

Civil Law I

Code: 102300
ECTS Credits: 6

2025/2026

Degree	Type	Year
Law	FB	1

Contact

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Teachers

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Teaching groups languages

You can view this information at the [end](#) of this document.

Prerequisites

Start of the course and schedule of teaching weeks

The course will start on September 9th.

Each semester has a schedule of 15 weeks of teaching. Therefore, the days affected by holidays and other incidents must be rescheduled and will be recovered, so that each subject has the same teaching hours.

Of these 15 weeks, the following must be taken into account:

In the last week of each semester, the teaching of each subject will consist of only 2 hours of seminars.

In the first year, during the first 2 weeks of each semester, the 3 hours of teaching will be theory.

The teaching of the subject will be taught taking into account the perspective of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The teaching groups and assigned teachers are as follows:

Group	Professor	Schedule	Language
1	Cecchini	Th. 8.30 - 10 h (Mon 10,15-11,45h. 2 first weeks)	catalan
2	Abril	Wed. 12-13.30 h (Tue. 13,45-15,15h. 2 first weeks)	catalan
3	Camacho	Tue. 10,15-11,45 h. (Mon. 8,30-10h. 2 first weeks)	spanish
51	Izquierdo	Th.16-17.30 h (Mon. 17,45-19,25h. 2 first weeks)	catalan
Seminars			
11	Martín	Mon. 10.15-11.45 h	catalan
12	Cecchini	Mon. 10.15-11.45 h	catalan
13		Mon. 10.15-11.45 h	
21	Vilagrasa	Wed. 13.45-15.15 h	catalan
22	Abril	Wed. 13.45-15.15 h	catalan
23		Wed. 13.45-15.15 h	
31	Martín	Mon. 8,30-10 h.	catalan
32	Camacho	Mon. 8,30-10 h.	
33	Torra	Mon. 8,30-10 h.	catalan
511		Mon. 17.45-19.15 h	
512	Izquierdo	Mon. 17.45-19.15 h	catalan
70	Cecchini	theoretical lessons: Wed. 8.30-10 h (Th. 10.15-11,45 h. 2 first weeks)	catalan
701	Torra	Th. 10,15- 11,45 h 15th week only 2 seminar hours	catalan
702	Cecchini	Th. 10,15-11,45 h 15th week only 2 seminar hours	catalan
703		Th. 10,15-11,45 h 15th week only 2 seminar hours	

The teaching of the subject will take into account the perspective of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Objectives and Contextualisation

Civil law I is taught in the second semester of the first academic year. By means of the study of this subject matter the student can get the fundamentals of Civil Law, which will be developed later on. Therefore, it could be considered as an essential matter within the Grade of Law having a high impact on other topics of the Degree of Law.

Civil Law I aims to:

- Identify the object, sources and fundamental concepts of the general part of Civil Law I.

- Distinguish the interactions between different "subjects", which are regulated by Civil Law.
- Highlight the basic elements of the legal framework of individuals (persona) and legal bodies

Competences

- Contextualizing the several forms of creation of law in its historical evolution and its current situation.
- Identifying, knowing and applying the basic and general principles of the legal system.
- Managing bibliographic and documentary resources: databases, browsing, etc.
- Memorising and utilising legal terminology.
- Present information in a way that is appropriate to the type of audience.
- Properly analysing the issues related to equality between men and women.
- Searching, interpreting and applying legal standards, arguing every case.
- Students must be capable of communicating their points of view in a compelling way.
- Students must be capable of learning autonomously and having an entrepreneurial spirit.
- Working in teams, being either a member or a coordinator of working groups, as well as making decisions affecting the whole group.

Learning Outcomes

1. Analysing the specific institutions of the personal rights.
2. Applying the principles and basic knowledge of the personal rights.
3. Contextualizing the ways of creating law in the current historical moment.
4. Defining the different forms of creation of law.
5. Defining the socio-legal context of the equality discourse.
6. Defining the terms of the civil-legal language.
7. Distinguishing a global view of the legal techniques of the general part of civil law I.
8. Explaining the main concepts in terms of equality.
9. Identifying the socio-legal context where law sources are born.
10. Managing bibliographic and documentary resources: databases, browsing, etc.
11. Present information in a way that is appropriate to the type of audience.
12. Presenting the characteristic legal techniques of the general part.
13. Producing oral texts in the several fields of civil law, showing specific communicative abilities.
14. Producing texts using civil-legal terminology.
15. Reproducing the interpretation and implementation regulations of the legal standards.
16. Setting concepts around the plurality of legal systems.
17. Students must be capable of communicating their points of view in a compelling way.
18. Students must be capable of learning autonomously and having an entrepreneurial spirit.
19. Working in teams, being either a member or a coordinator of working groups, as well as making decisions affecting the whole group.

Content

CIVIL LAW I PROGRAMME

UNIT 1. CIVIL LAW AND CIVIL REGULATIONS

1. Public Law and Private Law. Concept of civil law. Difference between Code and compilation.
2. The European codification process. The Spanish civil codification. The Spanish Civil Code.
3. The codification of Catalan Private Law. The Civil Code of Catalonia.

4. The plurality of civil laws in the Spanish state.
5. Legislative powers in civil matters: art. 149.1.8 of the Spanish Constitution.

UNIT 2. THE CIVIL VICINITY

1. Civil vicinity: concept and characteristics. The existing civil vicinities.
2. Acquisition of the civil vicinity.
3. Modification or exercise of option.
4. Conservation, loss and recovery of the civilian vicinity.
5. Vicinity and nationality.
6. Proof and evidence in the civil registry.

UNIT 3. THE SOURCES OF CIVIL LAW

1. Concept and classes of sources.
2. Competence in matters of sources of law.
3. The law.
4. The custom.
5. The general principles of law.
6. The jurisprudence.
7. The supplementary of the Spanish Civil Code.

UNIT 4. SPATIAL EFFECTIVENESS AND APPLICATION OF THE CIVIL LAW

1. Spatial effectiveness of the rules.
2. Temporary effectiveness of the rules: entry into force, loss of force, retroactivity, transience.
3. General effectiveness of the rules: subjection to the legal system and the law, ignorance of the law, error of law, voluntary exclusion of the law.
4. Sanctioning effectiveness: nullity, legal fraud.
5. Application of the civil law.
6. Interpretation: object, purpose and classes. Ways of interpretation. The integration.
7. Analogy and equity.

UNIT 5. TIME AND ITS LEGAL EFFECTS IN CIVIL LAW

1. Time: units of time, computation.
2. Extinctive prescription: object, characters, subjects, terms, interruption, suspension and renunciation.
3. Expiration: concept, object, characters, classes and legal regime.
4. The preclusion.

UNIT 6. THE NATURAL PERSON. PERSONALITY AND CAPACITY

1. The person: characterization. The birth. The protection of the conceived. Registration of birth.
2. Legal capacity: concept and characteristics.
3. Extinction of personality: death, death at the same moment, registration of death.

UNIT 7. CIVIL STATUS AND PERSONAL CONDITIONS. REGISTRATION CONSTANCE

1. Civil status: concept and characteristics.
2. Traditional civil statuses and emerging personal conditions.
3. Civil status certificates.
4. Registration certificate.

UNIT 8. PERSONALITY RIGHTS

1. The rights of personality: concept, nature and characters.
2. Rights in the physical sphere: the right to life, the right to physical integrity, the right to autonomy of will in interventions that affect the patient's health.
3. The rights in the moral sphere: the right to the name; the right of honour, personal and family privacy and one's image; freedom of expression and information; the right to rectification; the right to protection of personal data; the moral right to intellectual property.

UNIT 9. THE SITUATION OF MINORITY AND HOMELESSNESS

1. Age.
2. The situation of minors: guiding principles, legal representation.
3. The capacity of the minor.
4. The responsibility of the minor.
5. Emancipation: causes and effects of emancipation.
6. Helplessness: concept, statement and effects.
7. Protection measures: guardianship, family care and foster care, pre-adoptive care, transition measures to adult life and personal autonomy.

UNIT 10. ASSISTANCE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

1. The adaptation of domestic law to the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
2. Preventive assistance. Form and content.
3. Assistance: concept. Forms of incorporation. Classes. Legal regime Extinction
4. The protected heritage. Subjects. Legal nature. Effects. Extinction.

UNIT 11. INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORS

1. Parental authority: concept and characteristics, appointment and exercise, content, vicissitudes, suspension and deprivation.
2. Guardianship: constitution, content, exercise and termination. The guardianship council.
3. The de facto guardian.

4. Judicial aid.

UNIT 12. LOCATION OF THE PERSON

1. Domicile, residence and whereabouts.

2. Situations of absence: the situation of the missing person.

3. Legal absence. Concept, terms and effects.

4. Presumption of death. Concept, terms and effects. The revocation of presumption of death. Effects

5. Registration certificate.

UNIT 13. THE LEGAL ENTITY

1. The legal entity: concept. Classes. Legal personality. Capacity. Extinction

2. Foundations: regulatory rules, classes, concept and structure. Constitution and acquisition of personality, organs and regime, modifications and dissolution.

3. Associations: right of association, regulatory rules, concept, requirements, constitution, bodies and operation. Structural modifications and dissolution.

4. Civil partnership.

UNIT 14. FAMILY AND RELATIONSHIP

1. Family and families.

2. Kinship: concept, classes and degrees.

3. Assistance of family origin.

4. Filiation: classes. Determination effects. Filiation actions. The adoption of a child.

5. Marriage: capacity, consent and forms.

6. Personal and patrimonial effects of marriage: economic relations between the spouses.

7. Separation, divorce and marriage annulment: general characterization and common effects.

8. The regulation of stable cohabitation as a couple.

9. Reference to family mediation.

UNIT 15. THE SUCCESSION PROCESS

1. The call of the successor.

2. The opening of the succession. Phases of succession.

3. The principles of Catalan succession law.

4. Object of succession: the inheritance.

5. The heir and the legatee. The heir in rem and the legatee in aliquot share.

6. Wills, codicils and testamentary memoranda: concept.

7. Intestate or law succession: orders and degrees.

8. The legitimate: subjects, amount and calculation.

Activities and Methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
lectures, resolution of cases, process and mediation role playing, oral presentations	22	0.88	1, 2, 17, 5, 6, 4, 8, 12, 10, 13, 14, 19
Seminars: discussion and resolution of practices, simulations of judgments and mediations, oral presentations	22	0.88	1, 2, 17, 3, 5, 6, 4, 7, 8, 12, 16, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19
Type: Autonomous			
Search of bibliography and case law, learning, readings, production of legal documents	106	4.24	1, 2, 17, 3, 5, 6, 4, 7, 8, 12, 16, 10, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19

STATEMENT 1: Attendance at seminars, except in some case of justified reason, will be compulsory for students

The learning process is based on the work of the student, who learns by doing, being the teacher's task to help by supplying information and showing where the juridical sources can be obtained.

The teaching of the matter and the student's training and learning process is based on the following activities:

1. Activities directed by the teacher:

1.1 *Lectures*: the student can reach the fundamentals, the legal framework and the leading cases of the subject matter. These lectures are the kind of activities in which less interactivity is required from the student and are conceived as a fundamentally one-direction method of transmitting knowledge on the side of the teacher. The theoretical class does not necessarily have to involve a passive position of the student since it can be built by both lecturer and students or theoretical knowledge can be produced by the students and the teacher applying technology, for example, through questionnaires on the matter explained, via moodle. Theoretical content can be worked on from questions asked by the students or by the teacher in the classroom or from news which are published by media, etc.

1.2. *Workshops*: The lecturer will suggest at the beginning of the academic year the activities that he or she considers as pertinent to the effects of the ongoing student assessment by means of the publication in the classroom moodle the calendar with the chronogram activities. These are a kind of activities that students will develop in the classroom, with the supervision and support of the teacher.

Planned activities:

- i) Discussions on a current topic directly or indirectly related to any aspect of the program (10%)
- ii) Preparation by the student of one or two cases that are later resolved in class and of which a document must be written (10%)
- iii) Exam of the part of the program's subject matter, in case of being fulfilled (20%).
- iv) A simulation of a case or the resolution of a conflict (10%)

Teachers will coordinate with each other in the organization of seminars.

Students are reminded that attendance at the Seminary is compulsory.

The theory teacher will be in charge of Seminar Group 2.

2. Supervised activities: Tutoring

3. Students autonomous activities:

3.1. *Production of legal documents*: Analyzing of leading cases proposed in advance by the teacher extracted from court rulings or the performance of schemes of some sections of the matter proposed by the teacher, the development of a glossary of concepts. A exam is also proposed as an autonomous activity, the type of which will be determined by the teacher at the beginning of the academic year.

3.2. *Search of bibliography and leading cases as good preparation for the exam*.

3.3. *Comprehensive reading of legal texts*: Legal texts may be judgments, rules, journal articles or monographs, in addition to the suggested Handbooks. The specific material will be determined by the teacher during the academic year.

3.4. *Self-learning*

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

Assessment

Continuous Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Final exam	50%	0	0	1, 2, 17, 3, 6, 4, 7, 8, 9
Re-evaluation	100%	0	0	1, 2, 17, 3, 5, 6, 4, 7, 8, 16, 9, 14, 15
Writing documents, oral presentation in class and mock trials.	50%	0	0	2, 6, 8, 12, 16, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19

EVALUATION SYSTEM OF THE ACQUISITION OF SKILLS AND QUALIFICATIONS SYSTEM

ORDINARY EVALUATION AND QUALIFICATION SYSTEM:

I. Continuous evaluation:

The continuous assessment is made up of three main parts:

The first part is the realization of practical activities that will be carried out at home and discussed in class. The students will not have to present anything in writing unless the teaching staff so indicate. This part has a value of 20%.

The second part is the completion of a non-liberating partial exam. The partial will consist of a first test-type part and a second part of theoretical questions to be developed. The value of this part is 15%.

The third part is the so-called reverse teaching, where the student will have to deliver a video about the content of a subject of the program that the professor will assign to him. The value of this part is 15%.

The remaining 50% to obtain the approved subject will be made up of the final exam. The final exam will consist of three theoretical questions to be developed.

Not assessable:

Students will be assessable as long as they have completed a set of activities whose weight is equivalent to a minimum of 2/3 of the subject's total grade. If the value of the activities carried out does not reach this threshold, the teaching staff of the subject may consider the student as not assessable.

II. Final exam

Students will be able to take the final exam regardless of the grade obtained in the continuous assessment.

The subject will only be passed if a grade of 4 out of 10 or higher is obtained in the final exam.

The specific type of final exam will be written. Students are examined for the entire subject program, even if for academic or extra-academic reasons it has not been possible to give all the content in the lectures.

III. Subject qualification with the continuous assessment system

The score obtained in the continuous assessment will be worth 50% of the subject's grade. The final exam score will be worth 50% of the subject's grade.

Continuous assessment note: it will consist of the notes obtained in the practical activities proposed in the seminars, as well as the active participation and the partial exams carried out during the course.

Final exam grade: in order to pass the subject, the final exam must be passed with a minimum grade of 4 out of 10.

The subject will be approved by obtaining a minimum of 5 out of 10, in accordance with the established percentages.

IV.- Single evaluation:

Content of the single assessment

The single assessment must have the same level of complexity and demand as the continuous assessment and in it the students must demonstrate the acquisition of the knowledge and skills specific to each subject.

In any case, the single assessment, like the continuous assessment, must include a minimum of three assessable activities, of two different types, none of which can represent more than 50% of the final grade.

In the event that it is required to present evidence that the student has carried out his learning independently during the academic year, on the single assessment date it must be verified that the student has acquired the knowledge and skills planned

The single assessment will consist of the following tests, which must be carried out individually and individually for each student, on the official date scheduled for the final exam:

a) the resolution of a transversal practical case, where the student will have to answer the questions asked about the case. (40%)

b) the completion of a quiz, where incorrect questions and those left blank will penalize. (20%)

c) the completion of a written test of theoretical content, where students will have to demonstrate their knowledge of the subject's program. (40%)

Not assessable:

The same non-evaluable criterion will be applied as for the continuous evaluation.

V. RE-ASSESSMENT

To access the re-assessment, a minimum grade of 3 out of 10 must be obtained for the subject, whether the student has opted for the single assessment or the continuous assessment. Students are examined for all the subject's program.

To be able to access the re-evaluation, you must have taken the final exam.

The subject will be approved by obtaining a minimum of 5 out of 10, in accordance with the established percentages. The final mark will be the one obtained in the re-evaluation exam.

In the re-assessment exam, the student is examined for 100% of the subject without taking into account the grade of the continuous assessment.

Students who have opted for the single assessment will have the same type of exam as in the final exam carried out in the single assessment: it must include a minimum of three assessable activities, of two different types, none of which can represent more than 50% of the final grade.

THE USE OF AI

For this subject, the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies is permitted exclusively in support tasks, such as bibliographic or information searches, text correction or translations. The student must clearly identify which parts have been generated with this technology, specify the tools used and include a critical reflection on how these have influenced the process and the final result of the activity. The lack of transparency in the use of AI in this assessable activity will be considered a lack of academic honesty and may lead to a partial or total penalty in the grade of the activity, or greater sanctions in serious cases.

Bibliography

LEGAL MATERIALS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY: Students are expected to read and study the recommended basic bibliography.

1. Legislation:

- Spanish Constitution
- Statute of Autonomy of Catalonia
- Civil Code of Catalonia and complementary legislation
- Spanish Civil Code and complementary legislation

2. General Textbooks:

- *Dret civil. Part general i persona*, Antoni vaquer Aloy (coord.), Susana Navas Navarro, Esperança Ginebra Molins, Esteve Bosch Capdevila, Josep Ferrer Riba, Albert Lamarca Marquès, Jordi Ribot Igualada, Atelier, Barcelona, 4^a edició, 2020.

- *Lliçons de Dret civil català, I. Part general de dret civil*, M^a del Carmen Gete-Alonso y Calera, Judith Solé Resina, Tirant Lo Blanch, Valencia, 2018. (electronic version available)

<https://biblioteca-tirant-com.eu1.proxy.openathens.net/cloudLibrary/ebook/show/9788413130620>

- *Lliçons de Dret civil català, II. Dret de la persona*, M^a del Carmen Gete-Alonso y Calera, Judith Solé Resina, Tirant lo Blanch, 2nd ed., Valencia, 2018.

3. More suggested bibliography:

- *Derecho civil de Cataluña. Derecho de Familia*. Pedro del Pozo Carrascosa, Antoni Vaquer Aloy, Esteve Bosch Capdevila, 3^a edició, Marcial Pons, 2022.

- *Derecho civil de Cataluña. Derecho de sucesiones*. Pedro del Pozo Carrascosa, Antoni Vaquer Aloy, Esteve Bosch Capdevila, 3^a edició, Marcial Pons, 2017.

Software

The course does not require any specific software.

Groups and Languages

Please note that this information is provisional until 30 November 2025. You can check it through this [link](#). To consult the language you will need to enter the CODE of the subject.

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	11	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	12	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	13	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	21	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	22	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	23	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	31	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	32	Spanish	second semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	33	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	511	Catalan	second semester	afternoon
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	512	Catalan	second semester	afternoon
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	701	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	702	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	703	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(TE) Theory	1	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed
(TE) Theory	2	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed

(TE) Theory	3	Spanish	second semester	morning-mixed
(TE) Theory	51	Catalan	second semester	afternoon
(TE) Theory	70	Catalan	second semester	morning-mixed