PERSPECTIVES FOR THE UNIFICATION AND HARMONISATION OF FAMILY LAW IN EUROPE

EUROPEAN FAMILY LAW SERIES

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PREFACE

For the first time in European legal history, a truly international conference devoted to the perspectives for the unification and harmonisation of family law in Europe took place in Utrecht from 11th - 14th of December 2002. The contributions to this conference, which was organised under the auspices of the Commission on European Family Law (CEFL), are compiled in this book. The main objective of the CEFL, founded in September 2001, is to study the feasibility of and to initiate practical steps towards the harmonisation of family law in Europe. The Conference was aimed to provide a strong and very necessary impetus in European countries to seriously consider the problems and possible solutions for reshaping national family law in accordance with the needs and purposes of the emerging "European citizenship". It enabled family and comparative lawyers to extensively discuss the arguments for and against the Europeanisation of family law. The final written contributions are witness to the incredibly high level scientific standard in all respects of the contributions at the Conference. It is with great pride and gratefulness to be able to look back at the success of the conference and to be the editor of its proceedings.

In November 2002 at a conference in Amsterdam I listened to a presentation that was delivered by a young law professor. He spoke about the idea of ius commune and the harmonisation of private law in general by taking a great deal of aspects into account while he focused on the economic parts of private law. In answer to my question as to whether we should not include family law in the overall process of the harmonisation of private law he answered – and it did not come as a surprise to me – that this field of law is definitely culturally defined and that the opportunities for any harmonization are very limited. I doubted whether this is actually the case and asked him why he holds this view. He replied spontaneously. "You can read it in Zweigert/Kötz's book on comparative law." This argument is – notwithstanding the uncontested authority of the cited book – no longer convincing. The numerous gathering of more than 140 family and comparative law specialists in Utrecht representing 27 mostly European jurisdictions clearly demonstrated that in the field of family law in Europe major changes have taken place.

In March 2001 we, Masha Antokolskaia, Bente Braat, Marianne Hofman, Mieke Scheffer, Ian Sumner and myself, began with the organisation of the Utrecht conference. For me personally it was a challenging endeavour.

Intersentia V

Yet the whole team was totally devoted to the idea of making the conference a pleasant and successful event. However, without the financial support of many institutions and organisations the conference and the following publication would not have been possible. I am greatly indebted to Utrecht University and its Law Faculty, the Royal Dutch Academy of Science (KNAW), the Netherlands Congress Bureau, The Dutch Association of Comparative Law, the Ius Commune Research School, the publishing house Intersentia, the Dutch Ministry of Justice and the European Commission. The advantages of our successful application to the High-Level Scientific Conference Programme of the European Commission were twofold. First, family law has been placed on the European research agenda and second, persons under the age of 35 years, were able to attend the conference free of charge. Nearly 60 participants fell under this category. This is to be considered a great achievement, which would not have been attained without the European Commission's stimulating grant for the conference. In addition, thirteen young researchers delivered papers which together with the contributions of many already very well-known specialists in the field of (international) family and comparative law are published in this book.

Finally, is the unification and harmonisation of (international) family law in Europe necessary? Is it feasible, desirable and possible? Reading the different contributions to this book may certainly inspire those who would like to find the right answers to these questions.

Katharina Boele-Woelki

Utrecht, 15 May 2003

vi Intersentia

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viii Intersentia

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Intersentia ix

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACI	E v
LIST OF	AUTHORS vii
COMME	NCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS
EUROPE	ANISATION OF FAMILY LAW WALTER PINTENS
1. 2. 3. 3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 4. 4.1. 4.2. 5.	Introduction3Family Law as Object of Harmonisation of Law6Harmonisation of Law in Certain Areas of Family Law9Legal matrimonial regime9Registered Partnership, Opening of Marriage andAdoption by Same-Sex Partners12Conclusion16Perspectives16The Council of Europe and other InternationalOrganizations16The European Union20The Commission on European Family Law29
PART O	NE – ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST UNIFICATION RMONISATION OF FAMILY LAW IN EUROPE
	ENTS FOR THE UNIFICATION AND HARMONISATION LY LAW IN EUROPE
1. 2. 2.1. 2.2. 2.2.1. A. B. C.	NINA DETHLOFF
Intersentia	xi

2.2.2.	Loss or Change of Legal Positions	13
A.	Lack of Internationally Uniform Decision-Making 4	43
B.	Changes in the Applicable Law	
2.2.3.	Conclusion	5(
2.3.	Solution	5(
3.	Europeanisation of the Law	54
3.1.	Free Movement of People	5 4
3.1.1.	Prohibition of Restrictions	
3.1.2.	Family-Law Provisions as Restrictions	56
3.1.3.	Justification Through Public Interest	
3.2.	Conclusion	
4.	Family Law and Cultural Identity	59
5.	Conclusion	
A FAM	ILY LAW FOR EUROPE? SOVEREIGNTY, POLITICAL	
ECONO	OMY AND LEGITIMATION	
	DAVID BRADLEY	65
1.	Introduction	65
2.	"Deeply Embedded" Family Law	36
2.1.		69
2.2.	Politics and Family Law Reform in a Period of	
	Transition: Case Study	72
3.	Family Law and Social Change	
3.1.	Convergence?	
3.2.		32
4.	, , ,	36
4.1.	O	36
4.2.	From a Moral to an Economic Agenda in Family Law:	
	,	90
4.3.	The Fallacy of the "Common Core" and "Better"	-
1.0.	Family Law)(
5.	Conclusion	
·.		_
TOWA	RDS A EUROPEAN CIVIL CODE ON FAMILY LAW?	
ENDS A	AND MEANS	
	MARIE-THÉRÈSE MEULDERS-KLEIN 10)5
1.	Introduction)5
2.	Defining the Ends 10	
2.1.	A matter of terminology 10	
2.2.	The matter of aims	
2.3.	Specificity of Family Law	
	- T	

xii Intersentia

3.	Means: the Legal Feasibility of Unification 110
3.1.	From Soft Law
3.2.	to Hard Law112
4.	Political Desirability of A Unified European Family Law. 114
5.	Conclusion
TOWA	RDS A EUROPEAN <i>IUS COMMUNE</i> : THE CURRENT
	TION IN OTHER FIELDS OF PRIVATE LAW
	EWOUD HONDIUS
1.	Introduction
2.	Achievements on An Official Level
2.1.	From directive to regulation
2.2.	The Communication on Contract Law
2.3.	Case-law of the European Court of Justice
3.	Achievements by Private Groups
3.1.	The Lando Commission; its Unidroit counterpart
3.1.	and the Von Bar succession
3.2.	Gandolfi
3.3.	Trento
3.4.	Spier and Koziol and others
3. 4 . 3.5.	Casebooks
3.6.	
3.7.	The acquis communautaire group
	SECOLA
4.	Non-achievements
4.1.	Constitutional competence
4.2.	Comity
4.3.	The business community
4.4.	The academic community
5.	We Shall Overcome? Some Concerns
5.1.	Case-law
5.2.	Geographical
5.3.	Subject-matter
5.4.	Technical
6.	Conclusion: the Role of Academics
Bibliog	raphy 2000-2002

Intersentia xiii

PART T	WO – METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS	141
METHO	DOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF HARMONISATION OF	
FAMILY	LAW	
	INGEBORG SCHWENZER	143
1.	Introduction	143
2.	Starting Point: the Comparative Method	144
3.	Law in Books – Law in Action	144
4.	The Functional Approach	146
5.	Converging Tendencies	148
6.	Different Codification Techniques	151
7.	Divergences Due to Different Structures of	
	Administration of Justice and the Law of Procedure	153
8.	Divergences Due to Different Family Policies and	
	Family Realities	154
9.	Divergences Due to Different Value Systems	
10.	Conclusion	
THE "DI	CONTROL A AND A DEPOS A CALLAND TAKE MADAGANG ATTAON	
	ETTER LAW" APPROACH AND THE HARMONISATION	
OF FAM	ILY LAW	150
	MASHA ANTOKOLSKAIA	159
Introduc	ction	150
1.	"Common Core" and "Better Law" Methods:	133
1.	What is the Problem?	160
1.1.	Two methods	
1.1.		
	The "common core" method and its limits	100
1.3.	The "better law" method and the problem of	1.00
0	justifying the choices made	162
2.	Practical Experience with the Use of the "Common	1.00
0.1	Core" and "Better Law" Methods	163
2.1.	The Commission for the UNIDROIT Principles for	1.00
	International Commercial Contracts	163
2.2.	The Lando Commission on European Contract Law	
2.3.	The European Group on Tort Law	164
2.4.	The Commission on European Family Law	
2.5.	Hiding behind "technical choices"	165
3.	Family Law: the Same Problems But to A Greater Extent	166
3.1.	The scarcity of a common core	166
3.2.	More ideology-laden choices	167

xiv Intersentia

4.	The Ideological Dimension of Family Law	168
4.1.	The ideological connotation of the "cultural	
	constrains" argument	169
4.2.	The origins of diversity. The ius commune of family law	
4.3.	The conservative - progressive divide in Europe	
5.	Shared Notion of Family Rights and Justifying the	
	"Better Law"	173
5.1.	Additional need for political legitimation	173
5.2.	The European courts are also searching for justification	174
5.3.	Johnston v. Ireland: no right to divorce	175
5.4.	European Charter: still no right to divorce	
5.5.	The shared notion of family rights provides no relief	178
6.	Harmonisation As A Movement Towards More	
	Modern Family Law?	179
6.1.	Common core-based Principles	179
6.2.	"Better law" Principles	
Conclud	ling Remarks	
PART T	THREE – UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE	
INTERN	NATIONAL LAW IN FAMILY MATTERS	183
	ATION OF PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW IN	
FAMILY	LAW MATTERS WITHIN THE EUROPEAN UNION	
	MÁRIO TENREIRO and MONIKA EKSTRÖM	185
1.	Legal Basis for Judicial Co-operation in Family	
1.	Law Matters	105
9	The Progressive Creation of A Common Judicial	100
2.		107
0.1	Area in the Field of Family Law	
2.1.	The Programme of mutual recognition	
2.2.	Existing EC legislation – the Brussels II Regulation	188
2.3.	Proposed EC legislation – the Commission proposal of 3 May 2002	190
2.3.1.	Background	
2.3.1.	The question of child abduction	
2.3.2. 2.4.	Envisaged EC legislation	
	CHIVINGSEU LA LIESIMAHOH	1.7.)

Intersentia XV

	TION OF INTERNATIONAL FAMILY LAW IN	
EUROPE	- A CRITICAL PERSPECTIVE	
	Maarit Jänterä-Jareborg	194
1.	Introduction	194
1.1.	The topic	194
1.2.	Remarks on the used terminology	195
1.3.	Evaluating the importance of the various issues	196
2.	Before Brussels II – A Retrospect	196
3.	The Brussels II Regulation	198
3.1.	Special community rules or global rules?	198
3.2.	A clash with existing Hague Conventions	199
3.3.	Being short-sighted has a price	201
3.4.	Exequatur precedes enforcement – a shortcoming	
	or a necessity?	
3.5.	How should enforcement take place?	203
4.	The French Proposal to Facilitate the Exercise	
	of Rights of Access	
4.1.	The effect of abolishing exequatur	
4.2.	The return of unlawfully retained children	206
5.	Unified Choice of Law Rules on Marriage Dissolution	
	- the Rome III	207
5.1.	Fear for forum shopping and forum racing	207
5.2.	Procedural provisions relating to divorce and its	
	legal consequences must be taken into account	208
6.	What Lessons Can Be Learned?	
6.1.	Article 65 requires restraint	
6.2.	Identifying the problems and available methods	
6.3.	Working methods	
6.4.	The content of mutual trust	
6.5.	A comparison with Scandinavian cooperation	214
	OUR – UNIFICATION AND HARMONISATION	015
OF FAMI	LY LAW: DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES	217
	NGING THE EUROPEAN HARMONISATION	
OF FAMI	LY LAW: PERSPECTIVES ON "THE FAMILY"	
	CLARE MCGLYNN	219
1.	Introduction	219
2.	The Court of Justice and "The Family"	
3.	The Court of Justice: A Change in Direction?	
	- U	
xvi	Inter	sentia

4.	The Charter of Fundamental Rights and "The Family"	228
4.1.	General provisions on "the family"	228
4.2.	The right to marry	
4.3.	The rights of the child	
5.	Legislative Initiatives and Definitions of "Family"	
5.1.	Free movement of persons	
5.2.	Family law	
5.3.	Asylum and immigration	
6.	Conclusions	237
THE INFI	LUENCE OF EUROPEAN FAMILY LAW ON THE	
FAMILY I	AW OF COUNTRIES ACCEDING TO THE EU	
	Andrzej Mązyński	239
	TION AND HARMONIZATION OF FAMILY LAW	
PRINCIPI	LES: THE UNITED STATES EXPERIENCE	
	NANCY G. MAXWELL	249
1.	Overview of the State/Federal Relationship in the	
	Context of Family Law	249
1.1.	State statutes and case law control within the	
	jurisdiction of each state	250
1.2.	Divorce jurisdiction	250
1.2.1.	Full faith and credit and migratory divorce	250
1.2.2.	Due process challenges and migratory divorces	252
1.2.3.	Personal jurisdiction and orders of spousal support	253
1.2.4.	Failure to enforce orders of spousal support	255
1.3.	Federal limitations on state power – access to divorce	
	courts and sexual equality issues	256
2.	Attempts to Unify and Harmonize Substantive	
	Family Law	257
2.1.	Early attempts – The Uniform Marriage and Divorce Act	
2.2.	Recent developments	260
2.2.1.	Unifying the Uniform Acts – The Joint Editorial Board	
	for the Family Law Acts	260
2.2.2.	Transforming spousal support to compensatory	
	payments – The American Law Institute's Principles	
	of the Law of Family Dissolution	260
2.2.2.	A minor retreat from no-fault divorce – Covenant	
	marriages	263
3.	The Unification and Harmonization of Laws	,
- •	Recognizing and Enforcing Sister State Decrees	264
	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	

Intersentia xvii

4.	Current Status of U.S. Law Concerning the Grounds	
	for Divorce and the Law of Spousal Support	265
5.	What Can Be Learned From the United	
	States Experience?	266
PART	FIVE – SPECIFIC ISSUES	
1. NEV	W PROBLEMS OF COHABITATION	269
STRE	NGTHENING THE TIES THAT BIND: PROPOSALS	
FOR A	A CHILD-CENTERED EUROPEAN DIVORCE LAW	
	ASPASIA TSAOUSSIS-HATZIS	271
1.	Introduction	271
2.	Children At Risk: Some Alarming Evidence	273
3.	The Conflicting Interests of Parents and Children	
	Upon Divorce	
4.	Strengthening Marriage for the Sake of Children	280
5.	Problems of Enforcement of Private Marital	
	Agreements	
6.	Conclusion	
Biblio	graphy	293
VARIA	ATIONS ON THE THEME OF STATUS, CONTRACT	
	SEXUALITY: AN ITALIAN PERSPECTIVE ON THE	
CIRCU	ULATION OF MODELS	
	MATTEO BONINI-BARALDI	300
1.	Introduction	300
2.	Relevant Theoretical Concepts: Status and Contract	
3.	The Use of Status and Contract in European	
	Countries' Partnership Legislation	305
4.	Human Rights and Sexuality in Italy	
5.	European Citizenship: Some Implications for	
	Family Law	313
6.	Conclusion	319

xviii Intersentia

	STIC AND CONFLICT DIFFICULTIES INHERENT	
IN REG	ULATING THE NEW ORDER	
	JANEEN M. CARRUTHERS	. 322
Introdu	action	. 322
1.	Is Our "Domestic" House in Order? Internal Rules	
	of Scottish Private Law	. 322
1.1.	Marriage	
1.2.	Cohabitation	
1.3.	Proposals for Reform	. 326
1.4.	Same-Sex Relationships	. 328
2.	Awaiting Foreign Visitors: Rules of Scottish Interna-	
	tional Private Law	. 329
2.1.	A Question of Jurisdiction	
2.2.	A Question of Choice of Law	. 332
2.3.	A Question of Recognition	. 334
3.	Facing New Frontiers	. 337
CONSE	QUENCES DERIVING FROM COHABITATION-	
	IONS BETWEEN PARTNERS AND BETWEEN	
	TS AND CHILDREN	
TAKEN	SUZANA KRALJIĆ	220
	SUZANA KRALJIC	. 555
1.	Introduction	. 339
2.	Historic Development of Cohabitation	. 340
3.	Establishing Cohabitation	. 342
4.	The Influence of Cohabitation on the Relations	
	Between the Partners	. 344
5.	Cohabitation and its Influence on Children	. 350
6.	Procedural Difficulties Connected with Cohabitation	. 352
7.	Cohabitation Outside the MFRA	. 354
8.	A Comparative Overview of the Regulations Pertaining	
	to Cohabitation	. 356
8.1.	Croatia	. 356
8.2.	Macedonia	. 357
8.3.	Serbia	. 359
9.	Conclusions	

Intersentia xix

	TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF PARENTAGE AND TAL RESPONSIBILITES	365
PAREN'	TAL RESPONSIBILITIES VERSUS THE PROGRESSIVE	
AUTON	NOMY OF THE CHILD AND THE ADOLESCENT	
	ROSA MARTINS	367
1.	Introduction	367
2.	Concept, Legal Nature, Content and Aims of Parental	
	Responsibilities	368
2.1.	Concept	368
2.2.	Legal Nature	368
2.3.	Content	369
2.4.	Aims	369
2.4.1.	Protection	369
2.4.2.	Promotion of the child's autonomy and independence.	370
3.	A New Perspective on the Child and the Adolescent	370
3.1.	The child and the adolescent as individuals with rights.	370
3.2.	Legal effects of this new perspective on the child and	
	adolescent in the Law of some European countries	371
3.3.	The progressive autonomy of the minor children has	
	not been ignored by the Law	373
4.	Some Suggestions in Order to Assist Us to Move	
	in A New Direction in the Area of Parent-child	
	Relationships	373
4.1.	Progressive reduction in the content of parental care	
4.2.	Legal Representation or "Assistance"	
4.2.1.	Legal Representation	
4.2.2.	"Assistance"	
4.3.	"Assistance" as the mechanism that best fits the	
	progressive autonomy of the child and of the	
	adolescent	374
4.4.	Both aims of parental care recommend co-operation	
	between legal representation and "assistance"	375
5.	Unification Or Harmonisation of this Area of	
	Family Law	375
Referen	ices	

XX Intersentia

	ARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONTACT ARRANGEMENTS
IN THE N	NETHERLANDS AND DENMARK
	CHRISTINA GYLDENLØVE JEPPESEN DE BOER
1.	Introduction
2.	Parental Authority
3.	Contact Parent – Child
3.1.	The right to have contact
3.2.	The content of contact
3.3.	Procedures 388
3.4.	Remedies
4.	Contact – Extended Family
5.	In the Light of Harmonisation – Concluding Remarks 399
THE CON	NCEPT OF PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY IN
BULGAR	IAN AND ENGLISH LAW
	MIGLENA BALDJIEVA
1.	Introduction
2.	The Legal Framework of Parent-children Relationships . 402
3.	Possessors of Parental Rights
4.	State Intervention – Grounds and Limits 406
5.	Conclusions
	IE OVEN": A LAW & ECONOMICS APPROACH TO
GESTATI	ONAL SURROGACY CONTRACTS
	ARISTIDES N. HATZIS
2 DDI I/A'	ΓΕ INTERNATIONAL LAW ASPECTS OF
	TATION AND PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES 435
	RMS OF COHABITATION IN EUROPE; CHAL-
LENGES	FOR ENGLISH PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW
	YVETTE TAN
1.	Introduction
2.	Recognition of Foreign Transsexual Marriages 439
2.1.	W v W facts
2.2.	B v B – A lost opportunity to deviate from Corbett? 443
2.3.	Yet another missed opportunity at the Court of Appeal? . 444
2.4.	Recent Developments for Transsexuals 444

Intersentia xxi

3.	Cohabitation Legislation on A Piecemeal Basis 4				
3.1.	Recognition Problems for Piecemeal Legislation				
4.	Cohabitation Contracts				
4.1.	French PACS				
4.2.	Heterosexual PACS recognition favoured over				
	homosexual PACS?	451			
4.3.	New private international law legislation needed?	452			
5.	Registered Partnerships	453			
5.1.	Baker v. Vermont				
5.2.	Danish Registered Partnership Act	454			
5.2.1.	Recognition Problems for Registered Partnerships				
	in English Private International Law	455			
5.2.2.	What is in a name?				
5.2.3.	Burns v. Freer – A Lesson from the United States?	457			
5.2.4.	D. & Sweden v. Council - A Lesson from the				
	European Court of Justice?	458			
5.3.	Recommendations for English Recognition of				
	a Foreign Registered Partnership	458			
6.	Same-sex Marriage				
6.1.	Recognition of a Foreign Same-Sex Marriage in				
	English Law	459			
6.2.	Which partnership from Europe is most likely to be				
	recognised?	460			
7.	Conclusions	461			
NEW FO	ORMS OF COHABITATION: PRIVATE INTERNA-				
TIONA	L LAW ASPECTS OF REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS				
	SANDRINE HENNERON	462			
1.	The Private International Law Category	464			
1.1.	The lack of opportunity for a link to an existing				
	Private International Law category	465			
1.1.1.	Registered partnerships are not marriages				
1.1.2.	Registered partnerships are not contracts				
1.2.	The opportunity for the creation of an autonomous				
•	Private International Law category	468			
2.	The Applicable Law				
2.1.	Ties to be rejected				
2.2.	Tie to be proposed				
	1 1				

xxii Intersentia

	ELIDODEAN LINION
INTHE	EUROPEAN UNION?
	HELEN STALFORD
1.	Introduction
2.	The Rights of the Child Under the "Brussels"
	Regulations
3.	The Proposed Brussels II Amendments and the
	Rights of the Child
4.	What Interpretation of Children's Rights Underpins
	the Brussels II Amendments? 479
5.	Putting Brussels I and II Into Practise in the Interests
	of the Child
6.	Addressing A Research Vacuum
7.	Assessing Legal Practitioners Awareness and
	Application of EU Family Provisions 483
8.	Enhancing the Involvement of Children in
	Cross-national Family Proceedings 485
9.	The Impact of the First-seised Rule on Children 486
10.	Conclusion
	TING PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE
EUROPE	AN UNION
	ELENA RODRÍGUEZ PINEAU
1.	Precedents
1.1.	EC legislative action in order to deal with the
	side-effects of integration
1.2.	The U-Turn: Towards family law harmonisation 490
2.	EC Regulation 1347/2000 ("Brussels II") 493
2.1.	The rationale behind the Regulation
2.2.	Problems raised by the Regulation's scope
	of application
2.3.	Problems stemming from jurisdictional connecting
	factors
2.4.	Problems as far as applicable law is concerned 497
3.	The Proposal for A New Regulation ("Brussels II Bis") 499
3.1.	Justification
3.2.	Questions regarding jurisdiction grounds 502
3.2.1.	Stimulating "forum shopping"?
3.2.2.	Is communitarisation of jurisdictional fora
	excessive? 503

Intersentia xxiii

3.3.	Questions regarding applicable law	505
4.	Concluding Considerations	506
	EPS IN THE COMMUNITARISATION OF FAMILY	
LAW: TO	O MUCH HASTE, TOO LITTLE REFLECTION?	
	PETER McEleavy	509
1.	Introduction	509
2.	A European Community Family Law	
3.	New Order V. Old Order	
3.1.	Topic Selection & Preparatory Work	
3.2.	<u> </u>	520
3.3.		523
4.	Conclusion	525
1.	Concression	040
DRAWIN	G TO A CLOSE	527
DIVORCE	E AND MAINTENANCE BETWEEN FORMER	
	- INITIAL RESULTS OF THE COMMISSION	
	OPEAN FAMILY LAW	
ON LUK	DIETER MARTINY	590
	DIETER WARTINI	343
1.	Introduction	529
1.1.	Formulating a questionnaire	529
1.2.	The choice of the subject	530
1.3.	The purpose of the national reports	531
1.4.	Methodology	532
2.	Divorce	533
2.1.	The existence of divorce	533
2.2.	Grounds for divorce	533
2.3.	"Mixed grounds" jurisdictions	534
2.4.		535
2.5.	Unilateral divorce	537
2.6.	Non-fault divorce and irretrievable breakdown	537
2.7.	Additional elements	539
2.8.	Obstacles to divorce	541
2.9.	The possible approach of the principles	541
2.10.	Procedure	542
3.	Maintenance	543
3.1.	Granting maintenance	543
3.2.	Maintenance as a consequence of divorce	544

xxiv Intersentia

3.3.	Calculation of maintenance
3.4.	The length and the termination of maintenance
	obligations
3.5.	Priority of claims
4.	Methodological Points
5.	Conclusion
A FAMI	LY LAW FOR EUROPE: NECESSARY, FEASIBLE,
DESIRA	ABLE?
	ESIN ÖRÜCÜ551
1.	Introduction
1.1.	Overture
1.2.	Possible positions
1.3.	Who might opt for which position?
2.	A View From the Comparative Law Vantage Point 553
2.1.	Comparative lawyers today
2.2.	Areas hitherto neglected
2.3.	Differences or similarities?
3.	A Family Law for Europe: A Taste of the Conference
	on Perspectives for the Unification and Harmo-
	nisation of Family Law in Europe
3.1.	General overview
3.2.	Options
3.3.	Questions
3.4.	Answers
4.	Concluding Remarks 570

Intersentia XXV