## THE MEXICAN

## CIVIL CODE

Translated by Michael Wallace Gordon

# THE MEXICAN CIVIL CODE

Translated by
Michael Wallace Gordon

An Updated and Revised Version of the 1950 Translation by Otto Schoenrich

1980 OCEANA PUBLICATIONS, INC. London • Rome • New York

#### Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Mexico (Federal District). Laws, statutes, etc. The Mexico civil code.

An updated and revised version of the 1950 translation by Otto Schoenrich."

Includes index.

Civil law—Mexico—Mexico (Federal District)
 Gordon, Michael W. II. Title.

Law 346.72'53'002632 80-24556

ISBN 0-379-20690-0

© Copyright 1980 by Oceana Publications, Inc.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, xerography, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Manufactured in the United States of America

To John C. Bierley and Lucius M. Dyal, Jr. who have helped from the beginning

## TABLE OF ARTICLES ADDED, REVISED OR REPEALED SINCE 1950 TRANSLATION

1, 14-16, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 44, 49, 51-53, 55, 56, 58-60, 65, 66, 68, 75-79, 81-84, 86, 89, 90, 93-96, 103, 103b, 112, 115-118, 120, 125-127, 129-133, 138b, 148, 150, 151, 157, 162-171, 174, 175, 214, 237, 259, 260, 267, 273, 278, 282, 284, 287, 288, 322, 323, 368, 372, 373, 380, 381, 389-391, 395, 397, 398, 403, 405, 406, 418, 423, 426, 438, 441, 443, 444, 451, 454, 459, 468, 489, 490, 496, 497, 500, 501, 552, 540, 544, 546, 569, 570, 575, 581, 582, 631-634, 642-646, 730, 735, 951, 1148, 1167, 1181-1280, 1313, 1328, 1368, 1550, 1553, 1554, 1556-1560, 1564, 1581, 1582, 1593, 1594, 1596, 1915, 2258, 2275, 2310, 2313, 2317, 2320, 2736, 2773, 2852, 2853, 2917, 2999-3074

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The Mexican Civil Code was first translated in 1950 by the late Otto Schoenrich. Important revisions to the Code were adopted in 1978. This update and revision is built upon the Schoenrich work. I doubt that I would have undertaken a complete translation alone, and I thus thank Judge Schoenrich for his outstanding effort.

I also thank my colleague Fermin Perez, who spent many hours with me in discussing drafts of the Code amendments integrated in this work, and from whom I learned much in the process about the origins and substance of the provisions. Catharine O'Connell thoughtfully typed the final manuscript for the revisions.

#### INTRODUCTION

The Civil Code of Mexico which appears in this volume is the Civil Code for the Federal District. Unlike the Mexican Commercial Code, which is a federal commercial code, applicable in all areas of Mexico, the application of the Civil Code is limited to the Federal District, thus directly applying to perhaps one-fifth of the Mexican population. Its influence is nevertheless far greater; it has been used as the model for the development of the Civil Codes in nearly all of the Mexican states. It is considered a model for the states both because the Federal District is looked to for guidance in the drafting of state legislation, and because there remains a significant measure of Centralism in Mexico.

The former territories of Mexico, including such geographically distant areas as Baja California and Quintana Roo, have Civil Codes modeled on the Federal District Civil Code because prior to achieving statehood status, the territories were governed directly by what was then called the Civil Code of Mexico for the Federal District and Territories.

Mexico achieved independence on September 27, 1821, but did not federalize its government until 1857. The 1857 Constitution granted state autonomy in developing civil legislation. Although Mexico did not federalize civil legislation, the future Civil Code for the Federal District was to become the foundation of the civil law system for all of Mexico.

The first Civil Code, promulgated in Mexico in 1870 and adopted in 1871, was limited to the Federal District and the Territory of Lower California, then the only federal territory. The 1884 Civil Code and the current Civil Code, adopted in 1928, but not effective until 1932, retained this limitation of applicability to the Federal District and territories. The states, left to legislate their own codes, generally did so by adopting, with few if any changes, the Civil Code for the Federal District. Some of the states continue to apply civil codes which are based on the 1871 and 1884 Civil Codes, although the vast majority follow the 1928 Code. The Code translated in this volume consequently discloses what is the law in the Federal District, and additionally provides a relatively accurate indication of the civil codes in each of the Mexican states.

Any general study of the civil law of Mexico would naturally focus upon this Code. For an application of civil law provisions to a specific case outside of the Federal District, one must obviously consult the specific code for the state in question. The variations among the civil codes of the states are not significant. The fact that variations do exist expectedly gives rise to questions of conflicts of law. The purpose of this translation is not to raise or discuss questions of conflicts, or the minor variations which exist in the state civil codes from this Federal District Civil Code; it is rather to make available in translation the most important Civil Code in Mexico, which has been the foundation upon which civil law has developed throughout Mexico, and which, not inconsistently, has reflected social change in Mexico occurring during the Revolutionary Period.

The Civil Code of 1928 reflects the revolutionary principles of the 1917 Constitution and the Carranza family law of 1917. The Carranza family law, sponsored by President Venustiano Carranza, was a federal law which replaced substantial portions of the 1884 Civil Code which regulated family relations. Code Napoleon doctrines and laissez-faire concepts tended to be replaced with provisions evidencing both concern for the good of the community and the individual, as opposed to a greater concentration on property interests. Members of the code revision commission undertook the 1928 revision having accepted the theory that the Code should not remain aloof from changes occurring in Mexico as reflected in the Mexican Revolution, particularly legislation in the 1920's emanating from social justice concepts of the Revolution. It is hardly a radical document, but in comparison with the earlier 1884 Civil Code, it evidences a movement toward replacing traditional vested interests with individual and community rights. Fortunately, the Civil Code did not subsequently become subjected to frequent amendments; it has become the stable basis for the Mexican legal system. Amendments to the Civil Code subsequent to its adoption have been important, but do not alter its basic concepts.

Although Mexico thus had three different civil codes enacted within a span of fifty-seven years, and the 1928 Civil Code does reflect the revolutionary spirit of the 1917 Constitution, much of that 1928 Code is similar to or duplicates provisions of the Civil Codes of 1871 and 1884. Since the promulgation of

the present Civil Code, five decades passed without significant alteration. The 1928 Civil Code exemplifies the stability of Mexico since the Revolution, a stability also illustrated by the infrequent amendment of the 1917 Constitution, as well as of the Civil Code, a stability which is further illustrated by the structures of the federal government.

Tracing the present Civil Code of Mexico one tends to at first compare the Roman Law, not unlike researching the law of any nation with a civil law system. This may suggest little more than that the system under study is in fact a civil law system. What is of greater importance is how the influence of the Roman Law reached Mexico, a route which was not always direct. In preparing the civil codes of Mexico, drafters have not always felt compelled to accept Spanish law as having adopted the only appropriate form of development of the Roman Law. The drafters extensively used Spanish sources, particularly laws which applied to Mexico during Spanish rule, and also reviewed directly the Roman Law sources from which many of the Spanish provisions were derived. The original drafters additionally considered the Code Napoleon, and civil codes from numerous other nations as diverse as Brazil, Chile. Germany, Spain and Switzerland. With the subsequent enactment of the 1884 and 1928 Civil Codes, the drafters had an even richer source of civil codes from which to research and compare concepts; the current Civil Code evidences similarities to civil code provisions of such countries, in addition to those noted above, as Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Russia, The Netherlands, and Uruguay, legislation from particular states within Mexico, and even particular laws from the common law systems of Great Britain and the United States. Many of the provisions thus reflect a variety of origins. There is nevertheless a consistency in the law, evolving from the Roman Law as received in Spain, and then transferred to the New World by the Spanish expansion.

The division of the Mexican Civil Code into four books, with a preliminary chapter stating general principles, follows generally the form of the Code Napoleon. The four books encompass persons, property, succession, and obligations and contracts. The preliminary chapter is devoted to general principles, and some rules which relate primarily to the application, interpretation and scope of the Code, and questions of conflicts. Following the four books appear transitory

articles, those adopted with the Code in 1928 relating to the Code's application to earlier law, including provisions which repealed previous civil legislation, with the exception of certain federal laws regulating specific civil matters, and stipulating where the new Code continues to enforce provisions of the earlier 1884 Civil Code. The transitory provisions to the 1978 amendments relate to the time of application of the amendments, the relationship of the amendments to other laws and a mandate to the Director of the Public Registry regarding lists of holographic wills.

The periodic revisions to the Code have been for the most part minor corrections and changes to reflect social change, such as the increasingly equal treatment of women. The 1978 changes are significant; they alter numerous provisions applying to the Civil Registry, contained in Title Fourth of Book First, "Of Persons;" revise several sections of the law of holographic wills and of wills made in foreign countries, both in Title Third of Book Third, "Of Successions;" also revise a few provisions dealing with contracts in Book Fourth, "Of Obligations;" and, most importantly, completely revise and replace Title Second of Book Fourth, the laws governing the Public Registry. The translation of these amendments and their integration with the original translated edition of the Code should provide a useful volume for anyone studying the Mexican legal system.

Michael Wallace Gordon Professor of Law & Latin American Studies University of Florida Gainesville, Florida

### THE CIVIL CODE

FOR THE

# FEDERAL DISTRICT AND TERRITORIES OF MEXICO

Annotated with References to Antecedents

#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

Used in the References to Antecedents under the Several Articles of the Civil Code

ArtArticle
C. CCivil Code
C. C. 1884 Civil Code of the Federal District of Mexico, promulgated in 1884
C. Civ. Proc. 1884 Code of Civil Procedure of the Federal District of Mexico, promulgated in 1884
C. Com. 1889 Code of Commerce of Mexico, promulgated in 1889
Const. 1917Federal Constitution of Mexico, promulgated in 1917
Law Dom. Rel Law of Domestic Relations of the Federal District of Mexico, pro- mulgated April 12, 1917
Penal C. 1872 Penal Code of the Federal District of Mexico, promulgated in 1872
Span. Mtge. Law Spanish Mortgage Law of 1909

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Articles Added, Revised or Repealed	xv
Acknowledgments	xvii
Introduction	
CIVIL CODE FOR THE FEDERAL DISTRICT OF MEXICO	
Abbreviations	xxiv
Preliminary Provisions	1
DOOK HIDGE OF DIDGONG	
BOOK FIRST. OF PERSONS	
Title First. Of Physical Persons	7
Title Second. Of Artificial Persons	8
Title Third. Of Domicile	9
Title Fourth. Of the Civil Registry	11
Chapter I. General Provisions	11
II. Of the Records of Birth	15
dren	21
IV. Of the Records of Adoption	22
V. Of the Records of Guardianship	23
VI. Of the Records of Emancipation	24 25
VIII. Of the Records of Divorce	30
IX. Of the Records of Death	31
X. Inscription of Definitive Judgments Declaring Legal Incapacity to Administer Property, Absence or Pre-	
sumption of Death	34
XI. Of the Rectification of the Records of Civil Status	34
Title Fifth. Of Marriage	36
Chapter I. Of Betrothal	36
II. Of the Requisites to Contract Marriage	37 41
III. Of the Rights and Obligations Arising from Marriage IV. Of the Marriage Contract with Reference to Prop-	41
erty—General Provisions	43
V. Of the Marriage Community (Sociedad Conyugal)	44
VI. Of the Separation of Property	49
VII. Of Antenuptial Gifts	51 53
IX. Of Void and Illegal Marriages	53
X. Of Divorce	60

Title Sixth. Of Relationship and of Support	68
Chapter I. Of Relationship	68
II. Of Support (Alimentos)	69
Title Seventh. Of Paternity and Filiation	74
Chapter I. Of Children Born in Wedlock	74
lock	77
III. Of Legitimation	80
IV. Of the Acknowledgment of Children Born out of Wedlock	81
V. Of Adoption	86
Title Eighth. Of Parental Authority (Patria Potestad)	91
Chapter I. Of the Effects of Parental Authority with Respect to	
the Person of the Children	91
the Property of the Child	93
III. Of the Manner in Which Parental Authority Ter-	
minates and is Suspended	96
Title Ninth. Of Guardianship (Tutela)	98
Chapter I. General Provisions	98
II. Of Testamentary Guardianship	102
III. Of Legitimate Guardianship of Minors	104
IV. Of Legitimate Guardianship of Demented Persons,	
Idiots, Imbeciles, Deaf and Dumb Persons, Drunk-	
ards, and Persons Who Habitually Make Improper	104
Use of Enervating Drugs	104
and of Those Sheltered by Some Person or Deposited	
: Cl :: t l T :: t :: t ::	105
VI. Of Dative Guardianship	
VII. Of Persons Disqualified for the Discharge of Guard-	100
ianship and of Those to be Removed Therefrom	108
VIII. Of Excuses for Discharge of Guardianship	110
IX. Of the Guaranty to be Given by Guardians to Secure	
Their Administration	112
X. Of the Exercise of Guardianship	115
XI. Of the Accounts of the Guardianship	
	129
XIII. Of the Delivery of the Property	129
XIV. Of the Curator	131
ary Judges	133
XVI. Of the State of Interdiction	134
Title Tenth. Of Emancipation and Majority	136
Chapter I. Of Emancipation	
II Of Majority	

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Eleventh. Of Absent and Missing Persons	138
Chapter I. Of Provisional Measures in Case of Absence	138
II. Of the Declaration of Absence	141
III. Of the Effects of the Declaration of Absence IV. Of the Administration of the Property of a Married	143
Absentee	146
V. Of the Presumption of Death of the Absent Person VI. Of the Effect of the Absence with Respect to the Even-	147
tual Rights of the Absentee	150 151
VII. General Provisions	131
Title Twelfth. Of the Homestead (Patrimonio de la Familia)	152
Sole Chapter	152
BOOK SECOND. OF PROPERTY	
Title First. Preliminary Provisions	159
Title Second. Classification of Property	
Chapter I. Of Real Property (Bienes Inmuebles)	160
II. Of Personal Property (Bienes Muebles)	161
III. Of Property Considered According to the Persons to Whom it Belongs	163
IV. Of Chattels of Unknown Ownership (Bienes Mostren-	100
cos)	165
V. Of Vacant Property (Bienes Vacantes)	166
Title Third. Of Possession	168
Sole Chapter	168
Title Fourth. Of Ownership	176
Chapter I. General Provisions	176
II. Of the Appropriation of Animals	180
III. Of Treasure Trove	183
IV. Of the Right of Accession	185
V. Of the Ownership of Waters VI. Of Co-Ownership	192 193
Title Fifth. Of Usufruct, of Use, and of the Right of Habitation	202
Chapter I. Of Usufruct in General	202
II. Of the Rights of the Usufructuary	
III. Of the Obligations of the Usufructuary	206
IV. Of the Manner of Extinguishing Usufruct	211
V. Of Use and of the Right of Habitation	213
Title Sixth. Of Servitudes	216
Chapter I. General Provisions	
II. Of Legal Servitudes	217
III. Of the Legal Servitude of Drainage	218
IV. Of the Legal Servitude of Aqueduct	219
VI. Of Voluntary Servitudes	223
	440

Title Sixth. Of Servitudes—Cont'd.  VII. How Voluntary Servitudes are Acquired  VIII. Rights and Obligations of the Owners of the Properties between which a Voluntary Servitude is Consti-	226
IX. Of the Extinction of Servitudes	
Title Seventh. Of Prescription  Chapter I. General Provisions  II. Of Positive Prescription  III. Of Negative Prescription  IV. Of the Suspension of Prescription  V. Of the Interruption of Prescription  VI. Of the Manner of Counting Time for Prescription  Title Eighth. Of Copyright (repealed)	234 236 237 238
BOOK THIRD. OF SUCCESSIONS	
Title First. Preliminary Provisions	241
Title Second. Of Succession by Will	
Chapter I. Of Wills in General  II. Of Capacity for Making Wills  III. Of Capacity to Inherit  IV. Of Conditions Which May be Inserted in Wills  V. Of Property Which May be Disposed of by Will, and of Ineffective Wills  VI. Of the Designation of Heirs	246 248 254 258
VII. Of Legacies	
VIII. Of Substitutions	273
IX. Of the Nullity, Revocation, and Lapsing of Wills	275
Title Third. Of the Form of Wills	278
Chapter I. General Provisions	278
II. Of the Public Open Will	
III. Of the Public Closed Will	
IV. Of the Holographic Will  V. Of the Private Will	280
VI. Of the Military Will	
VII. Of the Maritime Will	292
VIII. Of the Will Made in a Foreign Country	294
Title Fourth. Of Legal Succession	296
Chapter I. General Provisions	
II. Of the Succession of Descendants	297
III. Of the Succession of Ascendants	

V. Of the Succession of Collaterals  VI. Of the Succession of the Concubine  VII. Of the Succession of Public Charity	300 301 302
Title Fifth. Provisions Common to Testamentary and Legal Successions	303
Pregnant	303 305
IV. Of Executors (Albaceas)  V. Of the Inventory and of the Liquidation of the Es-	305
VI. Of Partition VII. Of the Effects of Partition VIII. Of the Rescission and Nullity of Partitions	323 325
BOOK FOURTH. OF OBLIGATIONS	
PART FIRST. Of Obligations in General	329
Title First. Sources of Obligations	
Chapter I. Contracts Of Capacity	
Representation	
Of Consent	
Defects of Consent	332
tracts	334
Form	335
Division of Contracts	336
Interpretation	338
Final Provisions	339
II. Of Unilateral Declarations of Intention III. Of Illegal Enrichment	340
IV. Of Officious Agency (Gestión de Negocios)	346
V. Of Obligations which Arise from Illegal Acts VI. Of Professional Risk	348
Title Second. Special Aspects of Obligations	355
Chapter I. Of Conditional Obligations	355
II. Of Term Obligations	358
IV. Of Obligations in Common	362
V. Of Obligations to Give	367 370