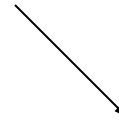
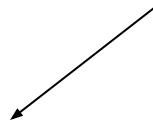
divided into *tangible* (animals,
furniture, books, etc)

and *intangible*

rights) policies,

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Public

Owned by government,
a city, other political subdivision
(parks, national archives, etc.)

Private

belongs to an
individual, a
corporation