

Sensitization about the importance of the timely properties' succession for family protection**Sensibilización sobre la importancia de la sucesión oportuna de bienes para la protección familiar**

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Abstract

The objective's study is to sensitize the administrative staff, the managerial staff and the teaching staff of the Universidad Tecnológica del Sureste de Veracruz (UTSV) about the importance of the timely succession of movable and immovable property for a family protection. Quantitative research was carried out, with a statistical analysis, nonexperimental, a descriptive and cross-sectional scope. The data collection technique is the survey; the instrument is a questionnaire with twenty-nine items and a comment section. Derived from the COVID-19 pandemic, the surveys are applied through digital media, Google Forms was used, with 111 surveys in total. It is observed that sensitization of this topic is important so that our relatives are protected and can make use of the movable and immovable property of the owner as soon as he dies. The fact that the owner determines how his properties will be distributed and under what legal procedure, will make it possible that, upon the death of said owner, those relatives or designated persons have the right to make use of the bequeathed assets.

Resumen

El presente estudio tiene como objetivo: sensibilizar al personal administrativo, directivo y docente de la Universidad Tecnológica del Sureste de Veracruz (UTSV) sobre la importancia de la sucesión oportuna de bienes muebles e inmuebles para la protección familiar. Se realiza una investigación de tipo cuantitativa, con un análisis estadístico, un alcance descriptivo, no experimental y de corte transversal. La técnica de recolección de datos es la encuesta; el instrumento es un cuestionario de veintinueve ítems y una sección de comentarios. Derivado de la pandemia por la COVID-19, las encuestas son aplicadas a través de los medios digitales, es decir, a través de Google Forms, siendo 111 encuestas en total. Se observa que, la concientización sobre este tema es importante para que nuestros seres queridos se encuentren protegidos y puedan hacer uso de los bienes muebles e inmuebles del titular en cuanto éste llegue a fallecer. El hecho de que el titular determine de qué forma será repartido sus bienes y bajo qué procedimiento legal, posibilitará que, ante el fallecimiento de dicho titular, aquellos familiares o personas designadas tengan el derecho de hacer uso de los bienes legados.

Succession of properties, legacy, family protection**Sucesión de bienes, legado, protección familiar**

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Introduction

Protecting our family patrimony and even more, our loved ones or relatives, is an inherent concern in the human being when being part of a family or social group; however, as a cultural matter, in our country and in Latin American countries many people do not want to think about the future, in relation to the importance of having their assets duly regularized; either by superstition, procrastination, mere ignorance, among other reasons. We must take into account that the future is not defined and even if we have a life plan, it can be modified by the situations that arise in the day to day.

Finally, we know that our passage through this world is a flash in the pan and it is convenient to plan what will happen after we leave, in order to avoid misunderstandings, family quarrels or even legal confrontations.

This topic for some may be sensitive, delicate, fragile, fearful; even so, it is something that we must take into consideration to prevent future circumstances and thus, plan strategies that allow us to protect our loved ones or family members in the face of unavoidable events. We know that it is not a legal obligation to transfer our assets to others when they are of age, we know that everyone is free to do with their assets as they see fit; there are people who invest their savings, there are people who create trusts, there are people who acquire properties and keep them for their relatives in the short, medium or long term; but there are also people who sell their properties and travel around the world, or simply, the money generated is used to have a dignified old age, with all the necessary professional care. Then, more than a legal obligation, the transfer of property caused by the death of the owner can be considered as a moral obligation, although, it is also necessary to consider that, according to the Civil Code for the State of Veracruz, in case of having children who are minors, or who are not able to work, it is necessary to indicate that they will be provided with alimony.

Problem

Even though the country has promoted the regularization of the assets of the population, through the preparation of a will, there are also other means by which the assets are protected and entrusted after the death of the owner, however, not everyone knows the procedures under which they can carry out the succession of their assets.

In order to prevent future problems, it is convenient to prepare a suitable document to ensure that the will of the deceased is carried out. Now, with the COVID-19, the number of deceased persons has increased and the subsequent problems are obvious, even causing a family breakup due to the lack of a document that supports the will of the deceased.

Justification

The benefit of this research article is to sensitize the human capital belonging to the Universidad Tecnológica del Sureste de Veracruz about the importance of a culture of foresight regarding the succession of their assets and through it, the timely protection of their relatives before their possible death; in turn, to make them aware of the existing legal means in force in our country so that the holder has the possibility of choosing the most convenient one and thus, be confident that everything will be carried out as he/she has left it arranged.

Hypothesis

The research hypothesis is centered on the fact that, the UTSV personnel has a sufficiently adequate degree of knowledge about the options in force for the succession of assets and that, in turn, guarantees the welfare of his or her dependents in case he or she dies, thus being that there is greater awareness among the personnel on this subject.

Another could be the null hypothesis, which refers to the fact that, UTSV staff does not have a sufficiently adequate degree of knowledge about the options in place for the succession of assets and that, in turn, ensures the welfare of his or her dependents in the event of his or her death, thus, there is no adequate awareness among staff on this topic.

On the other hand, the alternative hypothesis indicates that most of the respondents have a sufficiently adequate degree of knowledge that a will is the only means for the succession of assets.

General Objective

To sensitize the administrative, managerial and teaching staff of the Universidad Tecnológica del Sureste de Veracruz (UTSV) on the importance of timely succession of real and personal property for family protection.

Specific Objectives

- To choose a data collection technique and instrument to obtain the information.
- To structure the content of the data collection instrument according to the problem posed.
- To apply the data collection instrument to UTSV personnel.
- Analyze the data obtained from the surveys.

Background

Starting from the Mesopotamian Laws, issues regarding the succession of property are identified, included in the Laws of the city of Eshnunna, the Code of Hammurabi and the Middle Assyrian Laws.

Focusing on the Code of Hammurabi, dated around 1700 B.C.E., it represents King Hammurabi of Babylon receiving from Samash, god of the Sun and justice, the rules to be followed to promote welfare among the people. It consists of a prologue, 282 laws and an epilogue, where social and economic life is regulated in all its aspects, establishing a rigorous and implacable penal system. (Opinion, 2018)

In said Code, reference is made to the succession of property, where it expressly indicates that "if a man gives his wife a field, an orchard or an object, and extends to her sealed document, that, after her husband's death, her children do not claim it; the mother will give her inheritance to her son whom she loves the most, she does not have to give it to another" (Hammurabi, 1700 B.C.).

The subject is also immersed in Greek, Germanic and Roman Law, although, nowadays there are types of inheritance that allow us to choose the most convenient one.

In this perspective, Italian Law provides that a survivor has the right to claim compensation for material and moral damages derived from the death of the other caused by a third party (Belluscio, 2011).

Theoretical Framework

The legal relationships and rights that people have over certain assets may not be extinguished with their death, being necessary that, upon the death of a person, someone else replaces him/her in the ownership of his/her assets, rights and obligations, and that such situation is regulated.

Inheritance Law, a discipline that is in charge of regulating the post mortem legal relations of the individual, and whose main objective is to provide economic security to the family and society as a whole, by means of the transmission, after the fulfillment of the patrimonial obligations of the deceased, of his property and powers to his relatives and closest persons. (Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación, 2015).

Inheritance law is constituted by the set of legal rules intended to regulate the destiny of the estate of a person, in everything that is susceptible of patrimonial transmission after his death (Fernández, 2003).

Regarding succession, this is considered as the legal fact by which the rights and obligations pass from one person to another or others. Such transmission occurs as a consequence of the death of a person; therefore, succession is the transmission of assets and other rights due to death (Ferrero, 1999).

According to Miranda, M., the elements of the succession are: the causer, the successors and the inheritance or estate (Miranda, 1998).

First of all, the causer is the person who dies and who is the owner of the assets that will later be subject to a succession process.

Next, the successor or successors are the persons designated by the deceased for the transfer of his or her assets.

Finally, the inheritance or estate, which is the set of assets owned by the deceased and which it is his decision to transfer to the successor or successors.

There are two types of inheritance:

- Intestate or Legitimate Succession is regulated by law because the person who died did not make a will. This could even go against the will of the deceased. It must be done either through the courts or before a Notary Public. If the possible heirs are of legal age and all are in agreement, the Notary Public will be in charge of the procedure. If the possible heirs are not of legal age or do not agree, they must go through a process before a competent Family Judge.
- Testamentary Succession: is the succession that recognizes the wishes of the deceased person because they are described in his or her will. In this case, the process is carried out through the courts or with a Notary Public, who is in charge of searching for the will and carrying out the necessary procedures for the transfer of the assets. (Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas, 2020).

Therefore, when there is a succession, there is also an estate, which is considered in law as "the set of assets belonging to a natural or legal person, or affections to a purpose, susceptible of economic estimation". (Royal Spanish Academy, 2021)

Such assets may be goods or real estate, which allow it to enjoy rights and obligations according to the Law.

The Federal Civil Code in its Third Book refers to successions indicating: preliminary dispositions, succession by will, the form of wills, legitimate succession, common dispositions to testamentary and legitimate successions. (Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of the Union, 2022).

The Civil Code for the State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave, as last amended on June 13, 2022, covers the subject of successions in its Third Book, with five titles, from Articles 1214 to 1724, referring to: preliminary dispositions, succession by will, the form of wills, legitimate succession and the dispositions common to testamentary and legitimate successions.

Also, in its Fourth Title, Chapter One, it includes the subject of donations from Article 2266 to 2316. (Government of the State of Veracruz, 2022).

According to the Civil Code of the State of Veracruz (2022), in its Article 1228, the will is a very personal, revocable and free act, by which a capable person disposes of his property and rights, and declares or fulfills duties for after his death.

Another way to protect his relatives is through the donation, in its article 2266 of said Code, defines it as the contract by which a person transfers to another, free of charge, a part or the totality of his present goods. (Gobierno del Estado de Veracruz, 2022).

On the other hand, testamentary trusts can be mentioned as a means of family protection; these allow guaranteeing that the fiduciary institution will comply with the instructions we have established for the delivery of our patrimony. The person who enters into the contract is called settlor and the beneficiaries are called trustees (Lanzagorta, 2021).

A last means of family protection included in this research is the will with fiduciary clauses, this is a contract that allows you to carry out the administration of your estate according to your convenience, when you fail, you will have the certainty that the Trustee will fulfill the instructions that you have established in favor of your beneficiaries in the determined percentages, avoiding inheritance lawsuits. (BBVA, 2022)

Now, according to the Civil Code of the State of Veracruz, article 1301 indicates that the testator must leave alimony to the persons mentioned in the following fractions:

1. To the descendants under 18 years of age, with respect to whom he has legal obligation to provide alimony at the time of death.
2. To the descendants who are unable to work regardless of their age.
3. To the surviving spouse, when he/she is unable to work and does not have sufficient assets, unless otherwise expressly provided by the testator, this right shall subsist as long as he/she does not marry and lives honestly.
4. To the ascendants.
5. To the concubine or concubinary who is in the case of Article 1568 and under the terms of Section III.
6. To the siblings and other collateral relatives within the fourth degree, if they are incapacitated or while they do not reach eighteen years of age, as long as they do not have assets to support their needs. (Government of the State of Veracruz, 2022).

Methodology to be developed

This is a quantitative type of research, with a statistical analysis, a descriptive, non-experimental and cross-sectional scope. The data collection technique is the survey; the instrument is a questionnaire of twenty-nine items and a comments section.

Derived from the COVID-19 pandemic, the surveys are applied through digital media, that is, through Google Forms, being 111 surveys in total.

The people who responded to this data collection instrument belong to the Universidad Tecnológica del Sureste de Veracruz, being administrative staff, management staff and academic staff.

It should be clarified that the survey is divided into three sections: the first section corresponds to general data such as: type of personnel, age, gender and marital status.

The second section refers to the variable on staff awareness, including items 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

The third section is about the variable: degree of knowledge, including questions: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

The remaining questions allow us to have more knowledge about the situation in general, for this reason, they serve as support to make an objective contribution in the conclusions.

Results

With respect to the first section, Table 1 is shown to indicate the type of personnel, gender, age and marital status according to questions 1, 2, 3 and 4.

No	Question	Percentages		
		Administrative	Managerial	Teacher
1	Staff	21.6%	3.6%	74.8%
2	Gender	58.6% Male	41.4% Female	
3	Age	23.4% 35 to 39	22.5% 40 to 44	17.1% 45 to 49
4	Marital Status	57.7% Married	27% Single	7.2% Divorced

Table 1 Section 1

Source: Own elaboration

For the second section with respect to the variable: Degree of Awareness, we begin with question 5 (Table 2), where 91% of the respondents do have people who depend economically on them, while 9% do not.

Among the persons who are economically dependent on the UTSV worker are, in first place, the sons or daughters, in second place, the husband or wife, in third place, the father or mother, and in fourth place, persons other than the above.

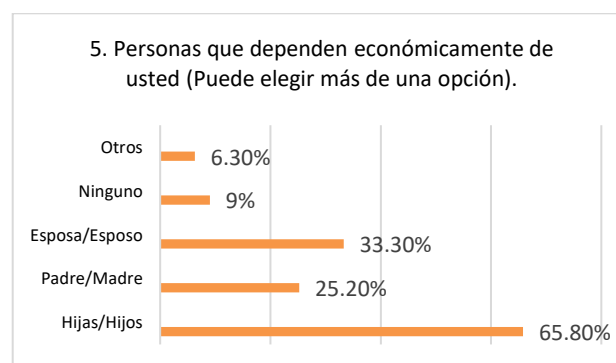


Table 2 Question 5

Source: Own elaboration

Questions 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 allow the worker to be positioned in the here and now so that he/she can analyze his/her environment and reality (Table 3).

No.	Question	No	Yes	Maybe
6	NCDs (diabetes and asthma)	78.4%	19.8%	1.8%
8	Knowledge of NCDs as a major cause of death	63.1%	36.9%	
9	Do you have any assets of your own?	18.9%	81.1%	
10	Have you thought about the succession of your assets in case of death?	22.5%	67.6%	9.9%
11	Have you thought about the protection of your family members in case of death?	16.2%	76.6%	7.2%

Table 3 Questions 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11

Source: Own elaboration

The above shows that 78.4% do not suffer from Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), while 19.8% do and 1.8% maybe.

Regarding their knowledge that NCDs are an important cause of death, 63.1% mentioned that they do have knowledge and 36.9% do not have it.

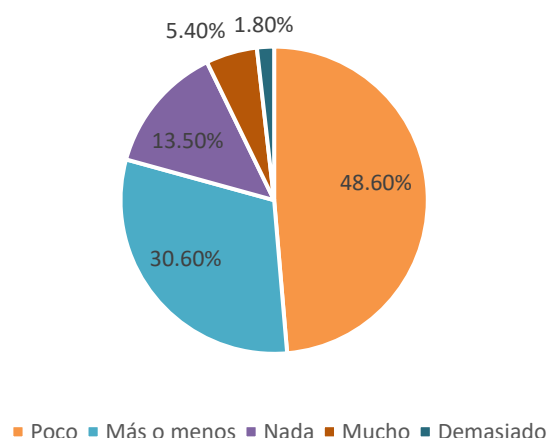
81.1% do have assets of their own and 18.9% do not.

67.6% have thought about the succession of their assets in case of death and even more in times of pandemic generated by the COVID-19, 22.5% mentioned that they have not thought about it and 9.9% mentioned that maybe.

76.6% said that they have thought about protecting their family members in case they lose their lives and 16.2% have not thought about it and 7.2% maybe.

For the third section with respect to the variable: Degree of Knowledge, question 15 (Graph 1) indicates that 48.6% know little about the options in force on the succession of assets, 30.63% more or less, 13.5% not at all and 7.27% know a lot or too much about the subject.

15. How much do you know about any options in place for the succession of assets to ensure the welfare of your dependents in the event of your death?



Graphic 1 Question 15

Source: Own elaboration

Table 4, with questions 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 includes the following:

92.8% know about the will, 4.5% are not sure and 2.7% do not know about the subject; 87.4% know that the month of the will exists and 12.6% do not; 58.6% do not know about the testamentary trust, 32.4% do and 9% do not.

In contrast to the above and regarding knowledge about the will with trust clauses, 64% do not know about the subject, 31.5% do and 4.5% are not sure.

61.3% know about the subject of donations, 35.1% do not and 3.6% are not sure.

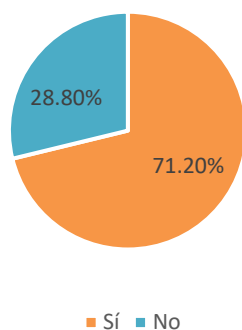
No.	Question	Yes	No	Not sure (a)
16	About the Will	92.8%	2.7%	4.5%
17	About Wills Month	87.4%	12.6%	0
18	About testamentary trust	32.4%	58.6%	9%
19	About wills with fiduciary clauses	31.5%	64%	4.5%
20	About the gift	35.1%	61.3%	3.6%

Table 4 Question 16,17,18,19,20

Source: Own elaboration

In Figure 2, question 21 explains that 71.2% know that not having some legal procedure to transfer assets causes problems and family expenses and that they will not be able to enjoy the assets that are the product of the deceased person's work during his lifetime, while 28.8% did not know this.

21. Did you know that not having a legal procedure to transfer assets causes problems and expenses for family members and, ultimately, they will not be able to enjoy the assets that are the product of the deceased person's life's work?

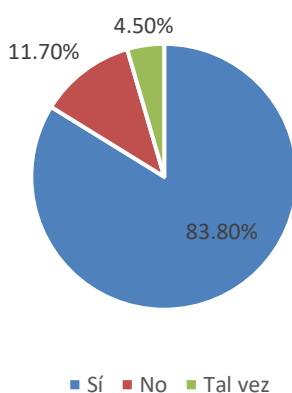


Graphic 2 Question 21

Source: Own elaboration

According to question 22, 83.8% know that not having a legal procedure to designate assets can cause quarrels or family estrangement, while 11.47% do not know and 4.73% maybe (graph 3).

22. Did you know that not having a legal procedure to designate assets can lead to family quarrels or estrangement?

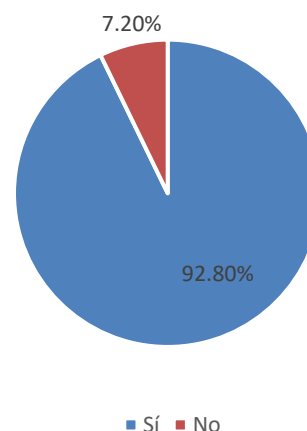


Graphic 3 Question 22

Source: Own elaboration

Regarding question 23, 92.8% do not have any legal instrument for the protection of their family members and their property, 7.2% do (Figure 4).

Do you currently have any of the above-mentioned legal instruments in place to manage what happens to your personal belongings in the event of your absence?



Graphic 4 Question 23

Source: Own elaboration

Annexes

The data collection instrument is attached as evidence of the results obtained, which is hosted in Google Forms.



CA. Sistemas de Gestión y Desarrollo Tecnológico para mejorar los servicios de las empresas, en colaboración con la Red Nacional de Investigación de UTyP.

La encuesta tiene como objetivo: Sensibilizar al personal de la UTSV para una mayor cultura de previsión sobre la sucesión de bienes muebles e inmuebles. Su opinión es importante y la información que proporcione será CONFIDENCIAL y utilizada únicamente para FINES ACADÉMICOS.

1. Personal *

- Administrativo
- Directivo
- Docente

2. Sexo *

- Masculino
- Femenino
- Prefiero no responder

3. Edad *

- 25 a 29 años
- 30 a 34 años
- 35 a 39 años
- 40 a 44 años
- 45 a 49 años
- 50 a 54 años
- 55 a 59 años
- 60 a 64 años
- 65 a 69 años
- + 70 años

4. Estado civil *

- Casada (o)
- Soltera (o)
- Unión Libre
- Divorciado (o)
- Viudo (o)

5. Personas que dependen económicamente de usted (Puede elegir más de una opción). *

- Hijos / Hijas
- Padre / Madre
- Esposa / Esposo

6. ¿Padece usted alguna Enfermedad Crónica No Transmisible (ECNT) como diabetes, enfermedad cardiovascular, enfermedad renal, enfermedades respiratorias, etc.? *

- Sí
- No
- Tal vez

7. ¿Cuál?

Texto de respuesta breve

8. ¿Sabía usted que la ECNT representa la causa de defunción más importante en el mundo, pues acaparan un 63% del número total de muertes anuales? *

- Sí
- No

9. ¿Cuenta usted con algún bien mueble o inmueble propio como: casa, terreno, vehículo, etc.? *

- Sí
- No

10. ¿Ha pensado qué sucedería con sus bienes en caso de que usted, por algún motivo, perdiera la vida? *

- Sí
- No
- Tal vez

11. ¿Ha pensado qué sucedería con sus familiares o personas que económicamente dependen de usted en caso de que, por algún motivo, usted perdiera la vida? *

- Sí
- No
- Tal vez

12. Actualmente, ¿Con qué frecuencia piensa usted en temas de esta índole? *

- Muy frecuentemente
- Frecuentemente
- Ocasionalmente
- Raramente
- Nunca

13. Temas de esta índole le causa: (Puede elegir más de una opción) *

- Sorpresa
- Tristeza
- Desprecio
- Miedo
- Ira
- Alegría
- Asco

14. Considera usted que este tema es: (Puede elegir más de una opción) *

- Temible
- Delicado
- Susceptible
- Irrelevante
- Inapropiado
- Relevante
- Necesario

15. ¿Qué tanto conoce sobre algunas opciones vigentes para la sucesión de los bienes y que, a su vez, garanticen el bienestar de sus dependientes en caso de que usted falte? *

- Nada
- Poco
- Más o menos
- Mucho
- Demasiado

16. ¿Sabía usted que un testamento sirve para administrar lo que suceda con nuestras pertenencias personales después del fallecimiento? Esto incluye dinero, cuentas bancarias, automóvil, mascotas, etc. *

- Sí
- No
- No estoy seguro (a)

17. ¿Conoce usted que el mes de septiembre es considerado como "El mes del testamento", en el que los mexicanos con cultura de previsión, lo utilizan para designar su legado entre sus familiares o persona designada, en caso de faltar, evitando complicaciones futuras entre estos. *

- Sí
- No

18. ¿Sabía usted que un Fideicomiso Testamentario es un contrato donde una persona entrega sus bienes a una institución fiduciaria y los administre en vida, para que a su fallecimiento los distribuya o administre de acuerdo con las instrucciones plasmadas en dicho contrato? *

- Sí
- No
- No estoy seguro (a)

19. ¿Sabía usted que un Testamento con cláusulas fiduciarias es un documento donde una persona prevé que a su fallecimiento se constituya un fideicomiso formalizado con una institución fiduciaria, que será la encargada de administrar y transmitir los bienes a sus herederos, bajo ciertas condiciones? *

- Sí
- No
- No estoy seguro (a)

20. ¿Sabía usted que acorde al Código Civil del Edo. de Veracruz también puede realizar una donación? Siendo esto un contrato por el que una persona transfiere a otra, gratuitamente, una parte o la totalidad de sus bienes presentes. *

- Sí
- No
- No estoy seguro (a)

21. ¿Sabía usted que no contar con un procedimiento legal para transmitir los bienes ocasiona problemas y gastos a los familiares y en última instancia, estos no podrán gozar de los bienes que son producto del trabajo en vida de la persona que falleció? *

- Sí
- No

22. ¿Sabía usted que no contar con un procedimiento legal para designar los bienes puede ocasionar rencillas o distanciamiento familiar? *

- Sí
- No
- Tal vez

23. Actualmente, ¿cuenta con alguno de los instrumentos jurídicos antes mencionados, para administrar lo que suceda con sus pertenencias personales en caso de que falte? *

- Sí (Ir a la pregunta 25)
- No

24. ¿Cuál es el motivo por el que no cuenta con ello? (Puede elegir más de una opción)

- Superstición
- Miedo
- Procrastinación
- Falta de recursos económicos
- Desconocimiento del tema
- Otro (favor de especificar en la pregunta 24a)

25. ¿Considera que está encuesta le ha permitido reflexionar sobre la importancia de proteger sus bienes y seres queridos? *

- Nada
- Poco
- Más o menos
- Mucho
- Demasiado

26. ¿Qué tanto está decidido usted a realizar alguna acción para proteger ambas cuestiones (seres queridos y bienes)? *

- Nada
- Poco
- Más o menos
- Mucho
- Demasiado

27. ¿Por cuál optaría? *

- Testamento
- Fideicomiso Testamentario
- Testamento por cláusulas fiduciarias
- Donación
- Otro (favor de especificar en la pregunta 27a)

27a. Favor de especificar otra opción, en caso de no aparecer en la pregunta anterior.

Texto de respuesta breve

Se agradece su participación. Comentarios (opcional)

Texto de respuesta largo

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Conclusions

Based on the methodology used and by dividing the data collection instrument into three sections, it is observed with the first section that, the teaching staff responded to the survey to a greater extent, since in the University the number of teachers is higher compared to the management and administrative staff. It is also observed that there is a higher number of married workers.

In the second section that refers to the variable: Degree of Sensitization, it is observed that most of them have people who are economically dependent on them.

Fortunately, for the most part, they do not have Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases since, being sedentary, many of us do not practice exercise in a timely manner, but we know that this disease is of care so a recommendation is sports activation for the improvement or preservation of good health.

Meanwhile, on a day-to-day and frequent basis, the University worker thinks about issues of this nature.

Therefore, talking about this type of topics causes them mostly: sadness, fear and surprise, also, they consider that it is a delicate topic, but very necessary to talk about.

Most of them do have their own assets and there is an awareness of the subject because they are concerned about their relatives in the event of the owner's death.

With respect to the third section regarding the variable: Degree of Knowledge: the will is the most known means for the protection and transmission of assets.

It is also important to point out that, although there is a will month, it is expensive and it would be convenient to have some support from the Federal Government to make the process easier and less costly.

Consequently, with this project it has been demonstrated that there is indeed knowledge of the subject, however, not everyone knows about the existing means or instruments for the protection of their relatives and their assets.

Most of them are aware that not having the documents in order may cause quarrels or family estrangement.

However, the fact that the owner determines how his assets will be distributed and under what legal procedure, will make it possible that, upon the death of the owner, those family members or designated persons will have the right to make use of the bequeathed assets. This will allow that, under the legal protection of a document, whatever it may be, those designated by the owner will be financially protected and in turn, this could avoid family quarrels and legal suits in the future (lawsuit) or at least, it would be reduced to a greater extent.

As a result of the above, the alternative hypothesis is demonstrated, which indicates that most of the people surveyed have a sufficient and adequate degree of knowledge that the will is the only means for the succession of assets.

Thus, given the need to orient University personnel on this subject, it is considered of great importance to provide a lecture or workshop where the options in place to protect the family in the event of the death of the owner who owns movable and immovable property are defined and explained.

On the other hand, it is of utmost importance that this process not only be carried out in person; certainly, the steps to be followed must be regulated under certain regulations or the Law itself, however, due to the pandemic caused by the COVID-19 we have noticed that multiple activities can be efficiently developed virtually.

As a result of the above, it would be extremely useful to digitally update the Justice System regarding inheritance, with the development and implementation of an Internet page, which includes a catalog with the types of inheritance of property, as well as an explanation, difference between them, costs and the requirements to be covered. Subsequently, the system should allow the attachment of files so that the owner of the assets can only appear before the legal entity at the end of the process and the page can also be linked to the Public Registry of Property to verify the authenticity of the information.

Finally, in order to have the legal certainty that the owner is the one who is actually carrying out the process, a handwritten signature will be requested, being the e-signature the most convenient means of identification.

In this way, it is intended to close the gaps between the lack of knowledge on this subject and the fact that because of this many people do not decide to protect their loved ones.

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