

La Riforma 2017 Della Pubblica Amministrazione Commento Organico Alla Legge Madia E A Tutti I Decreti Attuativi

This book examines the specific reforms in social protection that took place during the European financial crisis, while embedding them in a broader human rights and constitutional law framework of nine European countries. Analytical and comprehensive, this is a helpful tool for all legal professionals that deal with crisis-related reforms.

Il volume ripercorre ed approfondisce il volto dei delitti dei pubblici ufficiali: scolpendo le diverse fattispecie incriminatrici approfondendo le circostanze e tutte le conseguenze penali di una eventuale condanna in materia trattando le misure di prevenzione. Segue inoltre il percorso di accertamento processuale con un'attenzione particolare: alla fase delle indagini preliminari e alla individuazione dell'ufficio di procura alle operazioni sotto copertura e al whistleblower al regime delle intercettazioni e delle misure cautelari al ruolo dei riti speciali e del dibattimento. Aggiornato fino al d.l. n. 161/2019 sulle Intercettazioni (conv. in l. n. 7/2020) e alla sentenza della Corte cost. n. 32/2020 sull'incostituzionalità parziale della legge spazzacorrotti.

The new wave of populism that has emerged over the last five years in Europe and in the US urgently needs to be better understood in a comparative and historical context. Using Italy – including the experiment of a self-styled populist coalition government – as a case study, this book investigates how populists in power borrow, use and manipulate categories of constitutional theory and instruments of constitutional law. Giuseppe Martinico goes beyond treating constitutionalism and populism as purely antithetical to dive deeply into the impact of populism on the activity of some instruments of constitutional democracy, endeavoring to explore their role as possible fora of populist claims and targets of populist attacks. Most importantly, he points to ways in which constitutional democracies can channel populist claims without jeopardizing the legacy of post-World War II constitutionalism. This book is aimed at academics and practicing lawyers interested in populism and comparative constitutional law. This book examines how the judicialization of politics, and the politicization of courts, affect representative democracy, rule of law, and separation of powers. This volume critically assesses the phenomena of judicialization of politics and politicization of the judiciary. It explores the rising impact of courts on key constitutional principles, such as democracy and separation of powers, which is paralleled by increasing criticism of this influence from both liberal and illiberal perspectives. The book also addresses the challenges to rule of law as a principle, preconditioned on independent and powerful courts, which are triggered by both democratic backsliding and the mushrooming of populist constitutionalism and illiberal constitutional regimes. Presenting a wide range of case studies, the book will be a valuable resource for students and academics in constitutional law and political science seeking to understand the increasingly complex relationships between the judiciary, executive and legislature.

The sharing economy is just one of several possible expressions to designate the complex model of social and economic relationships based on the intensive use of digital technology. Constant permutations and combinations allow these relationships to be established through the intervention of a third party making traditional contractual positions flexible in such a way that today's employee is tomorrow's entrepreneur, or today's consumer is tomorrow's supplier of goods and services. The current legal framework is, in many respects, unable to accommodate such big changes and new legal regulations are required where adaptation of the existing ones proves to be inadequate. This book highlights where changes are needed and where adaptations are required, with a particular focus on the Portuguese, Spanish,

Italian, British and Brazilian contexts. For that, four different approaches are undertaken, namely the meta-legal, macro-legal, micro-legal and transnational approaches. The study that results from these different approaches enables readers to acquire a general view on the current legal problems arising from the sharing economy, and was a direct result of a research project of the Centre for Legal and Economic Research, at the University of Porto, funded by Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia.

The Gregorian calendar reform of 1582, which provided the basis for the civil and Western ecclesiastical calendars still in use today, has often been seen as a triumph of early modern scientific culture or an expression of papal ambition in the wake of the Counter-Reformation. Much less attention has been paid to reform's intellectual roots in the European Middle Ages, when the reckoning of time by means of calendrical cycles was a topic of central importance to learned culture, as impressively documented by the survival of relevant texts and tables in thousands of manuscripts copied before 1500. For centuries prior to the Gregorian reform, astronomers, mathematicians, theologians, and even Church councils had been debating the necessity of improving or emending the existing ecclesiastical calendar, which throughout the Middle Ages kept losing touch with the astronomical phenomena at an alarming pace.

Scandalous Error is the first comprehensive study of the medieval literature devoted to the calendar problem and its cultural and scientific contexts. It examines how the importance of ordering liturgical time by means of a calendar that comprised both solar and lunar components posed a technical-astronomical problem to medieval society and details the often sophisticated ways in which computists and churchmen reacted to this challenge. By drawing attention to the numerous connecting paths that existed between calendars and mathematical astronomy between the Fall of Rome and the end of the fifteenth century, the volume offers substantial new insights on the place of exact science in medieval culture.

This book features a discussion on the modernisation of law and legal change, focusing on the key concepts of "innovation" and "transition". These concepts both appear to be relevant and poorly defined in contemporary legal science. A critical reflection on the heuristic value of these categories seems appropriate, particularly considering their dyadic value. While innovation is increasingly appearing in the present day as being the category in which one looks at the modernisation of law, the concept of transition also seems to be the privileged place of occurrence for such dynamics. This group of Italian and Brazilian scholars contributing to this volume intends to investigate such problems through an interdisciplinary prism. It includes points of view both internal to legal studies - such as the history of law, theory of law, constitutional law, private law and commercial law - and external, such as political philosophy and history of justice and political institutions.

The European Conference on e-Government has been running now for 18 years. This event has been held in Italy, Ireland, Belgium, UK, Slovenia, to mention a few of the countries who have hosted it. This year we are refocusing the conference to look more broadly at the area of Digital Government. The conference is generally attended by participants from more than 40 countries and attracts an interesting combination of academic scholars, public sector workers and individuals who are engaged in various aspects of Digital Government research and application.

Globalisation has opened new avenues to corruption. Corrupt practices are proliferating not only within national borders but across different countries. Despite many national and international anti-corruption bodies and strategies, corruption far from being eradicated. There is an urgent global demand for a better understanding of corruption as a phenomenon and a thorough assessment of the existing regulatory remedies, towards the establishment of more effective (and possibly uniform) anti-corruption measures. Our previous collection, *Corruption in the Global Era* (Routledge, 2019),

analysed the causes, the sources, and the forms of manifestation of global corruption. An ideal continuation of that volume, this book moves from the analysis of the phenomenon of corruption to that of the regulatory remedies against corruption and for the promotion of integrity. *Corruption, Integrity and the Law* provides a unique interdisciplinary assessment of the global anti-corruption legal framework. The collection gathers top experts in different fields of both the academic and the professional world – including criminal law, EU law, international law, competition law, corporate law and ethics. It analyses legal instruments adopted not only at a supranational level but also by different countries, in the attempt of establishing an interdisciplinary and comparative dialogue between theory and practice and between different legal systems towards a better global promotion of integrity. This book will be of value to researchers, academics and students in the fields of law, criminology, sociology, economics, ethics as well as professionals – especially solicitors, barristers, businessmen and public servants.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Electronic Government and the Information Systems Perspective, EGOVIS 2018, held in Regensburg, Germany, in September 2018. The 19 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 22 submissions. The papers are organized in the following topical sections: digitalization and transparency; challenges in e-government technology and e-voting; knowledge management in the context of e-government; semantic technologies and the legal aspects; open data and open innovation; and e-government cases - data and knowledge management.

Der Band präsentiert die Beiträge des letztjährigen XVIII. Deutsch-Italienischen Verfassungskolloquiums, das vom 10. bis 12. Mai 2018 in Padua unter Beteiligung von mehr als 40 Wissenschaftlern aus beiden Ländern stattfand. Das Kolloquium befasste sich mit der Migrationskrise in der Europäischen Union aus deutscher und italienischer Perspektive, mit den Herausforderungen und Innovationen im Verwaltungsverfahrensrecht sowie mit aktuellen Entwicklungen im Öffentlichen Recht der beiden Länder.

This book offers a broad perspective of revolutionary territorial politics by putting secession in the context of other forms of revolutionary territorial politics. This allows for a more complex and profound account of secession and offers the reader a conceptual approach to politics of revolutionary discontent with territorial status quo. Second, the book provides a multidiscursive approach which combines the efforts of constitutional and comparative constitutional law scholars with international lawyers, EU lawyers and specialists in international relations. This allows for multifaceted and, in that regard, more adequate, balanced and rich analysis of secession and the other forms of revolutionary territorial politics. Dr. Martin Belov is Professor in Constitutional and Comparative Constitutional Law at the University of Sofia St. Kliment Ohridski, Faculty of Law. He is vice dean of the same faculty. Martin Belov is also adjunct professor at the University Roma Tre (Rome, Italy) and visiting professor in many European universities.

This book presents the outcomes of the symposium “NEW METROPOLITAN PERSPECTIVES,” held at Mediterranea University, Reggio Calabria, Italy on May 26–28, 2020. Addressing the challenge of Knowledge Dynamics and Innovation-driven Policies Towards Urban and Regional Transition, the book presents a multi-disciplinary

debate on the new frontiers of strategic and spatial planning, economic programs and decision support tools in connection with urban–rural area networks and metropolitan centers. The respective papers focus on six major tracks: Innovation dynamics, smart cities and ICT; Urban regeneration, community-led practices and PPP; Local development, inland and urban areas in territorial cohesion strategies; Mobility, accessibility and infrastructures; Heritage, landscape and identity; and Risk management, environment and energy. The book also includes a Special Section on Region United Nations 2020-2030. Given its scope, the book will benefit all researchers, practitioners and policymakers interested in issues concerning metropolitan and marginal areas.

The political history of Italy has been an undeniably turbulent one. The country's political system has been repeatedly threatened by the historical existence of extremist parties on the left and right, an economy which struggles to adapt, the cleavage between a developed north and an underdeveloped south, the challenge posed by terrorist groups and organized crime, high public debt, and governments that last on average only ten months. Paradoxically, however, Italy continues to muddle through from one political crisis to another with one of the world's highest standards of living and quality of life. What is the secret of Italian politics?

Although there is a rich historiography on Enlightenment Tuscany in Italian as well as French and German, the principle Anglophone works are Eric Cochrane's *Tradition and Enlightenment in the Tuscan Academies* (1961) and his *Enlightenment Florence in the Forgotten Centuries* (1973). It is high time to revisit the Tuscan Enlightenment. This volume brings together an international group of scholars with the goal of putting to rest the idea that Florence ceased to be interesting after the Renaissance. Indeed, it is partly the explicit dialogue between Renaissance and Enlightenment that makes eighteenth-century Tuscany so interesting. This enlightened age looked to the past. It began the Herculean project of collecting, editing, and publishing many of the manuscripts that today form the bedrock of any serious study of Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, Vasari, Galileo, and other Tuscan writers. This was an age of public libraries, projects of cultural restoration, and the emergence of the Uffizi as a public art gallery, complemented by a science museum in Peter Leopold's reign whose relics can still be visited in the Museo Galileo and La Specola.

This book presents a systemic perspective on the broadly perceived problem of social care, meant in terms of a network engaging balanced resources and actors to assure the functionality, in an integrative approach. The approach involves individual, institutional and organizational structures, at the micro, mezzo- and macro-levels, in their interrelations, with proper contexts for understandings, interpretations and actions by stakeholders. The papers presented suggest ways of changes, involving even participant actors as changing agents, taking into account evolving behaviors and human relations, policies and inter-institutional frameworks, from many points of view. In the first part, various aspects, notably economic and emotional, of innovative and integrated approaches to long-term care are dealt with. Different aspects are considered exemplified by legal, educational, economic, environmental, cultural and those related to the perception of aging, labor market for the elderly, perceived quality of life, etc. The planning and management of social services are discussed in terms of a functional, and effective and efficient system, with the identification and analysis of

actors and processes, and transformation policies. This is done at the local, regional and global levels.

This book provides a stimulating presentation of the Italian administrative system through an empirical and critical perspective on the processes of administrative reform at the national level. It focuses on some of the most recent changes developed during the years of austerity and fiscal crisis and offers an updated perspective on the attempts made by Italian governments to modernize national public administration through the 'new public management' and 'governance' paradigms. These frameworks have been suggested as models to enhance efficiency, transparency, accountability and public participation. The book studies international and supranational influence, policy diffusion, domestic politics and institutional dynamics, administrative traditions, and functional explanations—all determinants of policy outputs and outcomes, and possibly of policy learning as well. This book is the first to set out such a comprehensive and up-to-date analysis for non-Italian readers.

Non solo incrementi tabellari, arretrati, elemento perequativo e nuove indennità per le condizioni di lavoro: il nuovo Ccnl per il personale degli enti locali modifica le più significative tipologie di lavoro flessibile e la regolamentazione dell'orario di lavoro e delle assenze, riscrive i nuovi obblighi per il dipendente e le relative sanzioni disciplinari, revisiona il sistema delle posizioni organizzative e quello delle relazioni sindacali, innova il fondo delle risorse decentrate e la parte variabile del fondo del salario accessorio, riconosce una sorta di "super premio" individuale (che si aggiunge al regime di premialità generale), istituisce una nuova sezione ad hoc per la Polizia locale. La Guida del Sole è lo strumento per comprendere il dettaglio operativo di una tornata contrattuale che segna sicuramente una svolta importante e profonda nel vasto e complesso insieme di regole che disciplinano il rapporto di lavoro in questo fondamentale comparto della Pubblica amministrazione.

This issue is the first milestone on the way to the XXth AIDP World Congress dedicated to 'Criminal Justice and Corporate Business'. It brings together key proceedings of the International Colloquium on 'Food Regulation and Criminal Justice', organised by the Chinese group of the AIPD in Beijing on September 23rd-26th, 2016. The volume contains the resolutions adopted in Beijing, the general report, four transversal articles, and several national reports. It offers a broad overview of the main challenges raised by contemporary food regulation, as well as various responses provided by criminal law around the globe. The contributions deal with issues concerning food security, food safety, and food fraud. They pay particular attention to the international dimension, the interaction with administrative enforcement mechanisms, and the increasing relevance of self-regulation.

Perché leggere un libro sulla depoliticizzazione, un concetto difficile non solo da definire, ma anche da pronunciare? Leggere questo libro è utile perché aiuta a decifrare alcune importanti trasformazioni dell'azione pubblica, delle istituzioni e dei rapporti fra società, economia e politica nel corso degli ultimi 30-40 anni e capire se la responsabilità e il potere di fare scelte pubbliche si collocano nella sfera politica o in altre sedi. L'ipotesi del libro è che la categoria di depoliticizzazione dell'azione pubblica, strutturalmente accoppiata con complementari processi di politicizzazione delle azioni di attori "non politici" consenta di rispondere a queste domande in modo articolato. Per controllare teoricamente tale ipotesi sono analizzati i casi delle tensioni

depoliticizzanti – e dei connessi processi di (ri)politicizzazione – che interessano la governance europea, le sfide dei populismi all'azione pubblica, il ruolo degli attori economici nelle agende urbane, l'introduzione della valutazione nei meccanismi di gestione dell'università italiana e delle politiche educative, le innovazioni tecnologiche dell'amministrazione pubblica italiana, i processi di homeschooling e i sistemi di welfare contemporanei. La parte conclusiva del lavoro delinea un modello di analisi dei processi di depoliticizzazione e politicizzazione. Con contributi di Sabrina Cavatorto, Simona Colarusso, Ernesto d'Albergo, Edoardo Esposito, Cecilia Ficcadenti, Laura Franceschetti, Dora Gambardella, Orazio Giancola, Giorgio Giovanelli, Emiliano Grimaldi, Rosaria Lumino, Giulio Moini.

Glaube und Theologie stehen seit den Anfängen des Christentums in produktiver Spannung zueinander, die die Reformation mit ihrem Prinzip des sola fide einerseits und mit ihrer Institutionalisierung einer schriftzentrierten akademischen Theologie andererseits in besonderer Weise aktualisiert hat. Dadurch entwickelte sich in den neu entstandenen Evangelisch-theologischen Fakultäten eine "wissenschaftliche Theologie" auf höchstem Niveau, die weltweit rezipiert wurde. Diese Theologie sieht sich allerdings in jüngster Zeit kritischen Anfragen ausgesetzt. Säkularisierungsprozesse führen zu einem massiven religiösen Bildungsverlust und damit zu einer Trivialisierung von Theologie. Zeitgleich breiten sich weltweit christliche Gruppen aus, die auf eine akademische theologische Ausbildung keinen Wert legen. In Anbetracht dieser Situation entsteht die Frage, inwiefern die Theologie reformatorischer Tradition auch in Zukunft religionsproduktiv sein und eine für die Kirchen grundlegende Arbeit leisten kann. Um diese Frage zu diskutieren, trafen sich auf Einladung des Evangelisch-Theologischen Fakultätentages, der Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft für Theologie und der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland im Oktober 2017 Theologinnen und Theologen unterschiedlicher christlicher Konfessionen in Wittenberg zu einer internationalen Konferenz. Deren wegweisende Beiträge sind in diesem Band veröffentlicht. Since the beginnings of Christianity, there has been a fundamental tension between faith and theology. The Reformation, with its principle of sola fide on the one hand and its institutionalisation of a scripture-based academic theology on the other hand, drew particular attention to the tension and suggested new answers to that problem. That effort contributed to a fundamental transformation of academic theology within the faculties of Protestant Theology which emerged as a result of the movement. In the past decades, however, academic theology has come under considerable pressure. [In much of Europe and North America,] The process of secularization has led to a massive decline in religious education and – partially as a reaction to this – to a trivialization of academic theology. At the same time, one can observe a global proliferation of evangelical and Pentecostal groups. These groups sometimes display a certain indifference towards academic theological training, or even reject it altogether. In view of this development the question arises to what extent the relationship between faith and theology as defined in the wake of the Reformation will in future continue to be religiously productive and may thus serve the churches and their congregations. This book is the first in the world to provide a cross-national, comparative exploration of omnibus legislation. It contributes to the global debate over omnibus legislation and offers comprehensive, thorough and multifaceted coverage that concerns the fields of legislation and jurisprudence, comparative law, political science, public policy and

economics. Beyond its relevance for these fields, the book will support practitioners in parliaments, governments and courts, thereby impacting the actual use of omnibus legislation. A new, major and controversial reform is enacted in the middle of the night. It is buried in a massive omnibus bill hundreds of pages in length, which is rammed through the legislative process at breakneck speed. The legislators receive the final version of the bill in the very last minute, and protest that they're had no opportunity to read it in detail and know what they're voting upon. The majority party legislative leaders, however, are unimpressed, and the law is eventually passed on the basis of strict party discipline. Though it may sound far-fetched, this scenario is all too familiar in many legislatures around the world. The legislative practice of combining numerous unrelated measures in one long bill, which is often passed via a highly expedited process, has become a matter of intense debate and criticism in many countries. A timely new perspective on the impact of populism on the relationship between democracy and public administration.

This book discusses civil litigation at the supreme courts of nine jurisdictions – Argentina, Austria, Croatia, England and Wales, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United States – and focuses on the available instruments used to keep the caseload of these courts within acceptable limits. Such instruments are necessary in order to allow supreme courts to fulfil their main duties, that is, the administration of justice in individual cases (private function) and providing for the uniformity and development of the law within their respective jurisdictions (public function). If the number of cases at the supreme court level is too high, the result is undue delays, which are mainly problematic with regard to the private function. It may also put the quality of the court's judgments under pressure, which can affect its public and private function alike. Thus, measures aimed at avoiding excessive caseloads need to take both functions into account. Increasing the capacity of the court to handle larger numbers of cases may result in the court being unable to adequately fulfil its public function, since large numbers of court decisions make it difficult to guarantee the uniformity of the law and its development. Therefore, a balanced approach is needed to safeguard capacity and quality. As shown by the contributions gathered here, the nature of reform in this area is not the same everywhere. There are a variety of reasons for this heterogeneity, ranging from different understandings of the caseload problem itself, local conceptions regarding the purpose of the Supreme Court, and strong entitlements concerning the right to appeal to budgetary restrictions and extremely rigid legislation. The book also shows that the implementation of similar solutions to case overload, such as access filters, may have different effects in different jurisdictions. The conclusion might well be that the problem of overburdened courts is multifactorial and context-dependent, and that easy, one-size-fits-all solutions are hard to find and perhaps even harder to implement.

The seven volumes LNCS 12249-12255 constitute the refereed proceedings of the 20th International Conference on Computational Science and Its Applications, ICCSA 2020, held in Cagliari, Italy, in July 2020. Due to COVID-19 pandemic the conference was organized in an online event. Computational Science is the main pillar of most of the present research, industrial and commercial applications, and plays a unique role in exploiting ICT innovative technologies. The 466 full papers and 32 short papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 1450 submissions. Apart from the general track, ICCSA 2020 also include 52 workshops, in various areas of computational sciences, ranging from computational science

technologies, to specific areas of computational sciences, such as software engineering, security, machine learning and artificial intelligence, blockchain technologies, and of applications in many fields.

This book examines administrative silence in a comparative manner in the EU law and 13 jurisdictions from Europe. Administrative silence is an issue that lies at the intersection of legal and managerial aspects of public administration, a concept that is both reflecting and testing the principles of legal certainty, legality, good administration, legitimate expectations, and effectiveness. Inactivity or excessive length of proceedings appears to be of interest for comparisons, particularly in the context of the recent attempts to develop European convergence models. The book offers in-depth insights into legal regulation, theory, case law and practice regarding positive and negative legal fictions in the selected European jurisdictions.

Corruption and Public Administration looks at public sector organizations and what they have achieved since signing the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) Agreement in Merida in 2004. It examines how the signee countries engaged in the set-up of institutions to contain corruption in public administration, and how these governments and institutions have progressed. The book compares several developed countries, and undertakes an especially detailed examination of Italy. It highlights strengths and weaknesses, and proposes organizational means of addressing the issues, which include diversity in organizational structures and systems, and a focus on prevention rather than repression. The book shines a light on anti-corruption practices and aims to foster open discussion about this pressing topical issue among peers in all relevant fields of the social sciences.

In this book, legal scholars from the EU Member States (with the addition of the UK) analyse the development of the EU Member States' attitudes to economic, fiscal, and monetary integration since the Treaty of Maastricht. The Eurozone crisis corroborated the warnings of economists that weak economic policy coordination and loose fiscal oversight would be insufficient to stabilise the monetary union. The country studies in this book investigate the legal, and in particular the constitutional, pre-conditions for deeper fiscal and monetary integration that influenced the past and might impact on the future positions in the (now) 27 EU Member States. The individual country studies address the following issues: - Main characteristics of the national constitutional system, and constitutional culture; - Constitutional foundations of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) membership and related instruments; - Constitutional obstacles to EMU integration; - Constitutional rules and/or practice on implementing EMU-related law; and - The resulting relationship between EMU-related law and national law Offering a comprehensive and detailed assessment of the legal and constitutional developments concerning the Economic and Monetary Union since the Treaty of Maastricht, this book provides not only a study of legal EMU-related measures and reforms at the EU level, but most importantly sheds light on their perception in the EU Member States.

Oversight of executives has always been a key function of parliaments and one that is central to developing the relationship between the executive and legislative branches of government. However, in reality governments are taking a more pronounced role in controlling legislation, diluting the influence of parliament. This book plots this trend in parliaments across Europe, to illustrate points of convergence and divergence. In so doing, it suggests tools and methods that parliaments can develop to bolster their crucial oversight role.

L'opera offre per ogni istituto del Diritto e processo del lavoro uno spaccato della dottrina e della giurisprudenza che consente agli operatori pratici di avere una conoscenza completa dei problemi che riguardano la vita dei lavoratori e degli imprenditori. Il Trattato 'Diritto e processo del lavoro e della previdenza sociale' è collocato nella collana Omnia di Trattati di Utet Giuridica - Wolters Kluwer. Tra le novità principali di questa ottava edizione si ricordano: il decreto dignità introdotto nel 2018 dal legislatore che ha ridotto da 36 a 12 mesi l'uso del

contratto a tempo determinato; la sentenza della Corte Cost. n. 194 del 2018 che ha ritenuto costituzionalmente illegittima la norma del D.lgs. n. 23 del 2015 che adottava come unico parametro l'anzianità di servizio per determinare il risarcimento del danno in caso di licenziamento illegittimo e da ultimo la sentenza della Corte Cost. n. 150 del 2020; la Legge n. 128/2019 di conversione del D.L. 101/2019, che ha introdotto norme a tutela di coloro che lavorano attraverso piattaforme digitali ed in particolare dei riders (v. Cass. 24 gennaio 2020, n. 1663); da ultimo la recentissima normativa anti Covid che affronta, tra i tanti temi: smart working; sospensione e proroga dei licenziamenti; tutela della salute dei lavoratori; trattamenti di integrazione salariale (Decr. Cura Italia 17.03.2020 conv. con L. 24.04.2020 n. 27; Decr. Rilancio 19.05.2020 n. 34, conv. in L. 17.07.2020 n. 77; D.L. 14.08.2020, n. 104); semplificazioni operative per le imprese (Decr. Semplificazioni 16.07.2020, n. 76, conv. con L. 11.09.2020, n. 120). Un nuovo capitolo è dedicato all'esame dei problemi concernenti il rapporto tra diritto fallimentare e diritto del lavoro con particolare attenzione alla nuova disciplina del codice della crisi di impresa e dell'insolvenza (D.lgs. n. 14/2019).

Examining the consequences of the outsourcing of public services, this book explores the transformation of working conditions, employment relations and the role of the state under marketisation strain. It places these developments in a wider framework that incorporates the legacy of the national models of public administration and employment relations regimes in the public sector. Adopting a comparative perspective by focusing on Italy, Denmark and Britain, the author investigates and questions the influential interpretation of a spreading neo-liberal trajectory in public service working conditions and employment relations, and reveals significant diversity across countries mediated by national institutional configurations.

Discussing the interplay between the austerity agenda in the aftermath of the financial crisis and the swelling of outsourcing practices in public services, this book responds to the scholarly call for an integrated approach towards institutions and actors. A valuable read for researchers examining human resource management, labour studies and public administration, this book provides a comprehensive overview of employment relations in outsourced public services.

The book describes significant multidisciplinary research findings at the Università Politecnica delle Marche and the expected future advances. It addresses some of the most dramatic challenges posed by today's fast-growing, global society and the changes it has caused, while also discussing solutions to improve the wellbeing of human beings. The book covers the main research achievements made in the social sciences and humanities, and includes chapters that focus on understanding mechanisms that are relevant to all aspects of economic and social interactions among individuals. In line with Giorgio Fuà's contribution, the interdisciplinary research being pursued at the Faculty of Economics of Università Politecnica delle Marche is aimed at interpreting the process of economic development in all of its facets, both at the national and local level, with a particular focus on profit and non-profit organizations. Various disciplines are covered, from economics to sociology, history, statistics, mathematics, law, accounting, finance and management.

This book presents the evolution of Italian administrative law in the context of the EU, describing its distinctive features and comparing it with other experiences across Europe. It provides a comprehensive overview of administrative law in Italy, focusing on the main changes occurred over the last few decades. Although the respective chapters generally pursue a legal approach, they also consider the influence of economic, social, cultural and technological factors on the evolution of public administration and administrative law. The book is divided into three parts. The first part addresses general issues (e.g. procedures and organization of public administrations, administrative justice). The second part focuses on more specific topics (e.g. public intervention in the economy, healthcare management, local government). In the third part, the evolution of Italian administrative law is discussed in a comparative perspective.

This book provides the first comprehensive overview of the most important water-related issues that centre on Italy, analysed from several disciplinary perspectives – such as hydrology, economics, law, sociology, environmental sciences and policy studies – in order to promote full understanding of the challenges the country is facing and the ways it could best tackle them. Despite the misconception that Italy is a water-scarce country, is in fact quite rich in water resources. Such resources, however, are unevenly distributed over the Italian territory. Italy's northern regions rely on quite an abundant quantity of freshwater, whereas in the southern area water endowment is limited. Moreover, climatic differences between North and South contribute to widen the divide. This disparity has notable consequences of socio-economic character, some of which, in turn, feed back into the environmental conditions of Italian regions: pollution, floods, landslides and droughts are among the problems affecting the country. There are numerous features of water use and consumption that distinguish Italy from other comparable countries, such as the significant role played by agriculture (a water-intensive activity), a lead position in the consumption of bottled water, lower-than-average prices of water and a far-from-optimal efficiency of waterworks. All such aspects, and many others, make Italy an essential case study.

Con la presentazione del prof. Giovanni Tria Giunge alla quarta edizione il più apprezzato Manuale sul pubblico impiego. Il testo è aggiornato alle più recenti novità normative (in primis la riforma Bongiorno: l. 19 giugno 2019 n. 56 e deleghe sul miglioramento della p.a.; riforma Madia), giurisprudenziali ed ai novelli C.C.N.L. 2016-2018. Gli studi sino ad oggi editi sul pubblico impiego privatizzato hanno privilegiato il taglio "storico" e dottrinale nell'approccio alla materia, trascurando, con qualche encomiabile eccezione, il basilare referente giurisprudenziale, di merito e di legittimità, che rappresenta il fondamentale faro di orientamento per avvocati, magistrati, studiosi e, soprattutto, per i numerosissimi pubblici dipendenti, centrali e locali, che quotidianamente vengono chiamati a dare applicazione, in fase gestionale, a precetti legislativi e contrattuali di spesso difficile comprensione. Per la completezza dei suoi dati normativi, giurisprudenziali e dottrinali, anche la quarta edizione di questo fortunato Manuale vuol dunque essere, oltre che un contributo scientifico alla comprensione degli istituti portanti del lavoro "depubblicizzato" presso la p.a., un basilare e aggiornato strumento di lavoro, di approfondimento e di consultazione per studiosi, operatori giudiziari e funzionari pubblici per prevenire errori ed avere aggiornati referenti dottrinali e giurisprudenziali a supporto delle scelte gestionali o giudiziarie da effettuare. Alla luce dei nuovi C.C.N.L., della riforma Bongiorno del 2019, della riforma Madia del 2015-2017, dello Job act n. 183/2014, della legge Fornero n. 92/2012, della legge anticorruzione n. 190/2012, della riforma Brunetta (d.lgs. n. 150/2009) e del collegato al lavoro (l. n. 104/2010), per ogni istituto si è cercato di offrire, con linguaggio chiaro e sfrondata dall'inutile "giuridichese", un aggiornato e ragionato panorama dei principali problemi emersi in sede applicativa, prospettando equilibrate soluzioni, talvolta anche in chiave dubitativa o critica, sulla scorta dei più consolidati indirizzi della Corte di Cassazione, della miglior giurisprudenza di merito e della più attenta dottrina. Il testo, oltre che a studiosi, magistrati, avvocati, funzionari e dirigenti pubblici, si dirige ai numerosi studenti universitari che debbano sostenere l'esame di diritto del lavoro pubblico, insegnamento ormai istituito in molte Facoltà in considerazione del frequente sbocco professionale di molti laureati nelle molteplici pubbliche amministrazioni.

This edited collection analyses, from multiple disciplinary perspectives, the issue of corruption in commercial enterprise across different sectors and jurisdictions. Corruption is commonly recognised as a major 'social bad', and is seriously harmful to society, in terms of the functioning and legitimacy of political-economic systems, and the day-to-day lives of individuals. There is nothing novel about bribes in brown envelopes and dubious backroom deals, ostensibly to grease the wheels of business. Corrupt practices like these go to the very heart of illicit transacting in both legal markets – such as kickbacks to facilitate contracts in

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international commerce – and illegal markets – such as payoffs to public officials to turn a blind eye to cross-border smuggling. Aside from the apparent pervasiveness and longevity of corruption in commercial enterprise, there is now renewed policy and operational attention on the phenomenon, prompting and meriting deeper analysis. Corruption in commercial enterprise, encompassing behaviours often associated with corporate and white-collar crime, and corruption in criminal commercial enterprise, where we see corruption central to organised crime activities, are major public policy issues. This collection gives us insight into their nature, organisation and governance, and how to respond most appropriately and effectively. This book covers historical experiences, contemporary practices, and comparative perspectives of policing and law enforcement in various parts of the world to provide reliable literature on international and comparative policing.

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