

## Le Politiche Dell'unione Europea

This volume examines the relationship between central government and local institutions, taking Italy as a case study to present a comparative perspective on how the Italian experience has influenced the global developments of federal and regional states. As the country with the longest standing regional system, Italy has a lot to tell countries that are dealing with similar issues in present times. Adopting a theoretical/analytical approach coupled with comparative analysis, this volume critically reflects on the changes brought to the Italian system of government by the reform of Title V of the Italian constitution, the reasons why further decentralisation has been resisted and offers a comparative overview of the place and contributions that the Italian experience has brought to the global debate on regionalism and federalism. The book is divided into two parts: Part I distils the essence of the evolution of Italian regionalism and the respective debate before and after 2001. While focusing on Italy, the various chapters situate it within the global framework of discussion. Part II reflects on how the Italian regional constitutional architecture contributes to the global debate, particularly focusing on the main innovations brought about by constitutional reform. The book will be essential reading for researchers, academics and policy-makers working in the areas of constitutional law and politics, and federalism.

Politiche dell'Unione Europea e diritto dell'economiaG Giappichelli Editore

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This book sheds light on the effects of the financial and economic crisis in a diverse set of countries of Southern and Mediterranean Europe. Drawing on case studies from Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey, this book presents a broad and integrative perspective on the impact of the crisis in different rural territories, discussing the similarities and dissimilarities of those impacts together with the resilience strategies adopted in each context. The impacts of the crisis in rural restructuring processes are also taken in consideration in this volume. Based on diverse theoretical and methodological approaches, the book discusses the challenges presented by the new socioeconomic contexts emerging from the crisis, as well as the resilience strategies adopted in rural territories by old and new actors. The book compiles nine empirical chapters dealing with the different cases and a final chapter devoted to the discussion of the shared and dissimilar processes of rural change. This book is a useful and valuable resource for scholars and post-graduate students from different disciplines, such as rural sociology, geography, anthropology, regional planning and agricultural studies.

This handbook offers a comprehensive picture of the European activities of national parliaments in all 28 member states of the European Union. In the aftermath of the Lisbon Treaty, it assesses the extent to which national legislatures actually matter in European governance.

The European Union celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2017, but celebrations were

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mented by Brexit and the growing sense of a crisis of identity. However, as this seminal work shows, the history and ambition of the European Union are considerable. Written by key stakeholders who, between them, acted as architects, adjudicators and arbitrators of the project, it presents the definitive history of the first two generations of the European Union. This book revisits the birth and consolidation of the great project of a united Europe and the political, institutional, judicial and economical frameworks of the European Union: from the process towards integration, to the advancements and the impasses in building a political union.

The financial crisis posed new challenges for the administrations of Eurozone countries, including: how to respect EU obligations when the economy is under stress? How to improve the overall implementation of EU policies and domestic reforms? How to negotiate effectively with the Troika and then quickly and efficiently fulfil the requirements of the Memoranda of Understanding? This volume offers the first analysis of EU coordination by national executives in the light of the legal and political consequences of the crisis, using case studies of five severely affected Member States: Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Italy, and Portugal. It examines from an interdisciplinary perspective how they have adapted their coordination systems since the outbreak of the crisis, shedding light on the adjustments undertaken by domestic administrations. The comparison reveals that in this process Prime Ministers and Ministers of Finance were empowered in a common shift towards the centralization of EU coordination.

A cinquant'anni dalla firma dei Trattati di Roma, l'Unione Europea ha contribuito a creare uno spazio di sicurezza e stabilità, realizzando così l'obiettivo primario di pace e sviluppo perseguito dai sei Stati fondatori. Gli Stati membri sono ora ventisette e, attraverso l'allargamento a Est, le istituzioni comunitarie hanno ricomposto le profonde fratture prodotte dalla Guerra fredda. Negli stessi anni in cui si faceva carico dell'unificazione, l'Unione Europea si trovava impreparata di fronte a vecchie e nuove minacce: le guerre in Jugoslavia e Kosovo, le ripetute crisi in Medio Oriente, fino agli attentati terroristici a Madrid e Londra. Di fronte a sfide così vicine e urgenti, quali sono le potenzialità dell'Unione come security provider? Come superare i limiti di un apparato istituzionale macchinoso e ancora dominato da interessi nazionali contrastanti? E se anche l'Europa diventasse più forte e assertiva, come cambierebbero i suoi rapporti con il resto del mondo? Il volume risponde a queste domande attraverso la descrizione delle politiche finora messe in atto dall'Unione e l'analisi critica e puntuale dei successi e fallimenti dell'Unione Europea nel settore della sicurezza.

This book presents the results of extensive international comparative research into the effects of the economic and financial crisis on democratic institutions and social cohesion policies. The collected studies describe and analyse the measures (often referred to as "reforms") adopted to counter the crisis and the

effects of these measures. It investigates three areas: the impact on the functioning of institutions, with respect to the relationship between representative institutions and governments, and the organisational structure of administrations at national and local levels; the impact that the austerity policies on public spending have on social rights; and the impact on traditional instruments of public action (administrative simplification, public services delivering, the use of common assets). The general findings highlight the effect of reducing the administrative and government capacity of the democratic institutions: the public sector, rather than being innovative and made more effective, declines, offering increasingly poor public services and making bad decisions, fuelling substantive or formal privatisation solutions, which in turn cause further weakening. The book examines the economic crisis in the European Union and its consequences for European integration and the member states. Discussing the provisions introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon, from the effects of macroeconomic monitoring to the restraints produced by the Fiscal Compact, it offers an analysis of the European Union's current situation and the effects of the measures adopted to manage the crisis, also making reference to how Europe is perceived by its citizens. Moreover, the chapters offer thoughts on the European integration process, in particular the effects that the policies adopted to tackle the crisis have

had on the economic and financial sovereignty of the member states. This detailed examination of the situation of the EU between the Treaty of Lisbon and the Fiscal Compact is characterized by an original multidisciplinary approach that offers an articulate reflection on the criticalities that affect the actions of both European and national institutions.

Drawing on new research material from ten European countries, *Asylum Determination in Europe: Ethnographic Perspectives* brings together a range of detailed accounts of the legal and bureaucratic processes by which asylum claims are decided. The book includes a legal overview of European asylum determination procedures, followed by sections on the diverse actors involved, the means by which they communicate, and the ways in which they make life and death decisions on a daily basis. It offers a contextually rich account that moves beyond doctrinal law to uncover the gaps and variances between formal policy and legislation, and law as actually practiced. The contributors employ a variety of disciplinary perspectives - sociological, anthropological, geographical and linguistic - but are united in their use of an ethnographic methodological approach. Through this lens, the book captures the confusion, improvisation, inconsistency, complexity and emotional turmoil inherent to the process of claiming asylum in Europe.

Based on an analytical evaluation of both the weaknesses and strengths of the Italian political system, *Italy in the European Union* is the first book to offer a detailed and comprehensive description of Italy's contribution to European Union policy-making. The contributors to this volume systematically explore the role played by Italian institutional and noninstitutional actors in several decision-making processes. They show how Italian institutional actors define and promote national policy preferences that are compatible with those of the other European member states. However, the book functions on two levels: it is both a nuanced picture of Italy's role in the EU and a study of the EU as it has been transformed by subsequent waves of enlargement. In a compound polity of twenty-seven member states the formation of stable hegemonic coalitions is implausible—the concept of national interest, which still informs much of the literature on the EU, is logically and empirically unusable in many EU policy realms. Combining empirical investigation and theoretical analysis, this book is indispensable for scholars, students, and practitioners who study or observe Italian politics. It is also necessary for those who want to understand the transformation of European politics and the European Union's increasing development as a compound polity. Contributions by: Marco Brunazzo, Maurizio Carbone, Sabrina Cavatorto, Vincent Della Sala, Alessia Donà, Sergio Fabbrini, Paolo Foradori, Giorgio Giraudi,

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Renata Lizzi, Simona Piattoni, Paolo Rosa, Stefano Sacchi, Alberta M. Sbragia, Daniela Sicurelli, and Luca Verzichelli

This collection provides a balanced evaluation of multi-level governance. Written by international experts of policy-making in the European Union, each contribution builds on common conceptual definitions, critically debating their adaptation to policy-specific contexts and investigating their usefulness for conducting empirical research. This engaging text uses case studies to identify the specific changes that have occurred in power relations across different levels of the EU system. With varying emphasis on state and non-state actors, on country comparisons and international processes, the reader is invited to join a fruitful dialogue among the contributors about the symbiotic relationship of multi-level analysis with other conceptual innovations such as transnational regulation, network formation or market internationalization. This book confronts sophisticated theoretical reasoning with the actual realities of policy-making and is therefore essential reading for all those interested in the risks and opportunities of a comparative-interdisciplinary approach to European governance.

The major Commentary on the Treaty on European Union (TEU) is a European project that aims to contribute to the development of ever closer conceptual and dogmatic standpoints with regard to the creation of a “Europeanised research on

Union law". This publication in English contains detailed explanations, article by article, on all the provisions of the TEU as well as on several Protocols and Declarations, including the Protocols No 1, 2 and 30 and Declaration No 17, having steady regard to the application of Union law in the national legal orders and its interpretation by the Court of Justice of the EU. The authors of the Commentary are academics from ten European states and different legal fields, some from a constitutional law background, others experts in the field of international law and EU law professionals. This should lead to more unity in European law notwithstanding all the legitimate diversity. The different traditions of constitutional law are reflected and mentioned by name thus striving for a common framework for European constitutional law.

This study, which brings together and consolidates the research work of the interdisciplinary EMHAM group, is focused on the relationship among human mobility, healthcare and fairness in public healthcare and treatment. The investigation of the information produced by the Emergency Departments of the Rome Metropolitan Area has proved to be strategic in identifying the healthcare needs of foreign populations. Many of the dynamics concerning migrants can be traced back to the inappropriateness of visits and accesses to the Emergency Departments. This information, together with the result of dynamic evaluations

and assessments, is useful not only for healthcare issues, but also for the demographic, socio-political and economic characterisation of the phenomenon of human mobility.

This book offers a unique comparative assessment of the evolution of immigration detention systems in European Union member states since the onset of the “refugee crisis.” By applying an analytical framework premised on international human rights law in assessing domestic detention regimes, the book reveals the extent to which EU legislation has led to the adoption of laws and practices that may disregard fundamental rights and standards. While emphasizing policies and laws adopted in response to the “refugee crisis,” the volume also shows how these policies have evolved—and in many cases grown more restrictive—even as the “crisis” has begun to recede from the borders of many European countries. To sharpen awareness of contrasting developments across the region, the book’s country chapters are organised into geographic sections that reveal how variations in migration pressures have in some cases resulted in contrasting detention practices even as the EU directives have sought to harmonise immigration laws. A critical focus of the book are the evolving domestic norms related to grounds for detention, length of detention, non-custodial “alternatives to detention,” the treatment of children, and conditions of

detention. With its systematic and comparative assessment of immigration detention regimes across the EU, the book will be helpful for both academics and practitioners who seek a comprehensive guide to the evolution of one of today's more important human rights dilemmas—states' efforts to control global migration.

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.

Il volume rappresenta il primo tentativo di illustrare in modo organico e dettagliato, settore per settore, le politiche pubbliche dell'Unione Europea, unitamente a puntuali riferimenti alla loro recezione e/o trasposizione nell'ordinamento giuridico italiano. Esso contiene anche un'ampia e circostanziata introduzione sul concetto e sull'ambito di applicazione delle politiche comunitarie, nonché un'approfondita analisi della nuova legge generale n. 234 del 2012 sugli obblighi e relativi adempimenti derivanti allo Stato italiano

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dalla partecipazione all'Unione Europea. Pensato come ideale complemento del manuale "Diritto dell'economia" di Eugenio Picozza e Vincenzo Ricciuto (Giappichelli, Torino, 2013), facente parte della collana Trittico giuridico, appare uno strumento ideale e particolarmente utile per studiosi, operatori professionali e magistrati, che abbiano l'esigenza di approfondire lo stato della normativa comunitaria e nazionale nei settori di azione dell'Unione Europea e le principali problematiche applicative ad essi inerenti.

The book contains 24 contributions from European law scholars and practitioners analysing the constitutional basis of the European Union and the normative orientation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) as well as the central economic and monetary provisions (TFEU) after the Reform Treaty of Lisbon. Presenting the findings of a European research team, which is composed of authors from eight Member States, the publication underlines the aspiration of the editors to thoroughly analyse the constitutional law of the European Union currently in force.

Focusing on the multi-faceted topic of Eurolects, this volume brings together knowledge and methodologies from various disciplines, including sociolinguistics, legal linguistics, corpus linguistics, and translation studies. The legislative varieties of eleven EU official and working languages (Dutch, English, Finnish,

French, German, Greek, Italian, Latvian, Maltese, Polish, Spanish) are analyzed using corpus methodologies in order to investigate the variational dynamics and translation-induced patterns of the different languages. The underlying assumption is that, within the sociolinguistic continua of the EU languages, it is possible to single out specific legislative varieties (Eurolects) that originate at a supra-national level. This research hypothesis is strongly supported by the empirical findings derived from detailed corpus analyses of each language. This work represents the first systematic and comprehensive linguistic research conducted on a wide range of EU languages using the same protocol and applying corpus methodologies to the extensive Eurolect Observatory Multilingual Corpus.

Parte I. L'Unione Europea e la politica sociale. L'Europa sociale nei Trattati. (I trattati di Roma; L'atto Unico e la carta dei diritti sociali fondamentali dei lavoratori; Il trattato di Maastricht e l'accordo sulla politica sociale; Verso il trattato di Amsterdam: il libro verde, il libro bianco e le altre iniziative comunitarie; Il trattato di Amsterdam; Il trattato di Nizza: L'Agenda Sociale e la proclamazione della carta dei diritti fondamentali dell'Unione europea). 2: Le istituzioni dell'Unione Europea e il loro ruolo Nella politica sociale (Le istituzioni dell'Unione Europea; La Commissione europea; Il Parlamento europeo; Il Consiglio europeo;

La Corte di Giustizia europea e il Tribunale di Prima Grado; Gli organismi consultivi; Le Agenzie specializzate). 3. Gli strumenti dell'Unione per l'attuazione delle politiche sociali (Lo strumento legislativo; Lo strumento del dialogo sociale e della convergenza; Lo strumento finanziario: il bilancio; I fondi strutturali: il finanziamento delle politiche di coesione economica sociale) Parte II. Diversità e convergenze La diversità dei modelli (Sistemi sociali differenti; Modelli diversi; Diversi livelli di spesa; Diverse fonti di finanziamento; Diversa struttura della spesa sociale) Problemi identici (La crescita della spesa; La questione demografica; La disoccupazione) Dall'armonizzazione alla convergenza: il modello sociale europeo (Obiettivo e risultati) Parte III. Le politiche sociali Introduzione Le politiche familiari e l'osservatorio Demografico (I cambiamenti demografici e la bassa natalità; Il cambiamento delle caratteristiche delle famiglie; L'evoluzione delle politiche familiari; Le politiche di conciliazione) Le politiche di parità di genere (la parità nei Trattati e nelle direttive; I programmi di azione comunitaria) Le politiche di promozione della parità e la lotta alle discriminazioni (La competenza dell'Unione in materia di lotta alle discriminazioni; La Direttiva 2000/78/CE per la parità di trattamento in materia di occupazione e formazione; La parità di trattamento indipendentemente dalla razza e dall'origine etnica e la direttiva 2000/43/CE; La discriminazione nei confronti dei disabili; La

politica di non discriminazione nei confronti degli anziani) Le politiche di inclusione sociale (Dalla povertà all'esclusione sociale; Il metodo aperto di coordinamento e i piani nazionali; Il piano nazionale di inclusione: il rapporto dell'Italia) Le politiche in materia di immigrazione a silo (Dal principio di libera circolazione delle persone alla costruzione del terzo pilastro; Il programma di Tempere per una politica europea in materia di asilo e immigrazione; Il processo di armonizzazione e asilo; Il quadro giuridico comunitario per la lotta all'immigrazione clandestina e al traffico di esseri umani; Il Consiglio di Bruxelles del 2004 e il programma dell'Aia) Le politiche di tutela dei minori e in favore dei giovani (L'azione comunitaria in favore dei giovani; La tutela dei minori da forme di violenza e abuso; I minori stranieri non accompagnati; Giustizia minorile e prevenzione della criminalità minorile; La lotta contro la droga) La sanità pubblica e la tutela dei consumatori Parte IV. La progettazione sociale nell'Unione europea Introduzione La progettazione (Il ciclo di vita del progetto; Le caratteristiche generali della progettazione; Gli aspetti amministrativi; La documentazione).

L'Unione europea (UE) è stata creata negli anni cinquanta per promuovere la pace, la prosperità e i valori europei sul continente. I suoi obiettivi sono tuttora validi. L'UE è aperta a tutti i paesi democratici europei che desiderano aderirvi.

La politica di allargamento dell'UE accompagna questo processo. I sei paesi membri iniziali sono diventati nel corso degli anni 28. Attualmente l'UE si estende dall'Atlantico al Mar Nero e conta più di 500 milioni di abitanti. Questa pubblicazione fa parte di una serie che illustra le varie politiche europee, spiegando quali sono le competenze dell'Unione europea e quali risultati ha ottenuto.

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.

È di vitale importanza disporre di sistemi di trasporto competitivi per garantire la concorrenza dell'Europa nel mondo, favorire la crescita economica, creare posti di lavoro e migliorare la qualità della vita quotidiana delle persone. Questa pubblicazione fa parte di una serie che illustra le varie politiche europee, spiegando quali sono le competenze dell'Unione europea e quali risultati ha ottenuto.

The Commentary on the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (four volumes) is a major European project that aims to contribute to the development of ever closer conceptual and dogmatic standpoints with regard to the creation of "Europeanised research on Union law". Following on from the Commentary on the Treaty of the European Union, this book presents detailed explanations, article by article, of all the provisions of the TFEU, discussing the application of Union law in the national legal orders and its interpretation by the Court of Justice

of the EU. The authors are academics and practitioners from twenty-eight European states and different legal fields, some from a constitutional law background, others experts in the field of international law and EU law. Reflecting the various approaches to European legal culture, this book promotes a system concept of European Union law toward more unity notwithstanding its rich diversity grounded in national traditions.

The EU and the roles of member states is one of the major topics of political debate and academic discourse. The evolution of the political system in Brussels and the developments within the individual member states promise new insights into the European integration process. This book provides a country-by-country analysis of how European policy is made and applied in the member states. Its central focus is the involvement of national institutions in European policy-making: governments, parliaments, sub-national governments, the courts, and public administrations. The EU and the roles of member states is one of the major topics of political debate and academic discourse. The evolution of the political system in Brussels and the developments within the individual member states promise new insights into the European integration process. This book provides a country-by-country analysis of how European policy is made and applied in the member states. Its central focus is the involvement of national

institutions in European policy-making: governments, parliaments, sub-national governments, the courts, and public administrations.

The concept of university language centres has changed in recent decades. Initially conceived as laboratories for practical and autonomous language-learning, they are now considered as places with more specific and complex functions in language teaching and learning. University language centres now constitute networks for exchanging knowledge and know-how in order to respond to ever-changing, multilingual and multicultural contexts. At the same time, the availability and acquisition of new technologies is contributing to the creation of new tools for the provision of appropriate services and training. This collection covers a wide range of topics related to the activities, experiences and applied research carried out in Italian university language centres. It provides further evidence of the important role university language centres play in promoting language expertise, developing tools and adopting digital resources, and providing support and training for language teaching. Technology, creativity, methodologies and plurilingualism are key topics in the book as they constitute the essential ingredients for effective and successful language teaching and learning. The volume's thirty-three chapters provide multi-perspective approaches, showing how the real contexts of current language education need

the integration of theoretical backgrounds with the best practices resulting from practical experience.

This electronic version has been made available under a Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND) open access license. This book takes up traditional approaches to political science. It aims to offer a mixture of conventional and specific analyses and insights for different groups of readers. In view of the European Union's multi-level and multi-actor polity, the book highlights the complex procedural and institutional set-up of nation states preparing and implementing decisions made by the institutions of the European Community (EC). In looking at the emerging and evolving realities of the European polity, it shows how European institutions and Member States (re-)act and interact in a new institutional and procedural set-up. It explores how governmental and non-governmental actors in different national settings adapt to common challenges, constraints and opportunities for which they are mainly themselves responsible. The book discusses the Belgian policy toward European integration as a significant demonstration of its commitment to multilateralism and international co-operation in security and economic affairs. Attitudes to European integration in Denmark, Germany, Finland, Greece, and Spain are discussed. Tendencies towards 'Europeanisation' and 'sectoralisation' of the ministerial administration during the process of

European integration and the typical administrative pluralism of the Italian political system seem to have mutually reinforced each other. Strong multi-level players are able to increase their access and influence at both levels and to use their position on one level for strengthening their say on the other. German and Belgian regions might develop into these kinds of actors. A persistent trend during the 1990s is traced towards stronger national performers, particularly in terms of adaptations and reactions to Maastricht Treaty.

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