Parte I
Dottrina

Abstract. *In Italy, the Christian idea of the marriage being indissoluble, came to an end in 1970, when the law no. 898 was enacted, finally introducing the divorce in Italy; this law has been profoundly modified first in 1987, introducing a combined application of the spouses to obtain the divorce. The idea still was that the dissolution of the marriage was outside the scope of negotiating autonomy and, thus, only a judicial intervention could dissolve the marriage. In 2014, this scenario has been profoundly modified in following an intervention of the legislator, who – in the context of a "simplification" of the civil justice system – has introduced two proceedings that in some ways are alternatives that overlook from a judicial sentence.*

Abstract. *The privatization of the matrimonial crisis and the gradual recognition to the spouses of wider private autonomy during the separation and the divorce raise the problem of the patrimonial effects of these acts towards third parties. In particular, it is worth clarifying under which conditions and through what judicial remedies the creditors can render those acts that are detrimental to their rights, ineffective. The complexity of the topic derives, on one hand, from the nature of the agreements of separation and divorce, made effective through a judicial measure and, on the other hand, from the circumstance that the rights of weak subjects – being primarily protected by the legal system – are involved in the financial regulation of the crisis.*

Abstract. *After ten years from the entry into force of law 55/2006 (entitled "Amendments to the Civil Code dealing with 'Patto di Famiglia'"), the paper analyses the use of the legal institute of "patto di famiglia". Many interpretative problems arise from the unclear phrasing of the new regulation and other new questions are posed by subsequent legislation. Until today, none of the legislative attempts made to amend the Italian "patto di famiglia" has completed its parliamentary procedures, and practices had to make up for this deficiency, by adapting the institute to the needs arising in practice.*

Abstract. *Italian-swiss successions are governed by the Consular Treaty of 1868, whose art. 17 is subject to different interpretations by the legal literature as for the applicable law. Since the EU Regulation no. 650/2012 entered into force, the new EU-wide rules have caused considerable changes in any succession opened after August 17th 2015, with particular regard to the succession of an Italian citizen who was usually living in Switzerland. In this respect, some uncertainties about the law applicable to the succession still exist. This article examines the changed regulatory framework and investigates the most critical aspects which come to evidence when the European legislation is read in combination with the Consular Treaty. In this way, we aim to deliver some new arguments in order to address the still unsolved issues.*

Parte II
Giurisprudenza

Abstract. *The European Court of Human Rights has recently been facing a case of surrogacy characterized by the absence of a biological relationship between the intended parents and a child born after the practice of*