

CLIL-ACTIVITY online 14

1a Read the text and **summarise** the information in a mind map. Get into pairs and recap the text for your partner. Take turns.

EASEMENTS (SERVITUDES) AND LIENS IN AUSTRIA

The owner of a *servient* thing is obliged to tolerate or refrain from doing something for the benefit of another with regard to the *servient* thing. A distinction is made between (land) easements and personal easements. The former include field easements such as rights of way and building easements such as building benefits. The latter include rights of use, usufruct and right of residence. Easements are contractually agreed upon and entered into the land register.

The lien is the right of a creditor to obtain satisfaction from an object if his claim is not met (at the agreed time). Movable objects, immovable objects and incorporeal objects can be considered as pledges. A lien can be established by contract or by court order. There are also statutory liens (for example of a landlord on his/her tenant's property). If the obligation is fulfilled, the pledge is to be returned, otherwise it is realised. Any surplus is to be paid to the debtor.

1b Get into pairs. **Explain** to your partner the different forms of easements and liens in Austria. Work in pairs and take turns. Create a diagram or a graph to illustrate the concepts.