

# 'Quickie' divorce Italian style

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Eurocrisis in the  
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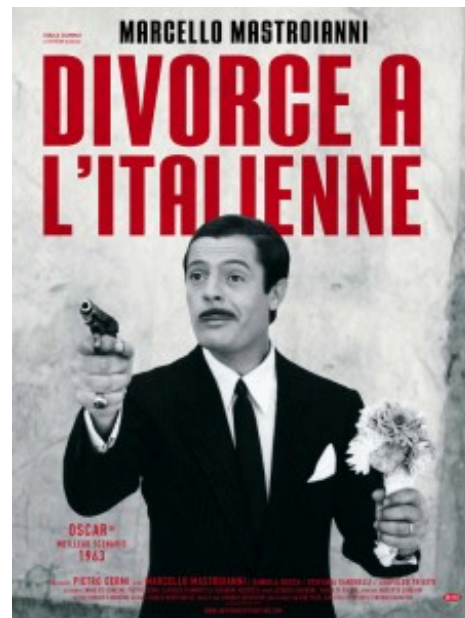
By [Alessio Colonnelli](#)

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Italy's newly introduced law on divorce will have considerable socio-economic implications. Its positive impact won't be, however, as wide-ranging as originally thought. The reform of the antiquated law could have gone farther and match, for example, the one adopted by Spain in 2005.

There are two types of legal separation in Italy. One is consensual: a mutual agreement between husband and wife approved by the court. The other is judicial: hearings and discussions are held before an agreement is reached, with the judge determining who is responsible for the failed marriage.

This is still largely so, but from now on divorce in Italy will be easier to obtain. It will take less time. The Catholic press has been quick to brand parliament's approval as a blow to the family institution. "Shortened divorce, an uncivilized goal," headlined *Avvenire*, a leading Catholic daily. "Just six months to bury a marriage. Maybe a year if you decide to go to court," was the [embittered remark](#) by commentator Luciano Moia back on 23 April, the day after the new divorce law was passed.



By signing the Lateran Treaty in 1929, Mussolini spoke out against divorce. Italy spent the next 34 years without the divorce law being called into question, despite evident social changes in the post-war period. The Catholic Church's influence in national politics was (and still is) very tangible.

Prior to this very recent new law, couples had to obtain a separation decree; it still is mandatory. In the past, this forced many into an unbearable limbo, stuck in a rotten past without being able to move on in life. This situation tended to leave a lasting scar financially as well as psychologically.

Between 2009 and 2012 separations and divorces saw a sudden and drastic decline in Italy. The economic crisis was biting hard and many thought twice before officially splitting from their spouse. "[Consensual divorce could cost 3,300 euros](#) and a judicial one up to 23,000," as Roberta Carlini wrote for the weekly *Internazionale* and quoting Italian field experts.

"The newly introduced shortened divorce," she went on, "won't sort out all economic difficulties, often dramatic ones, which separation brings about, but at least it won't increase them by piling on avoidable bureaucratic costs and prolonged uncertainty."

Before 2009 divorces had constantly been on the rise. After the abovementioned three-year break, they've picked up again in 2013. The enduring economic crisis seems to have added further stress among families; so much so that they have started breaking up again after initially putting up with problems for fear of ending up in poverty.

Fabrizio Dell'Anna, head of the Italian Agency for Separated Parents, [emphasised](#) in *Il Fatto Quotidiano* that an opportunity to streamline divorce procedures in accordance with some of the best in Europe was wasted. "Yesterday [17 March], the Senate deleted the proposal of instant divorce contained in the shortened divorce bill."

On-the-spot divorce was eventually ruled out by parliament, but a divorce process of either six months or one year – therefore involving respectively either consensual or judicial separation – has become a reality. Before, separation could last many years; at least three, as required by the previous law. The separation period is therefore still

compulsory, albeit officially reduced by two-thirds of the time. In this sense, Italy's new law is not as advanced as Spain's. In 2005 Madrid ruled that the separation period would be optional: whether you want to take time to think about your marital circumstances is entirely up to you.

Dell'Anna's remarks go right to the heart of Italian politics and the role the Church is eager to play in it: "[Us] Italians are, along with a few other European nations, the only ones who are still compelled to 'reflect' on our decisions before the divorce. As if we weren't able to take responsibility for tough choices that should be ... purely personal."

Cardinal Bagnasco was [quick to note](#) in the influential Catholic weekly *Famiglia Cristiana* that "shortening the time to get a divorce could make families even more fragile." One fact is however incontrovertible: only 2 per cent of separated couples manage to fix their marriage after the compulsory separation period. Among the rest of them some go abroad to end their marriage as quickly and painlessly as possible. In 2013 the Italian association of lawyers specializing in marriage law confirmed that about [eight-thousand couples](#) had sought instant-divorce in another country over the previous five years.

Debates on divorce are taking place elsewhere in Europe too; they mercilessly reveal, however -together with Spain's law on the matter (passed under the centre-left government of José Luis Zapatero) – how backward Italian legislation still remains. Commenting on a plan in Britain to make divorce more streamlined, *Guardian* journalist [Suzanne Moore said not long ago](#) that "[this] will not encourage couples to split – it merely reflects the reality of our changing family patterns." That's also true for Italy, where people now marry less and cohabit more as a way of spending trial time to get to know your partner better instead of perhaps succumbing to others' expectations. Sir James Munby, Britain's most senior family judge, has called for a move to take divorce out of courts altogether and suggests that regional centres deal with it instead, as Moore approvingly mentions. "This streamlining of the process could speed things up – particularly in the case of uncontested divorces where no children are involved," she says.

Moore's observations would seem ahead of time – but they are not. They hit the nail right on the head; this aspect is still conspicuously missing from the Italian debate. Her final words cast a light on how much work still needs to be done in the Italian parliament: "By the time many couples have decided to get divorced, many of them will have thought longer and harder about this than about the decision to get married."

Penning for *L'Espresso*, [Francesca Sironi](#) summed it all up: "For a country like Italy this change in divorce law is almost revolutionary. Nothing amazing in broader terms, of course, but at least it's an attempt to bring politics closer to ordinary citizens. Such reforms, in fact, still fail to represent – both legally and politically – the huge turning point which occurred in the country a long time ago." The headline couldn't be clearer about Italy's government trying to catch up with the times: "Gay marriage, adoptions, divorce and civil rights – [PM] Matteo Renzi restarts from the family." Family structures have changed dramatically in recent decades and this is far from being an Italian phenomenon only.

The country is fast catching up with other countries' inspiring lifestyles. Politics – and the current Italian parliament, a young and feminine one like never before – is a catalyst in realising all this. It is catching up with Italian society although it still has to stop every now and then as it easily runs out of breath. Necessary pit stops may be inevitable but irrationality in politics dealing with the well-being of individuals often gains the upper-hand over rational thinking. It doesn't have to be this way in the future; internationalising the divorce debate could help bring about further crucial improvements in the lives of many.

*Note: This article gives the views of the author, and not the position of the Euro Crisis in the Press blog nor of the London School of Economics*

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