Introduction to European family law
volume II: The changing concept of ‘family’ and challenges for domestic family law

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In this second volume the changing concept of ‘family’ and the current social, political, medical and scientific challenges for domestic family laws are discussed. For this a wide variety of European jurisdiction has been chosen, in order to reflect the considerable legal and societal diversity that still exists within Europe. Hence there are contributions from Eastern and Western jurisdictions, from Northern and Southern jurisdictions; from established Western democracies as well as from jurisdictions that are in many ways rebuilding their legal system after the fall of the iron curtain and the dissolution of the Soviet Union; from jurisdictions which often are perceived to be on the fringes of European developments; and from European Union and non-European Union member states.

The idea behind these ‘national reports’ is emphatically not to provide a complete account of the domestic family law – that of course would be impossible given the space constraints of this volume – but rather to give the reader an idea of what the major changes and reforms of the last decade(s) have been, and what challenges family law is currently facing, within the respective jurisdictions, and thus to forecast debates and possible future reforms. For this, the contributors were asked to discuss the following:

- ‘Horizontal family law’, that is, relationships between adults; particularly marriage, divorce, unmarried cohabitation, same-sex relationships
‘Vertical family law’, that is, the relationships between adults and children; particularly parentage (including artificial reproductive techniques and surrogacy), parental responsibility/custody, and adoption

‘Individual family law’, that is, the status of the individual; particularly the change of legal gender/recognition of one’s preferred gender, and names.

It was expected – and the contributions in this volume indeed show – that while there exist considerable differences between the legal approaches to family law issues adopted within the European jurisdictions, common themes, developments and trends and, arguably, a convergence of family laws, can be identified. These are examined in depth in the fourth volume of the book set (The Present and Future of European Family Law, esp. Part 3) and, of course, in the discussion of different family law topics\(^1\) in volume three (Family Law in a European Perspective). By taking a comparative, abstract or ‘bird’s eye’ view it is possible to discern what can be called ‘organic European family law’. This term is chosen because of the way these (arguably) European family law elements within the domestic family laws come into being: they are the result of a ‘national growth’; the result of a mélange of national societal and legal developments and European influences, the latter including institutional developments (described in volume one of the book set, The Impact of Institutions and Organisations on European Family Law); but also the (thankfully increasingly common) result of comparative ‘looks across the borders’. But, needless to say, there often will be no definite proof of such influences as courts and legislatures do not always make their motivations for their actions clear. Hence there continues to be an animated debate about the existence, feasibility and desirability of such ‘European family law’ and indeed the usefulness of comparative analysis. Engaging in this discussion is beyond the scope of this introduction and not the theme of this book set, so the reader is referred to other sources.\(^2\)

\(^1\) Such as marriage, divorce, cohabitation, same-sex relationships, the financial consequences of divorce, adoption, parentage and surrogacy, parental responsibility, the child’s welfare and family law and older people. It needs to be added that the authors of the third volume for organisational reasons unfortunately did not have access to the contributions of the second volume, although ideally that would have been the case.

\(^2\) But see, e.g., Masha Antokolskaia, Harmonisation of Family Law in Europe: A Historical Perspective. A Tale of Two Millennia (Intersentia, 2006); Masha Antokolskaia, Convergence and Divergence of Family Law in Europe
Given that this is a book set on ‘European family law’, it will not come as a surprise that the underlying assumption is that a ‘European family law’ exists, and the comparative approach is undertaken on that basis.

While this of course is vulnerable to the challenge that the result has been decided upon before the analysis undertaken, as well as the ‘if you look long enough you will always find what you are looking for’ argument, there nevertheless appears to be sufficient proof, which is drawn together in Volume IV,\(^3\) that there is not merely an ‘institutional European family law’ (discussed in the first volume of the book set) but indeed that there is also an ‘organic European family law’.