Introduzione

Parte I
Dottrina

Abstract: *The presence, in the current reality, of numerous mortis causa successions that present elements of extraneousness (meaning that they have a connection to different legal systems) has pushed towards the adoption, within the European Regulation of July 4, 2012, no. 650, of the European Certificate of Succession. Through this Certificate, for the issuing of which in Italy the notary public is competent, it is possible to prove the status of heir in every Member State of the European Union. The article examines the recent discipline, highlighting the advantages deriving from this new instrument, the characteristics and the limits of the ascertainment of the status of heir undertaken by the notary public, as well as the positive and the negative aspects of this choice made by the Italian legislator compared to the one made in the German legal systems, in which the competence to issue the Certificate belongs to the judge.*

Abstract. *The law of intestate succession is faced with two central tasks: (i) to determine in which sequence the deceased's relatives are called to inherit and (ii) to coordinate the position of the surviving spouse with that of the relatives. The present paper analyses how the intestate systems of the Western world deal with the first of these tasks. In spite of differences in detail, they can be subdivided into three types: the "French system", the three-line system, and the parentelic system. All modern legal systems of the Western world attempt to take account of the deceased's relatives in a rational fashion. In that respect they build on the scheme established in Justinian's novels. The "French" system and the three-line system represent different manifestations of the Justinianic scheme, while the parentelic system implements its underlying ideas in an even more consistent manner, and inspired by Natural law ideas. All in all, a reasonably limited parentelic system appears to be the superior intestate succession system.*

Abstract. *Over the past years, many legal systems has been amended in order to proclaim the best interests of the child as a primary consideration, inspired by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. On August 2015, in Spain entered into force the Organic Law 8/2015, 22 July, and the Law 26/2015, 28 July, both modifying the protection system for children and adolescents. The aim of this contribution is to show some of the most important changes in Spanish legislation, which are characterized by the improvement of child protection legislation in contrast with the recognition of their own autonomy and responsibility in accordance with their age and maturity.*

Abstract. *Since 2001, Germany has adopted a law, reserved for couples of the same sex, which offered a legislative solution to the case of homosexual unions. As is known, this law came into force on 16 February 2001 and has undergone a number of changes, which have made the institution of registered partnerships similar to marriage. In Germany, the path was not easy, as witnessed by the various legislative stages, a time plan, in an almost painless, have gradually approached the institute in 2001, which appeared to be a hybrid, to marriage, on the basis of important decisions Bundesverfassungsgericht real "engine" of this evolutionary process. The contrasts, still not completely dormant, have had occasion to manifest itself through the questions of constitutionality of LPartG, which opened the way for repeated interventions of the legislature. In this paper*

Italian Courts, the argumentations provided by the Courts in the two listed decisions, as well as the ECHR case law regarding gender identity in transsexualism and transgender cases. The analysis focuses on the possible problems arising from the balance test between public interest and gender identity. Finally, some guidelines are identified with the purpose of orienting the discussion on this subject.