

# 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.

# CIVIL LAW

Property includes the right of any person to:

- Possess
- Use and enjoy
- Dispose

of a thing

# CIVIL LAW

**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; A[Property] --> B[Real property]; A --> C[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,

# CIVIL LAW

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### Public

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

### Private

belongs to an  
individual, a  
corporation