

Parte I**Dottrina**

LUCA COLLURA, Gli accordi di reintegrazione della legittima p. 165

Abstract. In this paper an investigation will be carried out to clarify in what the so-called "Acts of reinstatement of legitimacy" consist and how doctrine and jurisprudence, in despite of the meager legislative discipline, which treats them only from a fiscal point of view, have framed them within the framework of our legal system.

ANNA ANITA MOLLO, Successione *mortis causa* nel patrimonio digitale e diritto alla protezione dei dati personali» 181

Abstract. The death event, which has always been considered the mere natural fact of the cessation of man's physical life, now acquires legal relevance also in the digital world, given the multiplicity and complexity of the legal situations connected to it. In the study of digital heritage, the central issue is represented by the role played by contracts concluded between users and Internet service provider which, lacking legislation, represent the only source of discipline. In this context, it became very important to understand, not so much how to be able to dispose of digital assets after death, but what are the limits to the succession in the digital heritage.

MARIA CAMINO SANCIÑENA, Il minore nell'ambito sanitario in Spagna» 203

Abstract. The Spanish Law recognizes that children and particularly adolescents over sixteen have the capacity to act in the healthcare sector as an adult, with some exceptions regarding those medical actions of serious risk to the life or health of the child in the opinion of the doctor; with special reference to refuse a medical treatment, or to provide a valid and free consent for the practice of assisted human reproduction, preparation of the document of preventive health directives, or the sex change with or without surgical reassignment. In 2015, the modification of the protection system of minors and adolescents has introduced beside the objective standard of the age, the subjective one of maturity. This mixed parameter is assumed in the legal text and shows some gaps in the case of the mature minor who has not reached the age of sixteen, or the age of majority when legally required.

Parte II**Giurisprudenza**

SALVATORE PATTI - CRISTINA CARICATO, Cambiamento del nome della persona transessuale e diritto all'oblio (nota a Cass. civ., sez. I, ord. 17 febbraio 2020, n. 3877).....» 221

Abstract. The Italian Supreme Court addresses the problem of the choice of the new name of the transsexual person. In fact, the Law no. 164/82 (Art. 5) on one hand, establishes that the civil status certificates must be issued with the only indication of the new gender and the name, but on the other, it does not foresee the detailed rules for the choice of the name, nor the obligation to automatically transform the original name into the correspondent version for the new gender. The decision gives the interested person the right to choose the new name and states that it has the right to be forgotten, to be intended as the right to sever the bonds with the previous identity.

VALERIO BRIZZOLARI, L'educazione religiosa del figlio tra libertà personale del genitore e interesse del minore (nota a Cass. civ., sez. I, 30 agosto 2019, n. 21916)» 235

Abstract. The Italian Supreme Court returns to pronounce on child's religious education in case of crisis between the parents. In the present case, the mother wants to educate her child to the Jehovah's Witnesses religion, whereas the father prefers to bring him to catholic catechism. The courts of first and second instances decide that the father's choice is more suitable for the boy, because the Jehovah's Witnesses would reduce his chances to interact with other children of the same age, being that religion excessively sectarian. The mother resorts to the Supreme Court, challenging the Court of Appeals' judgement on the basis that her freedom of religion and of child's education have been unduly limited. The Court admits the complaint and states that

the judge can limit one's freedom of religion only after having concretely verified that the parent's choice is prejudicial for the boy.

MARCO RAMUSCHI, Accettazione beneficiata dell'eredità devoluta ad un ente morale e indefettibile
stesura dell'inventario (nota a Cass. civ., sez. II, ord., 27 maggio 2019, n. 1442).....» 251

Abstract. The Court, with the decision analysed, confirmed the fact that the approval under benefit of inventory represents a particular case in gradual formation, composed of a plurality of deeds, which are fundamental for its fulfillment. Referring particularly to the approval of the inheritance by a charitable organization, the approval is to be considered tamquam non esset in the event that its legal form is not perfected, for example because of the lack of compilation of the inventory within the prescribed time. In this case, the organization will be able to create a new approval as long as the right to accept the inheritance will not be expired. Firstly, we gave attention to this topic, particularly to the approval of the inheritance by a charitable organization and to the possible forfeiture of its right of approval, in case of a lack of formation of the inventory within the prescribed time, also trying to give our personal contribution. Lastly, we humbly tried to formulate some observations on the application of the article 493 of the Civil Code, subsection 1, once again with regard to a charitable organization.