## Parte I Dottrina

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Claudia Benanti, Family conflict and a child's interest to be heard in legal proceedings.....»

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Abstract In this context, I will assume an enlarged concept of family, including not only the parents and the children, but also the grandparents, the other relatives, and the so-called "social parent" and "social grandparent". The conflicts between the adult members of such an enlarged family can clearly affect the minor's interests. Thus, I will investigate both in which ways the minor can be involved in the legal proceedings concerning such conflicts and how the integrity and the genuineness of his or her hearing by the judge can be guaranteed.

Giuseppe Maria Marsico, Patrimonio ed eredità digitale: tra legato di password, esecutore testamentario e mandato *post mortem*.....»

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Abstract The increasing space that new information technologies held in our daily life, their potential and the rapid transformations they determine in the fulfillment of multiple human activities, with the consequent risks that their use entails, pose the need for post-mortem regulation of personal interests linked to the digital world. The growing importance of the use of new information technologies and the impact they exert on property relationships and on the fundamental rights and freedoms of the person, together with the transformation that the relationships involved in the succession events in the so-called information society, essentially linked to personal data, make the theme relating to the fate of such "assets" after the death of the user.

## Parte II Giurisprudenza

Giancario Iaccarino, La rinuncia alla eredità da parte del delato in possesso dei beni ereditari (nota a Cass. civ., sez. VI, ord. 23 novembre 2021, n. 36080).....»

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Abstract After the not completely acceptable sentence n. 4845/2003, the Supreme Court, with the order under examination, declares again that the potential heir, who has the possession of the hereditary assets and who would like to renounce the inheritance, has the duty to carry out the inventory in order to make a valid renunciation before the deadline of three months from the opening of the succession in compliance with art. 485. The explanations for such a decision are not very persuasive. As matter of fact, in the light of both systematic and empirical reasons, they are not acceptable. Consequently, the potential heir, in accordance with both the prevailing jurisprudence and the unanimity scholars, when in the possession of hereditary assets and does not want to accept the inheritance, will have the faculty, within the term of three months, in compliance with art. 519 c.c., to renounce without performing the inventory.

Rosanna Milazzo, Sugli effetti restitutori della promessa di matrimonio "inadempiuta" (nota a Cass. civ., sez. I, ord. 25 ottobre 2021, n. 29980) .....»

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Abstract The promise of marriage, though there are many doubts about the actuality of the institution, is still the subject of recent jurisprudential rulings. This comment aims to identify the features and principles that regulate the institution and to clarify the nature of the gifts made because of the promise (and to search the differences among the similar figures). It also proposes to examine the effects deriving from the non-celebration of the wedding and to analyze, even in a critical key, the most recent jurisprudence on this subject.

Gaetano Guzzardi, Abuso del diritto e tutele nella crisi familiare (nota a Cass. civ., sez. III, ord. 30 settembre 2021, n. 26541) ......»

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Abstract In the ruling in question, the Court of Cassation applies the principle of abuse of the

right to negotiate activities carried out by the ex-husband, with the complacency of the father, to evade, in the event of a family crisis, the application of the protections granted to the exwife regarding the entitlement of the family home. In the commentary it is highlighted how the reference to the (albeit suggestive) argument of the abuse of the law was given, despite the fact that it would have been possible to ensure adequate protections to the third party – victim of the abusive conduct of the contractors – through recourse to legal institutions subject to specific discipline.