

Death and legal family formats in the Netherlands

by Natalie Nikolina¹

The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples

Edited by Kees Waaldijk,² Marie Digoix,³ Natalie Nikolina,² Giuseppe Zago,² Daniel Damonzé,² Arianna Caporali,³ Kamel Nait Abdellah³

Published by INED, Paris, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu

Based on the [LawsAndFamilies questionnaire](#) on legal family formats for same-sex and/or different-sex couples (Section 6 – Death)

© 2017 Natalie Nikolina

¹ Dr. Natalie Nikolina (researcher Comparative Sexual Orientation Law, Leiden University) is grateful for the useful comments that Dr. Ian Sumner (Voorts Juridische Diensten) and Kees Waaldijk (professor of Comparative Sexual Orientation Law, Leiden University) made on an earlier version of the answers in this section of the database.

² [Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies](#), Leiden University, Netherlands, www.leiden.edu.



³ Institut national d'études démographiques, Paris, France, www.ined.fr.



Recommended citation:
N. Nikolina, 'Death and legal family formats in the Netherlands', in: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*, Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu (question 6.x).

Acknowledgment

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement no. 320116 for the research project FamiliesAndSocieties, www.familiesandsocieties.eu.



FamiliesAndSocieties

Disclaimer

This paper and this database contain information with a scientific aim. Nothing in this paper and in this database should be seen as legal advice. Not all nuances and exceptions are included, and there may be errors and further legal developments. The experts, the authors, the editors, the Institut national d'études démographiques and Leiden University cannot be held liable for any inaccurate or incomplete information in this paper or in this database. More particularly, they cannot be held liable for any damage or consequences from the direct or indirect use of contents of this paper or database.

The six sections of the questionnaire

The [interactive LawsAndFamilies Database](#) is based on the [LawsAndFamilies questionnaire](#), which consists of six sections:

- Section 1 – Formalisation
- Section 2 – Income and troubles
- Section 3 – Parenting
- Section 4 – Migration
- Section 5 – Splitting up
- Section 6 – Death

Papers and an interactive database

For each jurisdiction there are therefore six papers like this one. And each of these papers contains the full answers, references and explanations (given by

a legal expert for the jurisdiction concerned) to the questions in one of these six sections. All these papers can be found in open access at www.LawsAndFamilies.eu. There the user also has access to the [interactive part of the LawsAndFamilies Database](#), which can be used to search the whole database and to create comparative overviews for different questions, different years, different countries and/or different legal family formats.

This website also contains references to publications analysing the results of the project, and to some other legal, sociological and statistical publications about same-sex and different-sex families. And it gives information about the methodology used for this questionnaire and database.

About the questionnaire

The [full text of the questionnaire](#) can be found in the paper: K. Waaldijk, J.M. Lorenzo Villaverde, N. Nikolina & G. Zago, 'The LawsAndFamilies questionnaire on legal family formats for same-sex and/or different-sex couples: Text of the questions and of the accompanying guidance document', *FamiliesAndSocieties Working Paper 64(2016)*, www.familiesandsocieties.eu.

The [Guidance document](#) contained in that paper, asked the experts answering the questionnaire to make several assumptions. These included the assumption that the partners have been living together as a couple already for at least two years. Plus the assumption (except for certain questions in Section 4 – Migration) that both partners have the citizenship of the country where they are now both lawfully and habitually residing, and that this is also the country where their relationship would have been formalised and where it would be dissolved.

About the answers

This paper contains the answers, references and explanations – for one jurisdiction – to all questions in one of the six sections of the questionnaire. The answers are presented in columns. Each column is a coloured timeline, representing legal developments for one question for one legal family format.

The year at the top of each coloured timeline is the most recent year for which a question was answered by the author. In the timelines the years given above and below an answer indicate that the answer applied between a certain day in the lower year and a certain day in the higher year. The year "0000" means that the answer applied since an unknown year before 1965. See further the [Guidance document](#).

The following **answer codes and colours** have been used:

Yes	Yes, this is so in the law of this country/jurisdiction, although possibly with a qualifying period of 24 months or less.
Yes, but	Yes, but with exceptions or restrictions, for example a qualifying period of 25 months or more, or only in most parts of the country/jurisdiction, or this is mostly a “dead letter”.
No, but	No, but it may be so exceptionally, or in a very limited way, or in a few parts of the country/jurisdiction, or indirectly, or by using a different legal instrument, or legislation says no while some courts might say yes.
No	No, this is not so in the law of this country/jurisdiction.
Doubt	The law is unclear (the law does not “know” the answer).
?	No information was available.
N/A	Not applicable (for example because this family format is not available in this jurisdiction, or not for same-sex or different-sex couples).
X	This question was not asked for this legal family format.
Open question	Question without answer codes like Yes and No.
Empty cell	For this year the question was not asked or not answered.

The six papers about the Netherlands

The answers concerning the Netherlands can be found in the [interactive database](#) and in the following six papers (all of which are published in open access in: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*, Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu):

Formalisation of legal family formats in the Netherlands
by Ian Sumner (Section 1)

Income, troubles and legal family formats in the Netherlands
by Natalie Nikolina (Section 2)

Parenting and legal family formats in the Netherlands
by Natalie Nikolina (Section 3)

Migration and legal family formats in the Netherlands
by Ian Sumner (Section 4)

Splitting up and legal family formats in the Netherlands
by Natalie Nikolina (Section 5)

Death and legal family formats in the Netherlands
by Natalie Nikolina (Section 6)

So this paper is based on **Section 6 (Death)** of the [LawsAndFamilies questionnaire](#), which contains questions about the following topics:

6.1 Tenancy continuation

6.2 Property at death

6.3 Inheritance

6.4 Inheritance tax

6.5 Survivor’s pension

6.6 Wrongful death

6.7 General background regarding death

In the following pages of this paper, first the answer to question 6.7 is presented, followed by the answers to questions 6.1 to 6.6.

6.07 - General background regarding death (Open question)

If you consider it useful to provide some general information or comments about (past, present or future) developments and trends in legal policy and case law in your country/jurisdiction, or information on other aspects (socio-legal, political, legal-cultural, etc.) that may be relevant for the understanding your answers above regarding death, then please do so here.

–

Jurisdiction: **Netherlands**

Source: **N. Nikolina**, "Death and legal family formats in Netherlands". In: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*. Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu, [LawsAndFamilies-NL-Section6.pdf](#) (please use this full citation when citing any information from this table).

Section: **6 - Death**

Question: **6.01 - Tenancy continuation**

When the partner who holds the rental contract dies, does the other partner then have a right to continue to rent the home?

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 Yes 0000	2015 Yes 2001	2015 Yes 1998	2015 Yes 1998	2015 Yes 1979	2015 Yes 1979
	N/A 0000	N/A 0000	N/A 0000	? 0000	? 0000
References to legal sources: Arts. 266 and 268 of Book 7 of the Civil Code. (Previously arts. 1623g-1623i of Book 7A of the Civil Code.)		References to legal sources: Arts. 266 and 268 of Book 7 of the Civil Code. (Previously arts. 1623g-1623i of Book 7A of the Civil Code, as amended by Wet van 17 December 1997 tot aanpassing van wetgeving aan de invoering van het geregistreerd partnerschap in Boek 1 van het Burgerlijk Wetboek (Aanpassingswet geregistreerd partnerschap), Staatsblad 1997, 660.)		References to legal sources: Arts. 267 and 268 of Book 7 of the Civil Code.	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: The spouse of a tenant is automatically co-tenant of their main residence (art. 266). When the tenant dies, the co-tenant continues to rent the house (art. 268).</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, pp. 146-147, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: The registered partner of a tenant is automatically co-tenant of their main residence (art. 266). When the tenant dies, the co-tenant continues to rent the house (art. 268).</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, pp. 146-147, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: The tenant's partner who has cohabited with the tenant for at least two years in a 'lasting joint household' can request the court to be made the co-tenant (art. 267). When the tenant dies, the co-tenant continues to rent the house (art. 268).</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, pp. 146-147, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Netherlands**

Source: **N. Nikolina**, "Death and legal family formats in Netherlands". In: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*. Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu, [LawsAndFamilies-NL-Section6.pdf](#) (please use this full citation when citing any information from this table).

Section: **6 - Death**

Question: **6.02 - Property at death**

When one partner dies, do statutory rules consider as joint property any possessions acquired by either of them after they started this type of relationship? (In other words: would the surviving partner be deemed to own 50% of these possessions, while the other 50% are subject to relevant rules of inheritance law?)

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 Yes, but 0000	2015 Yes, but 2001	2015 Yes, but 1998	2015 Yes, but 1998	2015 No, but 0000	2015 No, but 0000
	N/A 0000	N/A 0000	N/A 0000		
References to legal sources: Arts. 93 and 94 of Book 1 of the Civil Code.		References to legal sources: Arts. 80b, 93 and 94 of Book 1 of the Civil Code.		References to legal sources:	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: In the absence of a prenuptial contract spouses have community of property from the moment of marriage, although there are exceptions for some gifts and inherited goods.</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, p. 142, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: Same rules apply as to spouses. This means that in the absence of a contract registered partners have community of property from the moment of registration, although there are exceptions for some gifts and inherited goods.</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, p. 142, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: Cohabitants do not have community of property by virtue of cohabiting. However, they can become the joint owners of a specific good if they jointly acquire it.</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, p. 142, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Netherlands**

Source: **N. Nikolina**, "Death and legal family formats in Netherlands". In: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*. Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu, [LawsAndFamilies-NL-Section6.pdf](#) (please use this full citation when citing any information from this table).

Section: **6 - Death**

Question: **6.03 - Inheritance**

When one partner dies without testament, is the other partner then an inheritor?

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 Yes 0000	2015 Yes 2001	2015 Yes 1998	2015 Yes 1998	2015 No 0000	2015 No 0000
	N/A 0000	N/A 0000	N/A 0000		
References to legal sources: Art. 10 of Book 4 of the Civil Code.		References to legal sources: Art. 8 and 10 of Book 4 of the Civil Code.		References to legal sources:	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: Art. 10 provides that in the absence of a testament the spouse and the children of the deceased are the inheritors.</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, p. 142, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: Art. 8 equates registered partners with spouses for the purposes of Book 4 of the Civil Code and art. 10 provides that in the absence of a testament the spouse and the children of the deceased are the inheritors.</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, p. 142, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: In the absence of a testament cohabitants do not inherit.</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, p. 142, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Netherlands**

Source: **N. Nikolina**, "Death and legal family formats in Netherlands". In: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*. Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu, [LawsAndFamilies-NL-Section6.pdf](#) (please use this full citation when citing any information from this table).

Section: **6 - Death**

Question: **6.04 - Inheritance tax**

Is the surviving partner exempted from paying inheritance tax (or required to pay less than a mere friend would have to pay)?

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 Yes 0000	2015 Yes 2001	2015 Yes 1998	2015 Yes 1998	2015 Yes, but 1981	2015 Yes, but 1981
	N/A 0000	N/A 0000	N/A 0000	No 0000	No 0000
References to legal sources: Successiewet 1956 (Inheritance Tax Act 156), Staatsblad 1956, 362. Art. 5b of Algemene wet inzake rijksbelastingen, Staatsblad 1959, 301.		References to legal sources: Successiewet 1956 (Inheritance Tax Act 156), Staatsblad 1956, 362. Art. 2 of Algemene wet inzake rijksbelastingen, Staatsblad 1959, 301.		References to legal sources: Successiewet 1956 (Inheritance Tax Act 156), Staatsblad 1956, 362, as amended by law of 8 November 1984, Staatblad 1984, 545, and, previously, by law of 17 December 1980, Staatsblad 1980, 686.	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: The spouse does not pay inheritance tax over the first €636.180 (art. 32 Successiewet) and a lesser percentage than other inheritors over any amount above that sum (art. 24 Successiewet).</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, pp. 143-144, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: The registered partner does not pay inheritance tax over the first €636.180 (art. 32 Successiewet) and a lesser percentage than other inheritors over any amount above that sum (art. 24 Successiewet).</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, pp. 143-144, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: Since 1981/1985 same rules as for spouses and registered partners apply to cohabitants who have had a joint household for at least 5 years and since 2001 to cohabitants who have had a joint household for more than at least 6 months and they have gone to a public notary to make a cohabitation contract containing a mutual obligation of support at least 6 months ago and if they have also chosen to be treated as a couple for the purposes of income tax (art. 24 Successiewet).</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, pp. 143-144, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Netherlands**

Source: **N. Nikolina**, "Death and legal family formats in Netherlands". In: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*. Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu, [LawsAndFamilies-NL-Section6.pdf](#) (please use this full citation when citing any information from this table).

Section: **6 - Death**

Question: **6.05 - Survivor's pension**

When one partner dies while being employed, is the surviving partner then normally entitled to a survivor's pension?

(For example on the basis of statutory law, and/or on the basis of a collective labour agreement or arrangements of the employer.)

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 Yes, but 1990	2015 Yes, but 2001	2015 Yes, but 1998	2015 Yes, but 1998	2015 Yes, but 1996	2015 Yes, but 1996
No, but 0000	N/A 0000	N/A 0000	N/A 0000	No, but 0000	No, but 0000
<p>References to legal sources: Arts. 1, 14 and 15 of the Algemene nabestaandenwet (General Survivors Act), Staatsblad 1995, 690, as amended by Wet van 26 November 2014 tot wijziging van enkele wetten van het Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid, het Ministerie van Financiën en het Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport (Verzamelwet SZW 2015), Staatsblad 2014, 504.</p> <p>Additionally there are pension schemes of different employers and different sectors.</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Arts. 1, 3 15 and 15 of the Algemene nabestaandenwet (General Survivors Act), Staatsblad 1995, 690, as amended by Wet van 26 November 2014 tot wijziging van enkele wetten van het Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid, het Ministerie van Financiën en het Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport (Verzamelwet SZW 2015), Staatsblad 2014, 504.</p> <p>Additionally there are pension schemes of different employers and different sectors.</p>		<p>References to legal sources: Arts. 1, 3, 14 and 15 of the Algemene nabestaandenwet (General Survivors Act), Staatsblad 1995, 690, as amended by Wet van 26 November 2014 tot wijziging van enkele wetten van het Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid, het Ministerie van Financiën en het Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport (Verzamelwet SZW 2015), Staatsblad 2014, 504.</p> <p>Additionally there are pension schemes of different employers and different sectors.</p>	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: A statutory survivor's pension is only provided to the surviving spouse who has an unmarried child under 18 that is not being raised in a different household or who is medically unfit to have paid employment at the moment their spouse dies (art 14). If the surviving spouse married the deceased within a year before their death and their death was reasonably foreseeable at that time, if the surviving spouse has in some way caused or helped cause the deceased's death or if the surviving spouse is living in a household with someone, there is no right to a survivor's pension.</p> <p>Before the 2014 reform, there were a few more categories of surviving spouses who had a right to a survivor's pension.</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, pp. 143-144, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p> <p>However, most employers have made arrangements for a pension scheme that entitles the surviving spouse to a survivor's pension (see also Waaldijk 2005, pp. 148-149). Until the 1980s such pensions were mostly only available for widows.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: A statutory survivor's pension is only provided to the surviving partner who has an unmarried child under 18 that is not being raised in a different household or who is medically unfit to have paid employment at the moment their spouse dies (art. 14). If the surviving spouse married the deceased within a year before their death and their death was reasonably foreseeable at that time, if the surviving partner has in some way caused or helped cause the deceased's death or if the surviving partner is living in a household with someone, there is no right to a survivor's pension.</p> <p>Before the 2014 reform, there were a few more categories of surviving partners who had a right to a survivor's pension.</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, pp. 143-144, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p> <p>However, most employers have made arrangements for a pension scheme that entitles the surviving registered partner to a survivor's pension. In exceptional cases this pension may be lower than for a surviving spouse (see Waaldijk 2005, p. 148).</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: A statutory survivor's pension is only provided to the surviving partner who has an unmarried child under 18 that is not being raised in a different household or who is medically unfit to have paid employment at the moment their spouse dies (art 14). If the surviving spouse married the deceased within a year before their death and their death was reasonably foreseeable at that time, if the surviving partner has in some way caused or helped cause the deceased's death or if the surviving partner is living in a household with someone, there is no right to a survivor's pension.</p> <p>Before the 2014 reform, there were a few more categories of surviving partners who had a right to a survivor's pension.</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, pp. 143-144, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p> <p>However, most employers have made arrangements for a pension scheme that entitles the surviving cohabiting partner who has fulfilled certain conditions. Until the 1990s this was less common (see also Waaldijk 2005, pp. 148-149).</p>	

Jurisdiction: **Netherlands**

Source: **N. Nikolina**, "Death and legal family formats in Netherlands". In: K. Waaldijk et al. (eds.), *The LawsAndFamilies Database – Aspects of legal family formats for same-sex and different-sex couples*. Paris: INED, 2017, www.LawsAndFamilies.eu, [LawsAndFamilies-NL-Section6.pdf](#) (please use this full citation when citing any information from this table).

Section: **6 - Death**

Question: **6.06 - Wrongful death**

In case of wrongful death of one partner, is the other partner then entitled to compensation from the wrongdoer?

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
2015 Yes 0000	2015 Yes 2001	2015 Yes 1998	2015 Yes 1998	2015 Yes 1992	2015 Yes 1992
	N/A 0000	N/A 0000	N/A 0000	No 0000	No 0000
References to legal sources: Art. 108 of Book 6 of the Civil Code.		References to legal sources: Art. 108 of Book 6 of the Civil Code, as amended by Wet van 17 december 1997 tot aanpassing van wetgeving aan de invoering van het geregistreerd partnerschap in Boek 1 van het Burgerlijk Wetboek (Aanpassingswet geregistreerd partnerschap), Staatsblad 1997, 660.		References to legal sources: Art. 108 of Book 6 of the Civil Code.	

Marriage		Registered partnership		Cohabitation	
diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex	diff.-sex	same-sex
<p>Explanations and nuances: The spouse is entitled to compensation for loss of financial or other support.</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, p. 142, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: The registered partner is entitled to compensation for loss of financial or other support.</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, p. 142, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>		<p>Explanations and nuances: The cohabiting partner is entitled to compensation for loss of financial or other support.</p> <p>See also K. Waaldijk, More or less together: Levels of legal consequences of marriage, cohabitation and registered partnership for different-sex and same-sex partners. A comparative study of nine European countries, Paris: INED 2005, p. 142, https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/handle/1887/12585.</p>	