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The generational transition of real estate, movable, business, and digital assets has generated a constant and growing interest within the international legal landscape, aiming to identify the most effective avenues for its planning both post-mortem through wills and during one's lifetime through various instruments, including donations, trusts, insurance, and foundations. In Anglo-Saxon legal systems, where the concept of family is characterized by greater flexibility and where succession agreements are not prohibited, such planning proves to be more straightforward. In Italy, the issue of donation provenance has not yet been fully resolved, neither by the minor reform of 2005 nor by the multiple solutions proposed by scholars. In this context, a comparison with the Common Law legal system, may be beneficial, along with a comparison to other Civil Law jurisdictions, such as Argentina, which have regulated effective remedies including the ability to waive the action for restitution even if the donor is still alive. To overcome this impasse in Italy as well, two legislative proposals have been formulated, one by the notary profession and the other by the Government, the latter of which seems destined for approval. The aim of this paper is to attempt to demonstrate that, even in Italy, under the current legislation, the issue of donation provenance can be resolved through the application of the anticipatory waiver of the action for restitution.	
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The decline in the number of marriages under the community property regime in Italy is now a strong data point since the percentages of marriages celebrated under the regime of separation of property are constantly increasing. This phenomenon is much more relevant in Italy than in other European States. It is therefore necessary to consider the deep reasons for this phenomenon. Certainly, one of the causes can be identified in the difficulties that interpreters have faced in applying the rules introduced by the 1975 family law reform. This paper aims to identify the remote historical origins of the rules introduced by the 1975 reform, which share common origins with the French model, although the Italian legislator has diverged on some essential aspects. Based on this historical reconstruction, some perspectives for a new reform are indicated.