Concorso per il conferimento di n. 1 assegno di ricerca ai sensi dell’art. 22 della L. 240/10 dal titolo “Autonomie locali e livelli essenziali delle prestazioni sociali (LEPS): l’istituzione della nuova Pescara e la contestuale riorganizzazione delle prestazioni in favore delle persone con disabilità” da svolgersi presso il Dipartimento di Scienze Giuridiche e Sociali, Area 12/settore concorsuale 12/C1 SSD IUS/09, bandito con D.R. n. 708 del 27/05/2021.

VERBALE N. 2

(Valutazione titoli e pubblicazioni – modalità telematica)


Premesso quanto sopra, quindi, la Commissione si insedia al completo per via telematica il giorno 29/09/2021 alle ore 09.30.

La Commissione precisa che si riunisce per via telematica, attraverso la modalità di conversazione diretta, sulla piattaforma Teams su canale dedicato "Privato" denominato “Assegno di ricerca Nuova Pescara” in presenza di tutti i componenti, tramite la condivisione dello schermo per la collazione del verbale, seguita dallo scambio di posta elettronica per l’approvazione di quanto discusso, dai seguenti account riferiti ai componenti della Commissione, come da elenco che segue:

Prof. Francesco BILANCIA
Presidente
account e-mail

Prof. Melania D’ANGELOSANTE
Componente
account e-mail

Prof. Gianluca BELLOMO
di Segretario verbalizzante
account e-mail gianluca.bellomo@unich.it con funzione

Dott.ssa Rita D’AMBROSIO
Componente esterno.
account e-mail rita.dambrosio@crabruzzo.it

Ciascun Commissario, presa visione dell’elenco dei candidati trasmesso dal competente Ufficio dell’Amministrazione Centrale, successivamente alla consegna del 1° verbale da parte della Commissione medesima (allegato A, composto da una pagina), dichiara che non sussistono situazioni di incompatibilità con i candidati ai sensi degli artt. 51 e 52 c.p.c. e di non avere relazioni di parentela, coniugio o di unione civile o convivenza regolamentati ai sensi della L.76/2016, di parentela ed affinità, entro il quarto grado incluso, con gli stessi.
Ciascun Commissario dichiara che non sussistono collaborazioni che presentino i caratteri della sistematicità, stabilità, continuità tali da dar luogo ad un vero e proprio sodalizio professionale con i candidati, ed, inoltre, dell’assenza di interessi ovvero assenza di conflitto di interessi rispetto ai lavori da valutare.

La suddetta Commissione prende atto che risultano pervenute tempestivamente le domande dei seguenti candidati:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GIAMBRONE Filippo Luigi</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MASI Fabio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SCORRANO Barbara</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

La Commissione dà atto di aver ricevuto la documentazione presentata dai candidati come consegnata dal Settore Reclutamento di Ateneo.

La Commissione procede, quindi, alla verifica del possesso dei requisiti da parte dei candidati rilevando che: tutti i candidati sono in possesso dei requisiti richiesti dal bando ex art. 2.

La Commissione, attenendosi a quanto stabilito nel verbale n. 1 inerente la predeterminazione dei criteri di valutazione dei titoli, attribuisce il seguente punteggio analitico comparativo a ciascun candidato per i titoli presentati per il concorso di che trattasi, rammentando che ai titoli può essere attribuito al massimo il seguente punteggio:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VT</th>
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<td>40</td>
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### CANDIDATO

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>GIAMBRONE Filippo Luigi</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>0,5 + 2 + 0,5 = 3,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Totale | 24,5/40 |

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2 SUMMER SCHOOL COMPARATIVE LAW- THESIS 10 ECTS - 2012 - SUMMER SCHOOL  
   SALZBURG UNIVERSITY  
Successivamente, la Commissione, allega per ciascun candidato l’elenco delle pubblicazioni che sono state presentate e che sono ammesse alla valutazione:

CANDIDATO GIAMBRONE Filippo Luigi Allegato B PUBBLICAZIONI
CANDIDATO MASCI Fabio Allegato C PUBBLICAZIONI
CANDIDATO SCORRANO Barbara Allegato D PUBBLICAZIONI

La Commissione precisa, che per quanto riguarda i lavori in collaborazione con i Commissari della presente procedura o con altri coauthori non appartenenti alla Commissione, al fine di valutare l’apporto di ciascun candidato, la Commissione stabilisce che saranno valutabili solo pubblicazioni scientifiche nelle quali l’apporto del candidato sia enucleabile e distinguibile.

Sia a questi fini che per le successive valutazioni di merito alle singole pubblicazioni si farà riferimento richiamando il numero d’ordine attribuito a ciascuna di esse dai candidati negli allegati C delle rispettive domande.

Nessun componente della Commissione ha lavori in comune con i candidati, fatto salvo il Candidato Masci che presenta una mera curatela con altri autori tra cui il Commissario Prof. Gianluca Bellomo. La Commissione all’unanimità decide di non ammettere a valutazione la pubblicazione n. 11.

Vengono quindi prese in esame le pubblicazioni redatte in collaborazione con altri coauthori non appartenenti alla Commissione, al fine di valutare l’apporto di ciascun candidato.

In ordine alla possibilità di individuare l’apporto dei singoli coauthori alle pubblicazioni presentate dai candidati che risultano svolte in collaborazione con i membri della Commissione, si precisa quanto segue:

Successivamente dopo attenta analisi comparata dei lavori svolti in collaborazione tra il candidato GIAMBRONE Filippo Luigi ed altri coauthori, la Commissione rileva che i contributi scientifici del candidato di cui alle pubblicazioni n. 3; n. 4; n. 5; n. 7 e n. 8 sono enucleabili e distinguibili tenuto conto che è espressamente indicata l’attribuzione delle singole parti di ciascun lavoro elaborata dal Candidato e unanimemente delibera di ammettere alla successiva valutazione di merito i seguenti lavori: n.3; n. 4; n. 5; n. 7 e n. 8.

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4 Master Il livello  
5 Seminario Tosi.  
6 Master EPLO  
7 Premio Luiss  
8 Comitato di redazione DPCEONLINE  
9 Avvocato  
10 Summer school.  
11 Max Planck  
12 Convegno Italo-spagnolo  
13 Relazione Max Planck
La Commissione, attenendosi a quanto stabilito nel verbale n. 1 inerente la predeterminazione dei criteri di valutazione delle pubblicazioni, attribuisce il seguente punteggio analitico comparativo a ciascun candidato per le pubblicazioni presentate, rammentando che alle pubblicazioni può essere attribuito al massimo il seguente punteggio: __20____ (VP):

**CANDIDATO GIAMBRONE Filippo Luigi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pubblicazione n.</th>
<th>ELEMENTI OGGETTO DI VALUTAZIONE:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) originalità, innovatività, rigore metodologico e rilevanza di ciascuna pubblicazione scientifica</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) congruenza di ciascuna pubblicazione con il settore disciplinare inerente al programma di ricerca per il quale è bandita la procedura</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c) rilevanza scientifica della collocazione editoriale di ciascuna pubblicazione e sua diffusione all'interno della comunità scientifica) determinazione analitica, anche sulla base di criteri riconosciuti nella comunità scientifica internazionale di riferimento, dell'apporto individuale del candidato nel caso di partecipazione del medesimo a lavori in collaborazione</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>1,5</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>1,5</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CANDIDATO MASI Fabio**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pubblicazione n.</th>
<th>ELEMENTI OGGETTO DI VALUTAZIONE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) originalità, innovatività, rigore metodologico e rilevanza di ciascuna pubblicazione scientifica</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) congruenza di ciascuna pubblicazione con il settore disciplinare inerente al programma di ricerca per il quale è bandita la procedura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) rilevanza scientifica della collocazione editoriale di ciascuna pubblicazione e sua diffusione all'interno della comunità scientifica) determinazione analitica, anche sulla base di criteri riconosciuti nella comunità scientifica internazionale di riferimento, dell'apporto individuale del candidato nel caso di partecipazione del medesimo a lavori in collaborazione</td>
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<th>Totale</th>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CANDIDATO SCORRANO Barbara

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pubblicazione n.</th>
<th>ELEMENTI OGGETTO DI VALUTAZIONE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) originalità, innovatività, rigore metodologico e rilevanza di ciascuna pubblicazione scientifica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) congruenza di ciascuna pubblicazione con il settore disciplinare inerente al programma di ricerca per il quale è bandita la procedura</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) rilevanza scientifica della collocazione editoriale di ciascuna pubblicazione e sua diffusione all'interno della comunità scientifica) determinazione analitica, anche sulla base di criteri riconosciuti nella comunità scientifica internazionale di riferimento, dell'apporto individuale del candidato nel caso di partecipazione del medesimo a lavori in collaborazione</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NESSUNA PUBBLICAZIONE PRESENTATA

La Commissione, preso atto che la Candidata Scorrano Barbara non raggiunge il punteggio minimo necessario, decide di non ammetterla al colloquio.

Pertanto, sulla base dei punteggi come sopra attribuiti i seguenti candidati risultano ammessi al colloquio ai sensi dell'art. 4 punto B) del Regolamento di Ateneo:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidato</th>
<th>Totale punteggio valutazione titoli</th>
<th>Totale punteggio valutazione pubblicazioni</th>
<th>TOTALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GIAMBRONE Filippo Luigi</td>
<td>24,5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>39,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAscI Fabio</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

La Commissione rammentato quanto già previsto nel primo verbale ovvero che il colloquio orale, in ottemperanza alle disposizioni di emergenza, avverrà esclusivamente per via telematica (a mezzo Skype/piattaforma microsoft teams) il giorno 12 ottobre 2021 alle ore 10.00.

In tal senso i candidati ammessi alla prova orale dovranno esprimere il proprio assenso all’espletamento del colloquio mediante skype ovvero piattaforma teams, e comunicare il proprio indirizzo skype al fine di essere contattati nella call pubblica durante la quale sarà espletato il colloquio.

La Commissione precisa che il colloquio dovrà svolgersi nel rispetto dei seguenti principi:

a) collegamento simultaneo tra i partecipanti;

b) sicurezza dei dati e delle informazioni scambiate durante la seduta;

c) pubblicità delle prove;

d) garanzia di certa identificazione dei candidati.
Al pari dei membri della Commissione i candidati partecipano alla seduta relativa al colloquio utilizzando i propri dispositivi telematici.

Il colloquio in modalità telematica sarà preceduto dalle seguenti attività preliminari:
   a) il candidato deve accettare formalmente la modalità telematica impegnandosi a non utilizzare strumenti di ausilio e a garantire l’assenza di persone a supporto durante lo svolgimento della prova;

   b) il candidato deve attestare di essere consapevole che l’Università Gabriele d’Annunzio è esclusa da ogni responsabilità in caso di problemi tecnici di qualunque natura non imputabili alla medesima, che non consentano il corretto avvio o lo svolgimento della prova.

   c) il collegamento telematico tra i membri della commissione e tutti i candidati deve necessariamente avvenire nella data e nell’orario prestabilito dalla commissione di concorso, come risultante da calendario pubblicato sul sito di Ateneo;

   d) Il collegamento deve essere audio e video;

   e) la seduta è condotta dal Presidente della commissione che deve verificare tempestivamente il funzionamento della connessione audio-video con i candidati e con gli altri membri della commissione. A tal fine, è richiesto ai candidati di avviare la connessione almeno 20 minuti prima dell’inizio della seduta telematica.

Si precisa che sarà facoltà della Commissione, mediante comunicazione del Presidente – una volta contattati i candidati tramite l’indirizzo skype comunicato - invitare tutti i candidati ed eventuali altri presenti alla call a entrare in altra piattaforma virtuale (ad esempio microsoft teams) al fine di assicurare la migliore funzionalità delle interazioni.

Al fine di sostenere il colloquio nella modalità telematica i candidati dovranno garantire che la postazione da cui sosterranno il colloquio sia dotata sia di webcam -indispensabile per il riconoscimento del candidato- sia di microfono e cuffie/casse audio.

Si precisa che il candidato dovrà risultare reperibile al contatto skype comunicato nel giorno e orario indicati per il colloquio.
L’omessa o errata comunicazione del contatto personale skype saranno considerati rinuncia alla partecipazione al colloquio e, dunque, alla selezione.
In caso di mancata risposta e/o irreperibilità del candidato nel giorno o nell’orario stabilito la Commissione immediatamente tenterà di contattare il candidato sia via mail sia chiamandolo al numero di cellulare per invitarlo a rispondere alla chiamata Skype e, dunque, sostenere il colloquio. Anche l’omessa risposta sarà considerata rinuncia alla partecipazione al colloquio e, dunque, alla selezione.

La Commissione si riconvoca alle ore 9.00 del giorno 12 ottobre 2021 per la predeterminazione delle domande da proporre a ciascun candidato previa estrazione a sorte (LA REDAZIONE DELLE DOMANDE DOVRÀ AVVENIRE IMMEDIATAMENTE PRIMA DELLA CONVOCAZIONE DEI CANDIDATI).
Con riferimento alla procedura relativa alla costituzione delle buste contenenti i quesiti da sottoporre ai candidati la Commissione d’atto che le buste saranno nella materiale disponibilità del solo Presidente che presenterà le stesse ai candidati che avranno cura di espletare la scelta indicando il numero della busta che intendono estrarre.

Il Segretario invia il verbale sin qui redatto a mezzo di posta elettronica agli altri Commissari.
I Commissari rendono per e-mail apposita dichiarazione di approvazione delle valutazioni concordate.

Tutte le dichiarazioni inviate dai Commissari al Segretario si allegano al presente verbale.

Il presente verbale viene redatto, letto e sottoscritto con dichiarazione di formale sottoscrizione per via telematica dalla Commissione, anticipato via email al seguente indirizzo: assegnidiricerca@unich.it.

La seduta è tolta alle ore 13.00.

Letto, approvato e sottoscritto.

LA COMMISSIONE:

Prof. Francesco BILANCIA   (Presidente)
Prof. ssa Melania D’ANGELOSANTE   Componente)
Prof. Gianluca BELLOMO   Segretario)
Dott.ssa Rita D’AMBROSIO   (Componente esterno)
Il sottoscritto Francesco BILANCIA nato a Vasto il 1997 in qualità di Componente della Commissione per Concorso per il Conterimento di 1 Assegno per la Collaborazione ad Attività di Ricerca dal titolo AUTONOMIE LOCALI E LIVELLI ESSENSIALI DELL PRESTAZIONI SOCIALI: L'ISITUZIONE DELLA NUOVA PESCARA E LA CONTESTUALE RIORGANIZZAZIONE DELLE PRESTAZIONI IN FAVORE DELLE PERSONE CON DISABILITA', presso il Dipartimento di Scienze giuridiche e sociali dell'Università degli studi "G. D'Annunzio" di Chieti-Pescara,

**DICHIARA**

sotto la propria responsabilità che non vi sono condizioni di incompatibilità per l'incarico di Componente della Commissione in quanto:

1) non sussiste grado di parentela o di affinità fino al quarto grado compreso, con i candidati

2) non stato è condannato, anche con sentenza non passata in giudicato, per i Delitti dei Pubblici Ufficiali contro la Pubblica Amministrazione, per i reati previsti nel Capo I del Titolo II del Libro secondo del Codice Penale, dall'articolo 314 all' art. 315-bis.

29/09/2021

**IL DICHIARANTE**

Francesco BILANCIA

Per la dichiarazione sostitutiva di notorietà, qualora essa non venga sottoscritta in presenza del dipendente addetto deve essere presentata unitamente a copia fotostatica non autenticata di un documento di identità del sottoscrittore (art. 38 D.P.R. 445/2000)
La sottoscritta Melania D'Angelosante, nata a qualitá di Componente per Concorso per il Conferimento di Assegni per la Collaborazione ad Attività di Ricerca dal titolo AUTONOMIE LOCALI E LIVELLI ESSENZIALI DELL'PRESTAZIONI SOCIALI: L'ISITUZIONE DELLA NUOVA PESCARA E LA CONTESTUALE RIORGANIZZAZIONE DELLE PRESTAZIONI IN FAVORE DELLE PERSONE CON DISABILITÀ', presso il Dipartimento di Scienze giuridiche e sociali dell'Università degli studi "G. D'Annunzio" di Chieti-Pescara,

DICHIARA

sotto la propria responsabilità che non vi sono condizioni di incompatibilità per l'incarico di Componente della Commissione in quanto:

1) non sussiste grado di parentela o di affinità fino al quarto grado compreso, con i candidati

2) non è stata condannata, anche con sentenza non passata in giudicato, per i Delitti dei Pubblici Ufficiali contro la Pubblica Amministrazione, per i reati previsti nel Capo I del Titolo II del Libro secondo del Codice Penale, dall'articolo 314 all'art. 315-bis.

29/9/2021

II DICHIARANTE

Melania D'Angelosante

Firmato digitalmente da:

D'ANGELOSANTE MELANIA

Per la dichiarazione sostitutiva di notorietà, qualora essa non venga sottoscritta in presenza del dipendente addetto deve essere presentata unitamente a copia fotostatica non autenticata di un documento di identità del sottoscrittore (art. 38 D.P.R. 445/2000)

il/la sottoscritto _Gianluca BELLOMO nato

qualità di Componente per Concorso per il Conferimento di Assegni per la Collaborazione ad Attività' di Ricerca di cui in intestazione presso il Dipartimento di__Scienze giuridiche e sociali dell'Università degli studi "G. D'Annunzio" di Chieti-Pescara,

DICHIARA

sotto la propria responsabilità che non vi sono condizioni di incompatibilità per l'incarico di Componente della Commissione in quanto:

1) non sussiste grado di parentela o di affinità fino al quarto grado compreso, con il candidato

2) non è condannato, anche con sentenza non passata in giudicato, per i Delitti dei Pubblici Ufficiali contro la Pubblica Amministrazione, per i reati previsti nel Capo I del Titolo II del Libro secondo del Codice Penale, dall'articolo 314 all' art. 315-bis.

Pescara, _29/09/21

II DICHIARANTE

Per la dichiarazione sostitutiva di notorietà, qualora essa non venga sottoscritta in presenza del dipendente addetto deve essere presentata unitamente a copia fotostatica non autenticata di un documento di identità del sottoscrittore (art. 38 D.P.R. 445/2000)
La sottoscritta Rita D'Amбросio nata ad ... qualità di Componente della Commissione esaminatrice del CONCORSO PER CONFERIMENTO DI N. 1 ASSEGNO DI RICERCA AI SENSI DELL'ART. 22 DELLA L. 240/10 DAL TITOLO: "AUTONOMIE LOCALI E LIVELLI ESSENZIALI DELL'PRESTAZIONI SOCIALI: L'ISITUZIONE DELLA NUOVA PESCARA E LA CONTESTUALE RIORGANIZZAZIONE DELLE PRESTAZIONI IN FAVORE DELLE PERSONE CON DISABILITÀ", AREA 12 SETTORE CONCORSUALE 12/C1 SSD IUS/09 PRESSO IL DIPARTIMENTO DI Scienze giuridiche e sociali DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI "G. D'ANNUNZIO" DI CHIETI-PESCARA, BANDITO CON D.R. rep. n. 708/2021 Prot. n. 39661 del 27/05/2021

DICHIARA

sotto la propria responsabilità che non vi sono condizioni di incompatibilità per l'incarico di Componente della Commissione in quanto:

1) non sussiste grado di parentela o di affinità fino al quarto grado compreso, con il candidato

2) non è condannato, anche con sentenza non passata in giudicato, per i Delitti dei Pubblici Ufficiali contro la Pubblica Amministrazione, per i reati previsti nel Capo I del Titolo II del Libro secondo del Codice Penale, dall'articolo 314 all'art. 315-bis.

29/09/2021

LA DICHIARANTE

Si allega copia della carta d'identità.

IL SOTTOSCRITTO PROF. Francesco BILANCIA, Presidente DELLA COMMISSIONE

DICHIARA

CON LA PRESENTE DI AVER PARTECIPATO, IN VIA TELEMATICA A MEZZO PIATTAFORMA MICROSOFT TEAMS E DEL PROPRIO ACCOUNT E-MAIL: francesco alla valutazione dei titoli e delle pubblicazioni dei candidati per la suddetta procedura e di concordare con il verbale a firma del prof. Gianluca BELLOMO, SEGRETARIO DELLA COMMISSIONE GIUDICATRICE.

IL SOTTOSCRITTO DICHIARA ALTRESI' DI ALLEGARE COPIA DEL PROPRIO DOCUMENTO DI IDENTITA'.

DATA 29 settembre 2021

IN FEDE

[Incisione di firma]

(Allegare copia scansionata del proprio doc)

LA SOTTOSCRITTA PROF. Melania D'ANGELOSANTE, Componente DELLA COMMISSIONE

DICHIARA

CON LA PRESENTE DI AVER PARTECIPATO, IN VIA TELEMATICA A MEZZO PIATTAFORMA MICROSOFT TEAMS E DEL PROPRIO ACCOUNT E-MAIL: ____________1, ALLA VALUTAZIONE DEI TITOLI DEI CANDIDATI PER LA SUDETTA PROCEDURA E DI CONCORDARE CON IL VERBALE A FIRMA DEL PROF. Gianluca BELLOMO, SEGRETARIO DELLA COMMISSIONE GIUDICATRICE.

IL SOTTOSCRITTO DICHIARA ALTRESI' DI ALLEGARE COPIA DEL PROPRIO DOCUMENTO DI IDENTITA'.

DATA 29 SETTEMBRE 2021

IN FEDE

Melania D'ANGELOSANTE

(Allegare copia scansionata del proprio documento di identità in corso di validità)

Firmato digitalmente da:
D'ANGELOSANTE MELANIA

LA SOTTOSCRITTA DOTT.ssa Rita D'AMBROSIO, COMPONENTE DELLA COMMISSIONE ESAMINATRICE DEL CONCORSO INDICATO IN OGGETTO NOMINATA CON D.R. Rep. n.1012, prot. n.55788 del 22/07/2021

DICHIARA

CON LA PRESENTE DI AVER PARTECIPATO, IN VIA TELEMATICA A MEZZO PIATTAFORMA MICROSOFT TEAMS E DEL PROPRIO ACCOUNT E-MAIL: rita.dambrosio@crabruzzo.it, ALLA VALUTAZIONE DEI TITOLI E PUBBLICAZIONI DEI CANDIDATI PER LA SUDDETTA PROCEDURA E DI CONCORDARE CON IL VERBALE A FIRMA DEL PROF. Gianluca BELLOMO, SEGRETARIO DELLA COMMISSIONE GIUDICATRICE.

LA SOTTOSCRITTA DICHIARA ALTRESI' DI ALLEGARE COPIA DEL PROPRIO DOCUMENTO DI IDENTITA'.

DATA 29 settembre 2021

IN FEDE
ELENCO CANDIDATI

1) SCORRANO Barbara inviata a mezzo Raccomandata AR
2) GIAMBRONE Filippo Luigi inviata a mezzo e. mail PEC
3) MASCI Fabio inviata a mezzo e. mail PEC
ALLEGATO "B" AL VERBALE n° 2

ALLEGATO "C"

Elenco Pubblicazioni Utili

Io Filippo Luigi Giambrone, Residente in

Cognome Giambrone Nome Filippo Luigi (per le donne indicare il cognome da nubile)

Consapevole che le dichiarazioni mendaci sono punite ai sensi degli artt. 483,495, 496 del codice penale e delle leggi speciali in materia,

DICHIARO

che le pubblicazioni presentate ai fini della partecipazione al bando per il conferimento dell‘assegno di ricerca dal titolo: LOCAL AUTONOMIES AND ESSENTIAL LEVELS OF SOCIAL BENEFITS: THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PESCARA AND THE CONTEXTUAL REORGANISATION OF BENEFITS IN FAVOR OF PEOPLE WITH . Dipartimento di Scienze Giuridiche e Sociali Responsabile Scientifico Prof. Francesco BILANCIA (Convenzione Regione ABRUZZO – Ud'A) AREA 12 SCIENZE GIURIDICHE 12/D1 Diritto Amministrativo
IUS/09 ISTITUZIONI DI DIRITTO PUBBLICO

DISABILITIES

sono quelle di seguito elencate e descritte e che saranno allegate alla domanda.

TUTTE LE PUBBLICAZIONI SONO PEER-REVIEWED SECONDO IL SISTEMA DEL DOUBLE BLIND SYSTEM, TUTTE DI CLASSE A SECONDO L’ANVUR

1)

1. TIPOLOGIA: Articolo in collana ISSN: 0578-9745, 2014
2. TIPO di ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
3) TITOLO: __ Einige Aspekte zu den Begriffen Errungenschaft und Eigengut im türkischen gesetzlichen Güterstand der Errungenschaftsbeteiligung__

4) AUTORI: Filippo Luigi Giambrone

5) ANNO: __2014__

6) LUOGO della PUBBLICAZIONE: __Annales de la faculté de droit d Istanbul XLVI, N.63__

7) NUMERO di PAGINE: __285- 305__

8) CONTRIBUTO del CANDIDATO: __In this article it is explained the regime of participation in acquired property under Turkish family law which has entered into force on 2002 with the adoption of the new Turkish Civil Code. This paper deals with the terms „acquired property (Errungenschaft)” and „individual property (Eigengut)”, which establishes the core of the regime of participation in acquired property. In this regard, first short remarks about the regime of participation in acquired property under Turkish family law are given. The terms „acquired property” and „individual property” are examined, especially to point the distinction of them. Further than that, it underlines that the Turkish law-maker considered the status of women and accepted the new Civil Code in order to strengthen their position.__

2) TIPOLOGIA: __Articolo in collana internazionale__


Luogo: MÜHF - HAD, C.22, S.2, 2016 ( Rivista dell Università Marmara)

Pagine: 397- 436

Anno : 2016

Contributo del candidato: This article deals with the enter into force of the Law Nr. 55/2015 about the so called “short divorce”, which introduced new procedural time-limits in regard of the separation and divorce trials in Italy and its resulting consequences in the Italian jurisdiction. The new foreseen procedural time - limits amount to six months in case of a consensua-l separation and in case of a contentious separation the time – lim - its amount to twelve months. In a strengthened legal system, where the judge has an exclusive access to separation and divorce trials of the spouses, the italian legislator decided to introduce new procedures for separation and divorce, which came into effect through the Law Nr. 162/2014, in order to confer the spouses a broaden way for claiming the resolution of the civil effects, arising from their marriage. Through the new conceived legal instruments, which came into force through the Law Nr. 162/2014, such as the separation or divorce transactions attended by the legal counsel of lawyers or through the achievement of an agreement in front of the major, we notice the incredible change of the italian jurisdiction role. The article will also deal with interpreta-tion problems arising from the doctrine concerning the coordination between separation and divorce trials of the couple and the specific so- lutions offered by the jurisprudence. This article will also focus on the draft legislation about a “direct
divorce”, which is currently discussed in the parliament and shows the new perspectives of Italian family law. At the end of the article it will be highlighted the positive and problematic aspects, which are combined with the come into force of both laws."

3. Articolo in Rivista internazionale Regent’s University London, Centre for Banking and Finance,


3. Autori: Antonio Felice Uricchio, Filippo Luigi Giambrone

3. Anno: 2020

Contributo: ABSTRACT: The European Stability Mechanism (ESM) took the decisive step towards granting loans to states that are in danger of losing market access. Since then, public risk sharing in the euro area has risen sharply. Requirements for mobilization are designed to ensure fiscal sustainability. Additional fiscal capacity, in the sense of insurance through purely temporary transfers, does not increase the debt capacity. However, it creates strong political economic disincentives which weaken the regulatory framework of the monetary union and the sustainability of public debt at Member State level. The common monetary policy can only compensate for heterogeneous economic developments in the Member States to a limited extent. Different output gaps and inflation rates would require different monetary policies. With the loss of national monetary policy in the Monetary Union, national fiscal policy therefore has an important stabilizing function. Since discretionary measures can only take effect with delay (Michaelis et al., 2015), automatic stabilizers such as the tax system and unemployment benefits play the main role (Elstner et al., 2016). For them to work, public finances must be sustainable and public debt must be sustainable. There are now various calls for the creation of new fiscal instruments at European level. For example, the plan proposed from the European Commission (Next Generation EU). French President Emmanuel Macron has renewed previous French demands for a budget and a finance minister for the monetary union. Similarly, ECB President Mario Draghi has called for the creation of new fiscal capacity and instruments for a stabilization policy at Union level (Draghi, 2018a). The necessity of a permanent new tax source requires an amendment of the Lisbon Treaty, where Member States should renounce on part of their tax sovereignty in favor of the European Union in order to provide a more effective macroeconomic stabilization function to resist towards asymmetric shocks like for example Covid-19. The following article attempts to provide an insight into the future of the EU Commission’s plans. Furthermore, aspects of transfer payments within the financial equalization are given to the best of their ability to clarify how shocks are better smoothed out within a federal state. The aim of this article is to clarify the inevitable strengthening of the European fiscal union and to highlight the characteristic of the federal states in the sense that of the central revenue collection of certain taxes. Fiscal equalization local authorizations powers are implied. Fiscal federalism for the assurance of essential levels of benefits and benefits for people with disabilities are implied.

Although this article is the result of a joint reflection of the authors, paragraph 1 and its subparagraphs are edited jointly by Antonio Felice Uricchio and Filippo Luigi Giambrone, paragraph 2 and its subparagraphs are edited by Antonio Felice Uricchio, paragraph 3 and its subparagraphs are
edited by Filippo Luigi Giambrone, paragraph 4 is edited jointly by Antonio Felice Uricchio and Filippo Luigi Giambrone.

4. Articolo in rivista


4. autori: Carloalberto giusti/ Filippo Luigi Giambrone

Contributo: Through its judgments Bifft 1 and UB (both 2019), the ECJ set new accents by further extending the effect of the special characteristics of sport (Article 165 TFEU). In doing so, the ECJ expanded them in a way that sports federations had most likely not hoped for, let alone expected. However, as the present contribution will show, the two decisions were not so inconsistent either, they systematically applied the special characteristics and the term common market developed by the ECJ for decades, long before the political decision of the Fontainebleau European Council (1984) to implement a programme for the achievement of a genuine internal market in 1985-92, as a dynamically legitimate, dynamically developed by the ECJ, functionally interpretable, economic policy-oriented legal property (again) confirmed. The ability of this legal institution to identify, consolidate and, where appropriate, extend their reach in the spill-over procedure was also underlined. However, by extending the ECJ’s two decisions under investigation here to extend its case-law on Article 21 TFEU and the components of European citizenship to the horizontal context of a dispute between private individuals, Jakob said, he also took sport at its word: yes, sport plays an essential social function, including in the amateur field. At the same time, it has allowed a functional understanding of the special features to apply. The content has to be analysed: what is achieved by sport (not what do the associations call it)? Finally, this functionalism has accompanied integration since its earliest beginnings and seems to be virtually constitutive to it; like GA Tanchev has repeatedly quoted in the matter of Bifft 2.

4. Pag. 625-639

4. The article has been carried out under the scientific direction of Prof. Carloalberto Giusti. The viewpoints are shared by the Authors and the Article was jointly composed. However, §§ 1 and 2 are to be attributed specifically to Carloalberto Giusti; §§ 3 and 4 specifically to Filippo Luigi Giambrone.

5. Articolo in Riivista

5. Carloalberto Giusti/Filippo Luigi Giambrone, The nomophylactic function of the European Court of Justice in tax matters within the Italian and German experience. Possible Dispute Settlement Solutions for the Member States, in, comparative law review 2019, ISSN: 2983-8993.

Anno: 2019
Content: This article pursues the goal to highlight, through some case law examples, the role of the ECJ, which has defined the fundamental dialectic of Community tax law, identifying positive and negative elements of the path of development of tax liberalization consistent with the aims of European integration. It can be affirmed however, that the main object of the decisions of the European Court of Justice regards the application of the principle of non-discrimination and non-restriction of Community freedoms, and in particular cases where the exercise of tax power by individual States may impede the system of competition and thus alter the functioning of the common market. The examination, in this paper, of the case law of Italy and Germany shows that the Italian legal system can transpose the judgments of the Court of Justice making them immediately applicable by its courts while the German legal system manifests legal difficulties in the automatic transposition of the judgments of the European Court of Justice. Furthermore, the EU approach also involves a further weak profile of the current system, namely the difficult settlement of the dispute between states. The friendly procedures (Mutual Agreement Procedure, so-called ‘MAP’), exhausted in the direct consultation between the tax administrations of the contracting countries, do not seem in fact sufficient to settle the very copious dispute over double taxation, also due to the absence of a result constraint. More effective, however, is the recent Directive 2017/1832/EU of 10 October, whose territorial scope (EU territory) is, however, less extensive than that of the MAPs.

5. The article has been carried out under the scientific direction of Prof. Carloalberto Giusti, the viewpoints are shared by the Authors and the Article was jointly composed. However, §§ 1,2,3,4,5,6, and 7 are to be attributed specifically to Carloalberto Giusti; §§ 8, 9,10,11,12 and 13 specifically to Filippo Luigi Giambrone.

1. COMPARATIVE LAW REVIEW: The Comparative Law Review is a bimonthly journal published by the 1. A. C. L. under the auspices and the hosting of the University of Perugia Department of Law. Office address and contact details:
Department of Law - University of Perugia
Via Pascoli, 33 - 06123 Perugia (PG) - Telephone 075.5852437
Email: complawreview@gmail.com

2. Monografie in Collana del Dipartimento Jonico in “Sistemi Giuridici ed Economici del Mediterraneo: società, ambiente, cultura”.


Pag. 245., Anno 2020 Autore Filippo Luigi Giambrone

Contributo: As can be deduced from history, the global Crisis, which began in 2007/08, certainly helped to promote the weak points of the still young currency and has thus caused great damage to the euro area. 1 The first European countries that had to deal with the global crisis for the time being did not belong to the euro area and the euro seemed to be a protective shield accordingly. However, it should be noted at this point that in view of the changed assessment of the vulnerability of some euro area countries, there were considerable distortions.2 Several Member States had decided to support banks with taxpayers’ money in order to effectively prevent the risk of collapse. The banks found themselves in this objectively inevitable emergency situation, after financial bubbles had arisen in previous years and continued to increase.3 With the loss of revenue and additional expenditure caused by the Great Recession, the public debt levels had become far more excessive and were continuously expanding. Debt levels were below 70% of GDP before the crisis, but by 2014 they had risen significantly to an average of 92% of GDP. In 2010/2011, the euro area experienced a recovery,
which proved to be short-lived. The close links resulting from the close links between banks and public finances have contributed to making it difficult for Member States and banks to find potential lenders on the market. This was accompanied by the loss of their ability to finance themselves. Based on restrictive lending, investments had collapsed. With regard to the period between 2008 and 2013, when investments were, however, at a level that might be resilient in the long term, they fell by more than 13%.

The unemployment rate increased noticeably. The financial crisis had developed into a crisis of the real economy with a glaring impact on millions of citizens and businesses. It can also be said here that the economic downturn resulting from the crisis and the disparities between Member States can be attributed to imbalances that existed even before the crisis and to the suboptimal capacity of EMU to react to major shocks. With the sudden emergence of drying up capital inflows, both the lack of debt sustainability and the competitiveness gap that has become entrenched over time are beginning to emerge. In terms of reduced hopes and dreading financing opportunities, investment and consumption have fallen in the countries most affected. Unemployment has risen rapidly and wages, which were seen as one of the instruments for restoring competitiveness, have come under pressure, which have further deprived national households of purchasing power. As a result, public expenditure has been reduced by the need to limit the rise in government debt in view of the growing concern of the relevant market about the integrity of the euro area, limits imposed. In 2013, real GDP within the euro area was still 3.5% below 2008, and there was a large growth gap between a group of vulnerable countries and the rest of the euro area stock. These events demanded a high level of social and political intervention. In view of these events, decisive countermeasures were urgently needed.

The European Central Bank quickly took advantage of the opportunity offered to it to counter the consequences of the crisis. The other EU institutions, for their part, have also shown important protection for the integrity and integrity of the euro area. Most of the steps taken under pressure are at their peak or after the crisis. The measures taken by the Member States represent a lasting solution to the main weaknesses in EMU’s policy instruments and institutional architecture. To give an example, the European Stabilisation Mechanism (ESM) was thus established on an intergovernmental basis, which can be used to provide assistance to Member States in financial emergencies. As a result of its lending capacity of EUR 500 million, it has been able to accommodate countries such as Spain, Cyprus and Greece in financing their public expenditure, thereby causing even greater damage to them. The adoption of the corresponding “six-pack” and “two-packs” and the newly established fiscal compact, which is part of the Intergovernmental Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union (SSD Treaty), confirmed the relevant rules with regard to the macroeconomic and budgetary surveillance of the euro area. In addition, significant reforms have been carried out in many Member States. The reforms undertaken range from cost containment in the public sector to the promotion of price and non-price competitiveness as a means of curbing the inevitable substantial growth. In addition, various objectives were pursued in the relevant Member States. Priority has been given to addressing structural weaknesses in the banking sector or to strengthening the functioning of labour markets and helping the unemployed to find jobs. Several measures were aimed at creating incentives for innovation and investment for enterprises, while still others aimed at modernising public administration and the associated pension and care system. The reforms undertaken in the Member States have now taken some time but are now taking effect. It should be noted at this point that this above-mentioned reform momentum has been strengthened by further measures at EU level.

With the current Commission taking office, EU policy has once again been focused on the magic triangle of investment promotion, structural reforms and ensuring a responsible balanced budgetary policy. Social justice embodies the primary
objective to be pursued. The European Semester with a view to European economic policy coding - the main framework in which Member States discuss their economic and budgetary policies - has been extended to require a stronger dialogue at every possible level and the best possible definition of the priorities of the euro area. In addition, several other key initiatives have been put into practice. In addition, in the areas of capital markets, energy and digital affairs, a diligent deepening and discussion of the internal market is currently being handled. Such measures will be taken in the further course of the corresponding scientific contribution. For example, the Renzi government should refer to the annulling referendum and to the reform of the draft new electoral law, which were aimed at reforming the Italian two-chamber system into an imperfect bicameral system and ultimately intended to bring about a new division of competences, in particular the shift of the economic distribution of competences in favour of the central state, in order to better meet community law obligations more effectively, to be reconstituted. The ideas behind this reform will be discussed in the subsequent implementation of the corresponding contribution and the advantages resulting from this reform, which were intended to bring Italy closer to a quasi-federal system, namely the shift of the currently decentralised distribution of economic competences in favour of the central government, will be implemented. These aforementioned reforms help to create jobs, growth and innovation and to strengthen the single currency in the face of sustainable change in the global economic climate.11 New initiatives have been taken from job creation for young people to the elimination of tax evasion (flight from the budget)12 and, more recently, by the creation of a European Pillar of Social Rights. To ensure greater social justice, thus ensuring that the economic and social priority objectives are sustainable and intertwined. Italy has adapted to the Community commitments made by adopting Constitutional Law No 20 April 2012, n.1, and thus the Italian State has balanced the balance.

of the state budget at the constitutional level. By the newly incorporated Art. 81, 97 and 119 Verf. thus, both the central state and the decentralised local authorities are taken into account the obligations under Community law. Article 75 of the Italian Constitution generally prohibits any holding of abolished referenda on tax and budgetary laws. The main innovations can thus be summarised: in principle, a balance of the budget must be ensured, taking into account the phases of the business cycle.13 New indebtedness is only permitted if it constitutes an anti-cyclical measure and with the prior unanimous approval of the chambers with the intended absolute majority of its members.14 Furthermore, the Budget Act and the basic provisions are to be implemented, and criteria for ensuring the equal weighting of revenue and expenditure and the sustainability of the total public debt, with an absolute majority of the members of both Chambers, taking into account and complying with the principles to be laid down in the Constitution Act. Article 81(3) was thus repealed. The budget law is no longer just a formal law, but a law in the material sense. The planned and planned implementation of the above provision has been carried out with G No. 243 of 24.12.2012. This provision is based on the relevant background to the so-called Fiscal Compact (Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union "fiscal compact") of 2 March 2012. On the one hand, the Fiscal Compact is an international treaty and, on the other hand, an accompanying European law, since it relates to a matter of EU law.15 The Fiscal Compact is aimed at pursuing and achieving the following objectives: the introduction of increased budgetary discipline, the achievement of enhanced economic policy coordination and convergence and, ultimately, the creation of new forms of governance of the euro area.16 If the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP), established in 1997, aims to achieve a balanced or approximately balanced budget, the introduction of the fiscal compact is intended to be a balanced or even surplus budget. The deficit criteria required in Maastricht (maximum 3% budgetary deficit, maximum debt level of 60%, both indicators measured by GDP) are subjected to a tightening and operationalized in the best possible way. At present, however, the country-specific medium-term objective alone can achieve a structural deficit of 0.5% of GDP. Only in those cases where the total debt level is well below 60% of GDP can the deficit be within the 1% range set by the SGP. The annual limit of
3% budget deficit provided for by the SGP will thus be converted to a theoretical size. The fiscal compact contributes to the commitment already arising from the six-pack to reduce the debt level, which exceeds 60% of GDP, by 5% annually.

The European Semester must also be taken into account. The umbrella of the European Semester is the first half of each calendar year, which should be useful for monitoring and coordinating the budgetary policies of the EU Member States in accordance with the EU’s requirements. This is intended to ensure that excessive indebtedness can be identified in a timely manner and also to ensure that the Europe 2020 strategy is implemented accordingly. In the further course of the scientific contribution, the aim is to ensure that the Europe 2020 strategy is implemented accordingly. In the further course of the scientific contribution, the aim is to ensure that the Europe 2020 strategy is implemented accordingly. In the further course of the scientific contribution, the aim is to ensure that the Europe 2020 strategy is implemented accordingly. In the further course of the scientific contribution, the aim is to ensure that the Europe 2020 strategy is implemented accordingly. In the further course of the scientific contribution, the aim is to ensure that the Europe 2020 strategy is implemented accordingly.

Italy’s reforms are cited in order to highlight the attempts that have been made and the reform proposals that are still needed in order to better meet the Community's commitments.

Fiscal federalism for the assurance of essential levels of benefits and benefits for people with disabilities are implied.

7. Monografia

7: Antonio Felice Uricchio/ Filippo Luigi Giambrone

Pagg. 1-247

Alcuni aspetti di Contributo Filippo Luigi Giambrone: The five presidents' report has already recognised convergence towards more resilient economic and social structures in the Member States as an essential element for a successful economic and monetary union in the long term. Member States could strengthen existing elements, such as the European Semester for economic policy coordination or linking financial support from the EU budget to structural reforms. But Member States may also decide to improve the macroeconomic stabilisation capacity of the euro area. The document outlines several options for this, which the Commission will examine. Progress is needed on four fronts: firstly, towards a genuine economic union that ensures that each economy has the structural characteristics to prosper in monetary union. Secondly, towards a financial union that guarantees the integrity of our currency throughout monetary union and increases risk-sharing with the private sector. This means completing the Banking Union and speeding up the Capital Markets Union. Thirdly, towards a budgetary Union that guarantees both sustainability and budgetary stabilisation. And, finally, towards a political Union that lays the foundations for everything that precedes it through genuine democratic control, legitimacy and institutional strengthening. In this first phase (“deepening by doing”), the EU institutions and the Member States of the euro area, using the existing instruments, would make the best possible use of the existing Treaties. In short, this means reviving competitiveness and structural convergence, completing the Financial Union, implementing and maintaining responsible budgetary policies at both national and euro area level and strengthening democratic control. Step 2: In this second phase (“completing EMU”), concrete measures of a broader nature would be agreed to complete the economic and institutional architecture of EMU. In particular, during this second phase, the convergence process would be made more binding through a set of agreed convergence benchmarks that could be of a legal nature.
Significant progress towards these standards, and their continued compliance once achieved, could be one of the conditions for euro area Member States to participate in a shock absorbing mechanism for the euro area during this second phase. Final stage (by 2025 at the latest): At the end of Phase 2, and once all measures have come fully into force, a genuine and in-depth EMU would provide a stable and prosperous environment for all citizens of the Member States of the European Union who share the single currency, attractive and open to the accession of the other EU Member States if they so wish. The MIP was created at the height of the crisis. It is part of the European Semester, the annual cycle of reports and surveillance of national and EU economic policies. It serves as a tool to prevent and correct imbalances before they get out of hand. It has become a vital tool for European surveillance, for example to prevent property bubbles, or to detect a loss of competitiveness, rising levels of private and public debt, and a lack of investment. It must be used to its full potential. This requires action on two fronts in particular: it should be used not only to detect imbalances, but also to encourage structural reforms through the European Semester. His corrective arm should be used forcefully. It should be activated as soon as excessive imbalances are identified and used to monitor the implementation of reforms.

The books mentioned deal with the institutes proposed by the European Commission:

- A proposal for the establishment of a European Monetary Fund anchored in the legal framework of the Union;

- A proposal to integrate the substance of the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance into the Legal Framework of the Union, taking into account the appropriate flexibility incorporated in the Stability and Growth Pact and identified by the Commission since January 2015;

- A communication on the new budgetary instruments for a stable euro area within the Union; Well-designed rules are essential to taking full advantage of the EU budget. The complexity of the rules leads to more errors and costs for end recipients and increases the risk of non-compliance. There is a clear need to merge programmes with similar objectives, for example in the areas of energy efficiency or citizenship. Similarly, in the area of external policies, it may be appropriate to reduce the number of instruments and at the same time increase their flexibility, removing any artificial barriers between regional or thematic priorities. One way forward can be a "single rule book" that regulates all processes and tools or the application of the same rules and conditions for the same type of project. This can help to ensure radical simplification and reduction of bureaucracy with greater visibility and the promotion of better coherence between the different EU investments.

Revenue in support of EU policies. There is a close link between decisions on the use of the EU budget and choices on how the EU budget is financed. The reflection on the reform of the spending side of the EU budget should therefore be accompanied by a critical assessment of how the budget is financed - the own resources system - and how this system can be reformed to be more efficient and provide greater support for policies. The current approach to financing is too complicated, opaque and full of complex correction mechanisms. In future, the system should be simple, fair and transparent. The long-established debate on revenue financing the EU budget focused on the most visible linking of own resources to key EU policies, in particular the single market and sustainable growth, and on simplifying the system. In an ideal world, the EU's own resources should, at the same time, derive from a key EU policy with visible EU added value, be seen as fair and fund a stable and significant share of the EU budget. The traditional own resource of customs duties can be seen as a good example. The following chapter will discuss how to achieve this objective: e.g. amendment to the Treaty of Lisbon, overcoming the unanimity principle with the majority principle.
There are many possible sources of revenue that can be used to finance the EU budget (the chart on the following page lists the most frequently cited ones), although none could on its own meet all 27 criteria identified as necessary for an own resource: Some can bring stable and significant revenue and lead to a real reorganisation of the revenue side. Others would bring in more modest revenue, but they could be more relevant or politically acceptable, particularly if they accompanied priority policy objectives such as the decarbonisation of the European economy, the deepening of the single market and economic and monetary union or the financing of new priorities. At unchanged levels of expenditure, new own resources would automatically reduce the share of the LNG-based own resource, which acts as a residual and compensates for any gap to cover EU expenditure, depending on the evolution of other own resources. The recent report of the High Level Group on Own Resources, set up jointly by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission and chaired by Mario Monti, provided a comprehensive analysis of these issues and assessed a number of possible sources of revenue in relation to the most relevant criteria (e.g. equity, efficiency, stability, transparency, attention to European added value, democratic accountability). Progress in tax coordination, particularly in the area of corporate taxation and taxation of financial transactions, would facilitate certain forms of own resources. On the basis of the current debate, a number of ways of reforming the current system could be considered. The current VAT-based own resource could be reformed and simplified. An extreme option would be to abolish it altogether. With the departure of the United Kingdom, the rebate introduced in the past as a concession to this country will become obsolete. The same goes for UK discount discounts. The other discounts will expire at the end of 2020. The elimination of rebates would open the door to a substantial simplification of the revenue system. Ideally, a thorough reform of EU policies focusing on the highest added value should render any discount useless. Any new own resources should be designed not only to finance part of the EU budget, but also to accompany its main policies. For example, common energy or environmental taxes could be applied to ensure a level playing field between companies and contribute to the global fight against climate change. Similarly, a percentage of the common corporate tax base or the financial transactions tax could be designed to strengthen the single market, reflect the benefits of the internal market for larger businesses and strengthen the fight against fraud and tax evasion. With the future deepening of economic and monetary union, revenue from issuing money could in the long term become the basis of an EU own resource. Money generated directly from EU policies and competences could be seen as revenue for the EU budget, such as, in the long term, auction revenues under the emissions trading scheme, car emission premiums and, in the long term, the future European travel information and authorisation system to be paid for by people entering the EU border, or any similar fee. In introducing own resources, attention must be paid to their transparency, simplicity and stability, their consistency with the Union's political objectives, their impact on competitiveness and sustainable growth and their fair distribution among the Member States. This includes the web tax, Emission trading system tax, to be addressed through the central amendment of the Lisbon Treaty. This includes federal systems and federal equalisation, for example in the States of Austria, Germany or America. All the federal states mentioned have a feature in common, a centrally allocated tax. -for the period 2018-2020, (1) targeted amendments to the Regulation on common provisions to mobilise EU funds in support of national reforms and (2) a proposal to strengthen the structural reform support programme; -a communication on a European Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance. A proposal for the establishment of a European Monetary Fund. This proposal is based on the consolidated structure of the European Stability Mechanism by creating a European Monetary Fund anchored in the EU legal framework. This was already announced in the report of the five Presidents and was also requested by the European Parliament, which stressed the need for the European
Monetary Fund to have adequate lending and lending capacity and a clearly defined mandate. In addition, the following institutions are covered:
Financial support for Member States in difficulty: various rescue funds leading to the European Stability Mechanism;

the legislation of the 2-Pack/6-Pack: increased budgetary surveillance and attention to debt;
European Tax Council: independent advice on the implementation of EU tax rules and the fiscal orientation of the euro area;
Simplification of budgetary rules: greater attention to the public spending benchmark
Flexibility within the Stability and Growth Pact: to support investment and reforms and to better reflect economic cycles.

The completion of the Banking Union requires, first and foremost, the full transposition into national law of the Directive on the resolution of banking crises and recovery by all Member States. This is critical to sharing risk with the private sector. Indeed, the Banking Union is a way to better protect taxpayers from the cost of bank bailouts. The Banking Union has always been understood as consisting of three pillars: single supervision, single resolution and a single deposit insurance system. Both the Single Supervisory Mechanism and the Single Resolution Mechanism are already operational. The time has now come to make real progress on the third pillar: a common mechanism for the protection of depositors. Securing deposits at European level would ensure that all deposits are equally protected throughout the Banking Union and thus strengthen depositor confidence and reduce the risk of bank leaks. While significant progress has been made in harmonising the Single Rulebook, more should be done to remove unnecessary obstacles to the cross-border integration of the banking system. Two key components of the Banking Union remain unresolved, which would allow progress to be made on risk-sharing in parallel: a common fiscal backstop for the Single Resolution Fund and a European Deposit Insurance System (EDIS). EDIS would ensure that savings in deposit accounts are better protected and to the same extent throughout the euro area. EDIS would therefore provide stronger and more uniform insurance coverage for all retail depositors in the Banking Union. A credible fiscal backstop for the Single Resolution Fund is essential to make the new EU framework for banking resolution effective and to avoid costs for taxpayers. In this context, the banking resolution is financed by the shareholders and creditors of the banks and by a Single Resolution Fund, pre-financed by the banking sector. However, if serious problems affect several banks at the same time, the financing needs may exceed the resources available in the fund. Therefore, you need a fiscally neutral financial backstop to the resolution fund as soon as possible, as a tool of last resort. From the point of view of effectiveness, a credit line from the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) to the Single Resolution Fund would meet the above conditions. The ESM has the lending capacity, knowledge of market operations and creditworthiness necessary to effectively perform the common backstop function. However, some decision-making procedures and technical provisions of the ESME may need to be rationalised so that the backstop can be activated on time and ensure maximum cost efficiency for the Single Resolution Fund. Greater diversification of banks' balance sheets would help to solve the problem of interconnection between banks and their 'country of origin'. One possibility to promote greater diversification could be the creation of so-called sovereign bond-backed securities (SBBS). These financial instruments, which are currently under discussion in the European Systemic Risk Board, are securitised financial products that could be issued by a commercial entity or an institution. There would be no mutualisation of debt between Member States. Their use could offer concrete benefits, increasing the diversification of banks' balance sheets and promoting risk sharing by the private sector. Given their extremely innovative nature, it is likely that these financial instruments will only be issued gradually. While a change in the regulatory treatment of securitised assets would facilitate the
development of the securitised market for this type of product, there is no need to change the regulatory treatment of underlying sovereign bonds. Another possibility to encourage greater diversification in the long term would be, as explained below, the change in the regulatory treatment of sovereign debt.

**ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION**

The Capital Markets Union supports the smooth functioning of economic and monetary union. It contributes to the stability and resilience of the financial system and aims to make it easier for money - investments and savings - to flow across the EU so that it can benefit consumers, businesses and investors in a sustainable way. The European Parliament and the Council have now agreed on 11 of the 13 legislative proposals. The agreed legislation must now be implemented. Progress on the Capital Markets Union (EMU) is key to helping to provide more innovative, sustainable and diversified sources of finance for households and businesses, for example through greater access to venture capital or equity financing and less attention to debt. As such, EMU will increase risk sharing across

the private sector and the overall resilience of the financial sector. The prolonged economic recession and divergences between Member States stem from imbalances prior to the crisis and shortcomings in the way EMU reacts to shocks. The sudden halt in capital flows has revealed unsustainable debts and competitiveness gaps accumulated over time. With lower expectations and a lack of funding, investment and consumption in the countries most affected have fallen dramatically. Millions of jobs have been lost. The Capital Markets Union (CMU) absolutely must be pursued in order to provide households and businesses with more innovative, sustainable and diversified sources of finance, for example through better access to venture capital and equity financing and less use of loan financing. As such, the CMU will increase private sector risk-sharing and the overall resilience of the financial sector, thereby also helping to strengthen the macro-financial stability of the economy in the event of economic shocks. This applies to all EU Member States, but it is particularly important for the euro area. The Commission has made the implementation of the CMU one of its priorities and a number of measures have already been taken to this end. Nevertheless, this task is now more important than ever. The prospect of the largest European financial centre leaving the single market, while complicating the implementation of the CMU, makes it even more indispensable. A more integrated supervisory framework is essential to ensure the common implementation of the rules for the financial sector and greater centralisation of supervisory activity. As indicated in the report of the five Presidents, the progressive strengthening of the supervisory framework should lead to the creation of a single European capital market supervisory authority.

**INTERNATIONAL ROLE OF THE EURO**

The euro is twenty years old and is the second largest currency in the world. It remained strong even during the worst moments of the financial crisis and sovereign debt. At the same time, the global order has become more multipolar with the emergence of new economic powers, institutions and technologies and the repositioning of existing powers. This requires a strengthening of Europe's economic and monetary sovereignty. In recent months, the Commission has consulted market participants to hear their views: there is broad support for reducing dependence on a single dominant global currency. In addition, the euro stands out as the only strong candidate that has all the necessary attributes of a global currency that market participants already use today as an alternative to the US dollar. Finally, it is recognised that the EU, through the euro, can strengthen its economic sovereignty and play a more important global role for the benefit of EU businesses and consumers and contribute to international financial stability.
Anchor democratic accountability and strengthen the institutions of the euro area.

In order for economic and monetary union to be stronger, The Member States must agree to share more responsibilities and decisions on euro area issues, within a common legal framework. This could be done through the EU Treaties and its institutions, an intergovernmental approach or, as is the case today, a mix of both. Further political integration could lead to a rethink of the balance between the Commission and the Eurogroup and could justify the appointment of a permanent full-time Eurogroup president, as well as the unification of the euro area external representation. The idea of a euro area Treasury - possibly with a euro area budget - as well as a European Monetary Fund are also discussed in the public debate, and could be considered at a later stage in the deepening of economic and monetary union, within the framework of the EU.

By following the thread of events described through this work it will be highlighted the already back then advocated opinion of President Aldo Moro substantiating the European (financial) Union imperative. The financial crisis loomed over Europe and since the beginning of the crises itself in 2008 the Commission and EU governments have taken the necessary urgent action in order to safeguard the stability of the financial system including substantial injections of public money into the banking sector and introducing measures, pursuing the aim, that banks may consolidate their capital position. The principal aim of the University of Aldo Moro is to formulate and to develop doctrinal resolution approaches, which apply with European policies. Significant improvements have been achieved within the Economic and Monetary Union and a remarkable financial reform agenda is being executed, bringing to fruition commitments contracted in the G20 to overcome the financial crisis and to reinforce financial institutions and markets and to implement their competitiveness and their resilience. The European Semester is a cycle of economic and fiscal policy coordination within the European Union. As it will be mentioned above it is a part of European Union’s economic governance framework. Member States have pledged themselves to align their budgetary and economic policies with the objectives and rules established at the EU level. The European Semester encompasses three blocks which represent an important milestone of economic policy coordination. Structural reforms, which are included in the European Semester, focus on promoting growth and employment in line with the Europe 2020 strategy. Important undertaken measures will be throughout this work be highlighted from an Italian point of view, such as windfall taxes and circular economy, which happen to fulfill the aims included and pursued in the Europe 2020 strategy. Furthermore, fiscal policies are earmarked to provide and ensure sustainability of public finances in line with the Stability and Growth Pact. The European semester strives the prevention of excessive macroeconomic imbalances.

When Europe was shaken by the economic and financial crisis in 2009, it shook Europe to its foundations. It was quite apparent how closely the European economies were intertwined. This close interdependence became particularly clear with regard to the states belonging to the euro area. The financial difficulties of certain countries spread to other countries, further exacerbating the economic situation.1 The crisis had a negative impact on public finances and the banking sector, as well as on growth, employment and competitiveness. Economic development faltered, it slipped into recession, companies closed and there were numerous redundancies.2 Tax revenues fell, the need for finance for unemployment benefits rose rapidly, and the states had to borrow more to cover the ever-increasing deficits. Public debt increased considerably in some countries, which in turn brought credit rates to an intolerable level and brought some countries to the brink of bankruptcy. In the years leading up to the crisis, banks were willing to do so and took excessive risks across Europe. In some countries, the banks had been all too willing, for example, to grant loans for the construction of houses in the event of further rising real estate prices. When the housing bubble burst, prices fell, resulting in huge losses.3 This helped trigger the great credit crunch, banks became hesitant.
in the granting of loans to undertakings which needed capital for the development of their activities or their start-ups. Governments felt obliged to intervene and recapitalize the banks with public money. It also became clear that some Member States had not pursued sound budgetary policies in times of positive economic development and therefore did not have the necessary buffers to overcome the crisis. Given the rapid deterioration of public finances, low growth forecasts and/or turbulence in the financial sector, financial markets began to require higher interest rates on loans to governments. Governments’ financing procedures have in turn had a negative impact on the banking sector and the economy. As a result of the crisis, the Member States, the euro area and the European Union as a whole have, as a reaction, made excessive efforts to ensure financial stability, promote growth and employment and improve economic governance as a whole. The financial crisis has revealed systematic shortcomings in the various economies. In response, national governments and eu institutions had taken a wide range of initiatives to ensure the financial stability of the euro area and to strengthen the regulatory framework of both the euro area and the EU as a whole. In order to successfully prevent similar shocks, Member States agreed on a comprehensive reform of economic governance, on improvements in regulation and supervision in the banking sector, and on helping governments in the euro area to face financial difficulties. At EU level, policy coordination between Member States has improved significantly. This applies to all EU countries. However, the improvement in the coordination of those Member States whose guardian is the euro has improved considerably with regard to the others. The newly introduced coordination framework focuses on prevention. Continuous monitoring takes place in order to detect warning signals as early as possible. All of this is intended to strengthen EMU and make it more stable, so that it can provide a more solid and sustainable budget in the Member States, robust economic growth and several jobs for the citizens of the European Union.

The cornerstone of the coordination of budgetary policy is the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP). The Stability and Growth Pact was set up to ensure that public finances throughout EMU are sound and that budgetary policies are coherent in the countries whose common currency is the euro. The relevant Pact lays down reference values which the Member States must respect and take into account. They must keep their public deficit below 3% of GDP and their public debt below 60% of GDP. The Pact experienced a further development in 2011, when the six-member package, a package consisting of six legislative acts, became legally binding and strengthened the economic and political control of the EU. The Stability and Growth Pact consists of two parts: a preventive and a corrective component. As far as the preventive component is made, the main emphasis is placed on the assessment of national budgets for the following year and budgetary policy for the following three years. This is to prevent the fact that an excessive deficit arises. The national budgets show how much the Member States ensure sound budgetary policies in accordance with the above criteria. Member States of the euro framework may be the form of deposits with the Commission. This is a fundamental part of the European Semester. It also provides for a corrective component, which only
becomes active when a country has an excessive deficit or an excessive level of education. If a euro area Member State does not take the necessary measures to correct this excessive deficit or debt, financial relief may be imposed, initially in the form of deposits with the Commission and then in the form of fines. 8 Budgetary stability is also ensured by the package of two. The aim of the package is to improve the budgetary stability with which the economic and budgetary surveillance in the euro area is to be significantly strengthened. In the context of the aforementioned European Semester, euro area Member States submit their draft budgets to the European Commission for review and accompanying assessment before their adoption by the national parliaments. 9 If a Member State is experiencing serious economic difficulties or financial instability, the European Commission may place it under increased surveillance. 10 The Stability Treaty, Coordination and Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union (TSD Treaty, Fiscal Compact) is based on and complements the budgetary rules of the Stability and Growth Pact. According to this fiscal compact, the member states of the euro area are encouraged to incorporate uniform and permanently binding budgetary rules into their respective national laws, preferably into their respective constitutions. 11 In order to comply with the prescribed rule of budgetary balance, the annual structural government deficit – the deficit caused by a persistent imbalance in a country’s revenue and expenditure – may not exceed 0.5% of GDP for. If this limit is exceeded, automatic measures to reduce this budget deficit must be triggered. 12 If the relevant rules are not complied with by the Member States, this situation may lead to the matter being referred to the European Court of Justice. The European Semester is a cycle in which the EU Member States coordinate their economic and fiscal policies. Member States receive guidelines and recommendations which they take into account when preparing their national budgets. This process spans the first six months of a year, hence the term "semester". During the European Semester, Member States shall direct their budgetary and economic policies are based on the objectives and rules required at EU level. The aim of the semester is to ensure sound public finances, to boost economic growth and to prevent excessive macroeconomic imbalances in the EU. In order to prevent imbalances in the economies of the single countries and throughout the EU, an early warning system for macroeconomic imbalances has been set up. Member States will be examined for possible imbalances on the basis of a scoreboard of indicators, including unemployment rates, personnel costs, differences between imports and exports, and property price trends, in order to find out how the respective economies will develop over time. 13 The mechanism will be triggered when the values of each indicator exceed the agreed fluctuation. The Commission ensures evaluation of and identifies any problems in advance. 14 On the basis of this assessment, it draws up a number of recommendations which it proposes for the Member States, which are usually integrated into the European Semester procedure. The economic crisis has also helped to highlight some serious weaknesses in the financial sector. Governments had to intervene to avoid the collapse of several banks. In order to prevent a similar
situation from recurring in the future and to ensure better coordination of financial sector supervision between Member States, the EU has set up new supervisory authorities for financial institutions. These would be: the European Banking Authority (EBA) for the banking sector, based in London, and the European Insurance and Social Pensions Authority (EIOPA) for insurance owife pensions and pension systems, the European Securities and Market Surveillance Authority (ESMA) for the functioning of financial markets, the European Systemic Risk Committee (ESRB), which is responsible for macroeconomic supervision of the financial system as a whole, is based at and supported by the ECB.

According to the experience of our country, divergent models of public allocation of powers, which from time to time have been proposed, handled and implemented according to the political and regulatory structures and the way in which the feelings of the territories have been implemented, have alternated. While medieval communities, maritime republics and pre-communal states abandoned particularly driven and structured results of autonomy, the church, foreign dominions and empires have tended towards largely centralist institutional forms, though with varying degrees of intensity. Despite federalist incentives and some regional suggestions, the unification that took place during the resurrection was also realized because of the strong and difficult role of the Sabaudo Kingdom according to patterns of incorporation, which favoured the reasons underlying the restoration of national sovereignty, which were influenced by French legislation and the identification of the conditions of legal autonomy and administration. - whether of a political or financial nature, addressed to territorial or sub-regional authorities. The problems of the North and the South arise after the unification of Italy, the first to strive for greater autonomy, the second in response to the indifference of the State with regard to the socioeconomic conditions of the areas of midday Italy, in the foreground. Fascism also confirmed the centralist solution, also because it was better with authoritarian involution, albeit with a certain self-sufficient openness in favour of local authorities (see in particular the provisions on local public services and the single text on the financial provision of local finances in 1931) and a comprehensive public works programme in both the north and the south. , which, however, was unable to reduce the gap underlying the areas in this area. In the course of the work of the Constituent Assembly, which faced the counter-states of centralism and federalism, preference was given to the intermediate formula of the single autonomous state, a dual regionalism with the distinction between regions with special statutes and regions with normal statutes, the decentralization of administration (Articles 5, 114 and 128 verf.) and the public obligation to "enhance the status of the south and the islands" , which is to be obtained by the allocation of 'special contributions' to individual regions" (Art. 119). The republican constitution allowed Italy to come into being with the respective autonomies and allowed each of the corresponding entities (the new regions, but also the already existing local authorities such as provinces and municipalities) the right and discretion to self-determination, taking into account the competences assigned to you
(legislative, administrative and financial) and in compliance with the principles laid down by the state law. As is well known, autonomy (a word which derives from the words car, which – itself – and nomos – has the norm as its object) means the power to impose legal norms on oneself by making use of one’s own self-determination with regard to the competences to be acquired.9 Autonomy, while respecting and connecting the relations between central state, regions and local authorities, each of which is empowered to exercise competence, while respecting the competing legislative powers enshrined in the Constitution, as well as the rules laid down in the Community legal order, the international regulations and the implementing laws, implements institutional pluralism, and contributes, inter alia, to the division of powers and functions between the various levels of government. who are entitled to it by higher rules of “derivation” or “assignment”.

8. Monografia:


Please note that the work is a homogeneous Unicum even though the chapters and paragraphs were written by two different authors. The work is unique and develops some aspects of a complex problem. The work is valuable because it can be read following a single path of a complex reasoning. It is like a piano piece performed by two pianists with four hands. This work highlights the opinions already expressed by Aldo Moro on the need for a European (financial) Union. The financial crisis had helped to shake Europe to its foundations. The latter had led the EU to an emergency position and seemed in control of the lives of every single EU citizen. Both politicians and science have tried to identify possible solutions to bring the financial crisis to a definitive solution. The authors are trying to identify possible solutions, with appreciation and consideration of the decisions of Aldo Moro, about the financial crisis due to its internationally strong research activities. Aldo Moro used to claim firmly that if the contractual negotiations between the states are based on legally compliant terms and conditions of contract, which in no way deal with an attack on the dignity of humanity, they contribute to keep circumstances under control and bow to possible risks or emergencies that are profiling in the future, such as, the financial crisis that took place. The EU is based on the necessary, inevitable union of peoples. President Moro has been a master of both European financial union and European political union. The emerging process of unification at supranational level will transform the EU itself into a federal state. As early as 14 May 1965, Chairman Aldo Moro had highlighted the shortcomings of the powers of the EU Parliament’s competences. The competences of the EU Parliament had to be extended, for example, with regard of the perception of external relations. Thus, even then, a large democratic deficit could have been remedied. In November 2011, the Six – Pack’s package of measures became final. Four of the six measures envisaged suspended the Stability and Growth Pact of a reform. It sets out a debt reduction plan, a system of graduated sanctions with a view to implementing the planned budgetary surveillance and minimum standards of statistics. The EUROPA 2020 growth strategy sets out employment, growth, investment – and environmental objectives, which are highlighted in detail in this monograph. Six-pack, Euro Plus pact and Europe 2020 combined, are labelled with the name “European Semester “, as the respective commitments made by the participants in the national domestic reform and stability and convergence programmes Entry, which must be submitted to the
Commission for annual inspection and the compliance of which is constantly being reviewed by the Heads of Government. A distinction between a euro budget with own competences and a European macroeconomic stabilization fund will be highlighted. A stabilization fund such as a central budget serves for allocative and distributive functions. Stabilization properties can be contemplated as a side effect of the former. A euro area budget would involve shifting precise competences to the European level. This would go conjointly with the possibility of funds being spent on programmes which are conceived directly at European level. With regard of the aforementioned approach, stabilization properties are the byproduct of a fully-fledged transfer of competences. A macroeconomic stabilization fund could accomplish budgetary transfers to national budgets under some economic circumstances, with the choice being financed by the transferred funds left at the discretion of the Member States. Henceforward the extent to which it is possible and justifiable to strengthen and increase common rules and centralized governance of Member States depends on the type of EMU vision that we wish to promote and enhance in the long term. A challenge from the dimension of the Corona pandemic requires decisive action by politics and society. The health policy measures taken are crucial to save lives and to minimise the number of serious disease histories. Economic policy is called upon to minimise the economic costs involved.

In the past, even after deep crises, it has been possible to reach new highs of global prosperity. The normalization of economic and social life is a prerequisite for recovery. If the Member States of the euro area send a clear signal to provide additional fiscal resources immediately, if needed, via existing instruments, such as the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), they will be able to stabilize expectations on the financial markets. The conditions for the use of the instrument could be reduced to the necessary minimum for the subsequent reduction in the debt ratio. If the further spread of the corona virus is to be permanently contained, a return to growth is to be expected soon. This must be the objective of economic policy in this crisis. If a member state runs the risk of losing market access, the ESM serves as a crisis mechanism. Upon request and conditional on the acceptance of a macroeconomic adjustment program by the member state, it will provide loans at significantly more favorable terms than the market. An ESM programme qualifies the member state to purchases of government bonds under the OMT program by the ECB. Under the adjustment program, an applicant member state would then have to pursue policy reforms and fiscal consolidation. The aim of current proposals to reform the monetary union is to improve risk sharing between member states. This comprises the fiskal backstop of the Single Resolution Mechanism, the European Deposit Insurance Scheme, the evolution of the capital markets union and a fiscal capacity at European level. A fiscal capacity at European level could assist member states that experience a particularly adverse economic development with temporary fiscal transfers. Numerous proposals link the payment of temporary transfers to the development of the unemployment rate (German Council of Economic Experts, Annual Report 2019/2020). Union-wide monetary policy can only react to heterogeneous economic developments in the member states to a limited extent. National fiscal policy and particularly automatic stabilizers, play an important role in stabilizing country specific developments. Prior to creating a fiscal capacity to compensate for the lack of exchange rate flexibility and the lack of national monetary policy in a monetary union, it is the task of fiscal and economic policies at member state level. The condition of fiscal sustainability sets a limit on public debt as an thereby on the range of fiscal policy in a member state. The fiscal rules of the monetary union provide incentives to maintain this sustainability. Beyond that, only general transfers into the budget of a member state that do not have to be repaid could increase the state’s fiscal space. However, this option has been excluded on purpose under the regulatory framework of the monetary union. These transfers would imply permanent redistribution between states. The creation of such a transfer union would requires a complete renouncement of sovereignty of the member states with regard to their budgetary policies. In deed, federations like the United States
have a significantly higher level of risk sharing through inter-state fiscal transfers than the European Union. Yet, borrowing conditions at member state level are drastically limited, to the point of requiring a balanced budget (German Council of Economic Experts Annual Report 2018/2019).

What tools to use for a renewed convergence process? By examining how to achieve greater convergence, euro area Member States could decide to strengthen the various elements that already exist: the EU-wide framework, the coordination of economic policies and the use of funding. They could also decide to strengthen the macroeconomic stabilisation capacity of the euro area, so as to prevent further divergences in the event of future shocks. For all this, greater capacity building would be useful. (a) European economic integration provides the appropriate framework for convergence. The single market, including ensuring the free movement of goods, services, capital and people, is a powerful engine for integration and the creation of shared growth and prosperity in all Member States. Flanked by the digital single market, the Energy Union and combined with the Banking and Capital Markets Union, it provides the key common framework for convergence in the European Union, including the countries of the euro area. Member States’ commitment to deepening and strengthening the single market is essential to make full use of its benefits. National policies are important for convergence, but their coordination within the European Semester is essential to maximise their effectiveness. Many areas that are crucial to economic resilience remain primarily the responsibility of Member States, such as employment, education, taxation and social protection systems, product and service markets, public administration and the judicial system. The European Semester can and should remain the main framework for the adoption of further measures leading to a higher level of convergence and more effective coordination of these policies, both for euro area countries and for other EU Member States. The European Pillar of Social Rights will be a new reference for achieving better working and living conditions in many of these areas. It sets out a set of key principles and fundamental rights to promote fair and well-functioning labour markets and welfare systems. The alignment of Member States’ corporate taxation systems, as provided for in the proposal for a common consolidated corporate tax base, would also help to foster convergence by facilitating cross-border trade and investment. As a first step, possible ways could be studied by 2019 to strengthen the stabilisation capacity of the current EU budget.

This could be done, for example, by more systematically modulating co-financing rates according to the economic conditions of the Member States. However, it must also be recognised that, given the limited size of the EU budget relative to the economies of most Member States, the overall macroeconomic stabilisation power of such an approach remains limited by definition (see below for other macroeconomic stabilisation options). Looking ahead, the link between political reforms and the EU budget could be strengthened in order to promote convergence. A dedicated fund could be allocated to encourage Member States to carry out reforms, or the disbursement of EIS funds, or some of them, could be made conditional on progress in implementing concrete reforms to support convergence. The implementation of the reforms would be monitored within the framework of the European Semester.

A macroeconomic stabilization function
Basics. A common stabilisation function could bring many benefits to the euro area. It would integrate national fiscal stabilisers in the event of severe asymmetric shocks and facilitate the application of aggregate fiscal policies for the euro area in unusual circumstances where monetary policy reveals its limitations. The guiding principles of this function set out in the report of the five Presidents remain valid. The function should not involve permanent transfers, should minimise moral hazard and should not be a crisis management tool, a role already played by the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). It should be part of the EU framework and should be open to all EU Member States. Access to the stabilisation function should be strictly conditional on compliance with clear criteria and the continued implementation of sound policies, in particular those that
promote greater convergence in the euro area. Compliance with EU budgetary rules and, more generally, the economic surveillance framework should be an integral part of this process. Any decision to establish such an instrument should take due account of possible legal constraints.

Possible targets. A macroeconomic stabilisation function for the euro area can take many forms, the federal state, i.e. centralised Austrian, German or American fiscal federalism, offer concrete examples that can be achieved. Several paths to its introduction, including the creation of a euro area budgetary capacity, are currently the subject of public debate. The two main areas in which this function could come into play are the protection of public investment from economic recession and an unemployment insurance scheme in the event of a sudden increase in its level. Some projects will need to consider whether they should be reflected in the next EU Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). Financing. In outlining this future function, Member States should also establish its financing mechanism. In particular, they could decide to use existing instruments, such as the European Stability Mechanism once the necessary legal changes have been made, or the EU budget if these elements are included in the next MFF. Member States may also decide to introduce a new instrument for these specific objectives, using an ad hoc source of funding, such as national contributions based on a percentage of GDP or VAT, or revenue from excise duties, levies or corporate taxes. The power of macroeconomic stabilization would also depend on the possibility of borrowing. A rainy day fund could be financed on a regular basis. It would provide resources on a discretionary basis to absorb significant shocks and would have similar effects to the two options mentioned above. However, its capacity may be insufficient in the event of major shocks as the resources it could draw on to make payments would be limited to accumulated contributions. Alternatively, the fund could be equipped with the ability to borrow. In this case, it should be required to save during certain periods and be subject to debt limits. A European investment protection system would safeguard investment in the event of a crisis, supporting well-identified priorities and projects or activities already planned at national level, for example in the field of infrastructure or skills development. In a period of economic recession, public investment is generally the first item of cuts in the national budget. This amplifies the economic crisis and risks having a permanent negative effect on growth, employment and productivity. Thanks to the protection system, which could take the form of a financial instrument, investment projects could still be continued. As a result, businesses and citizens could overcome the crisis more quickly and under better conditions. There is also a debate on the possibility of introducing a specific budget for the euro area. Some ideas go far beyond a financing mechanism and are not limited to the objective of mitigating economic shocks. A euro area budget could pursue more ambitious targets, both in terms of convergence and stabilisation, and would require a stable flow of revenue. It could be a longer-term objective, also taking into account its relationship with the EU general budget in the future with the increase in the number of countries in the euro area. In the current programming period of the EU Financial Framework for 2014-2020, a stronger link has been introduced between the priorities of the European Semester and the use of the European Structural and Investment Funds (EIS Funds). Technical assistance plays a key role in supporting capacity building and promoting convergence between Member States. The recently established Structural Reform Assistance Service within the Commission complements the assistance instruments already available through the EU budget, such as technical assistance from the EIS Funds.

STRENGTHENING THE ARCHITECTURE OF EMU AND ANCHORING DEMOCRATIC ACCOUNTABILITY

What legal and political framework for EMU? Stronger EMU is only possible if Member States agree to share more competences and decisions on euro area issues within a common legal framework. Different models can be used: the EU Treaties and institutions, an intergovernmental approach or a combination of these two models, as is the case today. It is important to make it clear that greater political integration should take place incrementally. This should be done in parallel with other concrete steps to complete EMU and in support of these steps, by making the necessary
legal changes to the EU Treaties or international treaties, such as the Fiscal Compact and the ESF Treaty, with the political constraints that this process entails. The relevant provisions of the Budgetary Pact are expected to be incorporated into EU law. This was agreed by 25 EU Member States at the conclusion of the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union (Fiscal Compact). The integration of the ESM into the EU legal framework is not provided for in any EU legal provision, but may be necessary depending on the model chosen by the Member States for future financing instruments and mechanisms. Finally, for the future of EMU, the relationship between the countries of the euro area and the other EU Member States is crucial. The Commission is of the opinion that all Member States have an interest in planning the future of EMU. This involves a debate on the decision-making process in which some argue that mechanisms should be put in place to allow euro area Member States to take decisions between themselves, with a strengthening of the Eurogroup, and in the European Parliament. This political issue could become less problematic as other Member States join the euro. In the meantime, transparency towards non-euro area Member States on further steps to deepen EMU is crucial. A new balance could be struck between the Commission and the Eurogroup. The Commission has (and should continue to have) the task of promoting the general interest of the Union as a whole. However, in order to continue the integration of the euro area, it may be necessary to rethink the balance between its main players, in particular the Commission and the Eurogroup and its president. The way forward could be to give decision-making powers to the Eurogroup, which in turn could justify the appointment of a permanent full-time president. In the long term, given the growing relative importance of the euro area within the Union, the Eurogroup could be transformed into. The functions of the Permanent President of the Eurogroup and the Member of the Commission responsible for EMU could be merged. Stronger internal governance of the euro area should be matched by increasingly unified external representation. The President of the European Central Bank is a key figure at world level and already speaks out in support of monetary policy and the euro. However, in international financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the euro area is not yet represented as a single entity. This fragmentation precludes the EU from losing an impact commensurate with its political and economic weight as each Member State acts individually, and not from the perspective of the general interest. Member States should adopt the Commission's proposal to unify their representation by 2019, in order to achieve truly unified external representation within the IMF by 2025. The completion of EMU also means greater democratic accountability and greater transparency in decision-making at all levels of governance. The European Parliament and the national parliaments must have sufficient powers of control, on the basis of the principle that responsibility lies with the level at which decisions are taken. At present, the EU Treaties do not contain detailed provisions on democratic accountability with regard to the euro area. An amendment to the Treaty of Lisbon should be introduced and some fines should be made in more detail in my publications. EMU is an original architecture and does not need to be based on national or international models. Having said that, further institutional developments will be necessary for emu to function optimally in order to complete its architecture. As analysed in my books, A fiscal union at European level, which would bring the European Union closer to a federal state, cannot exist without a transfer union. Important areas of reform to protect the Union from financial crises or similar threats concern rating agencies and the BANKING UNION. Credit rating agencies have a significant impact on the functioning of markets, including within the EU. In addition, the Banking Union is seen as a natural evolution of EMU. Austria's system of fiscal equalisation is centralised on the revenue side. The federal government not only has the competence, but also dominates fiscal and contribution policy and therefore also the contributions of the three levels of government and the tax system. The high share of federal transfer expenses comes from centralizing tax revenues. An important long-term objective is to remove barriers to financial integration in Europe in order to allow better risk sharing between credit and capital markets. The Capital Markets Union is an important complement to the Banking Union in order to promote the development and integration of European capital markets and reduce
companies' dependence on bank financing. In particular, it is a question of strengthening resilient forms of financing, especially in the form of actions. Key elements in promoting an integrated capital market are a certain harmonisation of the Insolvency Act and equal tax treatment of debt and capital. In addition, the powers of the European Financial Instruments and Markets Authority (ESMA) should be extended. In the United States monetary union, the lack of economic policy instruments of individual states is accompanied by automatic stabilizers (fiscal federalism). At this point, the importance of fiscal equalisation must be mentioned. In legal terms, fiscal equalisation is the regulation of financial relations between territorial authorities. The need for fiscal equalization is not only limited to states organized at federal level; its economic effects and design are almost entirely discussed on the basis of a multi-level state structure organized at federal level. From the debate on the extra-economic and state justification of the forms of government of the federal state, we can now derive a system of state objectives, which does not legitimize the federal state as such, but supports it and is also inherent in fiscal equalization through the active, task-related and passive financial transformation of the federal state's program.

9. Monografia nella collana CIRPAS, UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI BARI ALDO MORO CENTRO INTERUNIVERSITARIO "POPOLAZIONE, AMBIENTE E SALUTE"


Anno: 2021

Contributo: Filippo Luigi Giambrone The opposite pair of old and new economy could be easily translated. But what does old mean and what does new mean? Old can mean: old in the sense of time-tested permanent and value-best-being. Old can also mean: outdated, over-the-all and fleeting. The same applies to new ones: it can relate to the constancy, repetitive emergence, and sedentarism of innovations at short intervals, but also to the emergence of long-term structures and counters in society. Today, there are three megatrends that dominate our discussions: globalization, the digital economy or information technology electronization, and the development of the economy of power performance, which is also progress- ing rapidly. If you look at these three trends, they are all not so new. Globalization is ultimately free trade. The great era of free trade, however, was in the 19th century. In the 20th century, the two world wars and the world economic crisis interrupted globalization and the idea of free trade and became a model of the national welfare state. Through regulation and intervention- ism, we have tried to maximize the welfare of the respective nation-state. That has changed today. The nation-state does not lose its function today, it must change. In an open globalized economy, he has other tasks. These tasks are to gain the welfare of its citizens from the benefits of free trade, i.e. world trade and the international division of labour. What is new is indeed the dramatic acceleration of economic and technological process-es. What is new is the significant reduction in transaction and information costs by the digital economy. What is new is the permanent and ever-faster pressure for adaptation to which our structures and institutions are exposed. What is new is the much faster sequence of innovations that are occurring at even greater speed. New is the need for self-responsibility and performance orientation of our economy. In this context tax harmonization is defined as a Process of alignment to gain more allocative efficiency by levelling the playing field. Tax coordination is mostly separated and bound to federal institutions. There is a vertical di-
mension in which constitutional power forces subfederal levels to implement coordination measures and a horizontal dimension comprising of voluntary arrangements between different governments at the same level. It is not likely that a fiscal constitutional arrangement can be upheld in a federal democracy if subfederal units withdraw their support. The whole debate of coordination vs. harmonization within a federal framework is for us a discussion of two sides of the same coin. It is a discussion of the degree of coordination across a spectrum from almost zero coordination (harmonization) across a spectrum from almost zero coordination to nearly total coordination or harmonization. But although harmonization and competition should lead to the same results the former is the result of institutional arrangements and the latter of market process. Brexit might lead to the necessity of devolving tax competences to the European Union. This inevitably requests a coherent tax federalism. A coherent tax federalism should be based on efficient consumption taxation which requires neutrality of competition, transparency and non-discrimination. Taxation is the key point of each federal system. This is the main point for a future federalism of the European Union. With respect to the aims and approach of efforts in the field of taxation and the internal market, the EESC advocates the Commission’s view that tax objectives can be realized and the tax base protected through coordination and cooperation between the Member States. It could also diminish compliance costs and remove obstacles such as discrimination and double taxation. The creation of new own revenues for the EU shows that the tax sovereignty or tax competence has to be transferred at the EU level. It’s impossible to conduct an harmonized economic policy without coordinating the taxation policy. Creating new revenue sources for the EU-budget would lead the EU towards a tax federalism. This can only happen if the Member states agree by common accord on this point. Transferring tax competences to the European Union would also mean that the Constitutions within the Member States would need a constitutional amendment. If tax competences would be transferred to the EU one should ask himself which tax federalism could serve for the EU as an example. Perhaps Canada’s tax policy system might be interesting. As we know Canada is a federal state with a federal government. The Canadian Constitution grants authority to raise money by any mode of taxation to the federal government. Canada is a federal system with shared taxing powers. In general, a common fiscal capacity may prove positive and be an instrument complementing monetary policy for stabilizing area-wide shocks. This stabilization function needs to be symmetric over the entire business cycle so that the provision of additional support during downturns encompasses the need for a more rigorous build-up of buffers in better times. A stabilization function supplements the fiscal buffers such that in a downturn the use of both national and area wide fiscal policy provides enough stabilization. For the mechanism to be credible and avoid permanent transfers it must enhance existing and provide additional incentives for Member States to pursue prudent and counter-cyclical fiscal policies also during good times. This requires a need for a symmetric working during upturns and downturns and would entail different degree of automaticity in the functioning of a stabilization capacity. A certain amount of atomicity would provide both timely stabilization – unlike with discretionary policy – and of course effective stabilization in good times. Some fiscal stabilization at a central level could also restrict the use of crisis resolution mechanisms, which apply when the economic situation has already deteriorated. The fiscal stabilization fund would make payments to Member States in bad times and collect contributions in good times.

The European Union has reached a point where it must interpret its Constitution with its own founding treaties and fundamental standards so that it can overcome the criticisms and the new economic, social, political, and civil problems that today present. It must overcome these criticisms by using its own fundamental principles, those same principles that since 1957 (the foundation of the European Union) have determined the states to create this great project. The project must, of course, be interpreted with the aim of the community of European citizens, their well-being, the development of their personalities, the elimination of social and economic inequalities, and the aim of providing young people with the best opportunities for their re-alization. To achieve these
results, phenomena which have been established solely by the accumulation of wealth, selfishness, the deprivation of economic resources from the states, and the European Union through formally possible but ethically ques- tionable mechanisms and certainly contrary to the fundamen- tal principles of the European Union, cannot be protected. This work seeks to analyse some unfortunately well-known phenom- ena and seeks to provide possible situations in order to provide the states and the European Union with the resources necessary to achieve the highest targets for European citizens.

10. Monografia


Contributo Filippo Luigi Giambrone: This publications deal with comparative law. There is no question that comparative law pursues several objectives. One of the main objectives of comparative law, is to gain knowledge. If one becomes familiar with the idea that the legal sciences serve not only techniques for interpreting texts, basic principles of one's own legal order, but also the exploration of models for the prevention and resolution of social conflicts, then it becomes apparent at first sight that comparative law contributes to the supply of newer and more solution models than a legal science limited only to its state. This is mainly because the different legal systems of the world can offer a wider range of solutions than those successful lawyers who are only involved in their own legal order.

This endeavour has been carried out in the above mentioned publications. Comparative law is an essential aid to the legislator, it also represents a constructive tool, it is also an important element for the university's study programme, it contributes to the harmonisation of the unification of law and, finally, the comparative law seeks to promote the joint development of private law. Lawmakers around the world have found that in many matters, it is more appropriate to legislate on legal assets after being consulted on legal settlement. If comparative law is a possible solution to a special problem this possible solution proposal must not be rejected from the outset, for the reason that it is of foreign origin and "ipso facto" unacceptable. The comparative law has provided the following answer to those who oppose foreign importation: "In the integration or embodiment of foreign legal institutions, it is not a matter of nationality, but of usefulness and use. In my publications I dealt with the family assets of the family law in Austria, Italy and Turkey and compared them with the European family law principles. This has also been carried out with the Italian Austrian and Turkish jurisprudence of the respective Supreme Courts. The global comparison, which I undertook, includes several jurisdictions. Both historical development, social reality and the importance of the individual
legal entities play an important role, as do the coverage of institutes, the structure of the judiciary, the law, the training of lawyers and the law. By finding several premises, a certain legal order in its perfection can be compared with other legal systems. Even ex ante, certain legal systems should not be excluded from comparison. It seems appropriate to impose barriers on comparison, on the basis of material and abundance. In order to make a legal comparison, two legal orders are required. The legal compute will almost certainly start with his own legal order. When comparing different legal systems, particular emphasis will be placed on similarities and differences. When we look at the purpose and purpose of these similarities and differences, we pursue the typical factors underlying a legal order. These are divided into several factors. This publications pursue the objective to highlight the importance of an European civil code which should be enforced in regard of the EU.

(luogo e data) IL DICHIARANTE (Firma leggibile)

Filippo Luigi Giambrone
ALLEGATO “C” - Elenco Pubblicazioni

DICHIARAZIONI SOSTITUTIVE DI CERTIFICAZIONI
(art. 46 D.P.R. n. 445/2000)
DICHIARAZIONI SOSTITUTIVE DELL’ATTO DI NOTORIETA’
(art. 19 e 47 D.P.R. n. 445/2000)

Il sottoscritto

COGNOME: MASCI
NOME: FABIO
CODICE FISCALE:...
NATO A:...
PROV.:...
IN DAT...
SESSO:...
RESIDENZA:...
VIA:...
C.A.P.:
COMUNE:...
PROV.:...
DOMICILIO:...
VIA:...
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COMUNE:...
PROV.:...
RECAPITI TELEFONICI: Cell
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DICHIARA

Che le pubblicazioni presentate ai fini della partecipazione al bando per il conferimento dell’assegno di ricerca dal titolo “Autonomic locali e livelli essenziali delle prestazioni sociali: l’istituzione della Nuova Pescara e la contestuale riorganizzazione delle prestazioni in favore delle persone con disabilita” (DR n. 708/2021 prot. n. 39661 del 27/05/2021) sono quelle di seguito elencate e descritte e che saranno allegate alla domanda.

I) 1) TIPOLOGIA: Articolo in rivista (Fascia A nei ranking VQR e ASN)
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
3) TITOLO: La democrazia nei partiti da iure condito: il caso portoghese
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2021
II)
1) TIPOLOGIA: Articolo in rivista (Fascia A nei ranking VQR e ASN)
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
3) TITOLO: Sull’accesso al welfare dei cittadini di Paesi terzi: le decisioni in materia di assegni per il nucleo familiare anticipano quanto dirà la CGUE in materia di assegni di natalità e maternità?
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2021
6) LUOGO DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE: DPCEOnline (ISSN: 2037-6677)
7) NUMERO DI PAGINE: 14
8) CONTRIBUTO DEL CANDIDATO: Il candidato è autore unico del presente contributo
9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: Si allega copia conforme all’originale della pubblicazione

III)
1) TIPOLOGIA: Articolo in rivista (Fascia A nei ranking VQR e ASN)
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
3) TITOLO: Anche la Corte di giustizia, dopo la Corte costituzionale, “salva” la riforma italiana delle banche popolari: è la fine di un modello o un semplice assestamento?
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2020
6) LUOGO DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE: DPCEOnline (ISSN: 2037-6677)
7) NUMERO DI PAGINE: 12
8) CONTRIBUTO DEL CANDIDATO: Il candidato è autore unico del presente contributo
9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: Si allega copia conforme all’originale della pubblicazione

IV)
1) TIPOLOGIA: Articolo in rivista (Fascia A nei ranking VQR e ASN)
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
3) TITOLO: La tutela costituzionale della persona disabile
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2020
6) LUOGO DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE: Federalismi.it (ISSN: 1826-3534)
7) NUMERO DI PAGINE: 57
8) CONTRIBUTO DEL CANDIDATO: Il candidato è autore unico del presente contributo
9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: Si allega copia conforme all’originale della pubblicazione

V)
1) TIPOLOGIA: Articolo in rivista (Fascia A nei ranking VQR e ASN)
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
3) TITOLO: *L'inclusione scolastica dei disabili: inclusione sociale di persone*
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2017
6) LUOGO DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE: Costituzionalismo.it (ISSN: 2036-6744)
7) NUMERO DI PAGINE: 50
8) CONTRIBUTO DEL CANDIDATO: Il candidato è autore unico del presente contributo
9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: Si allega copia conforme all’originale della pubblicazione

VI)
1) TIPOLOGIA: Articolo in rivista (Rivista indicizzata).
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
3) TITOLO: *I LEA non sono assoggettabili ad alcun vaglio di sostenibilità economico-finanziaria: un trend giurisprudenziale in consolidamento*
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2020
6) LUOGO DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE: Forum di Quaderni Costituzionali (ISSN: 2281-2113)
7) NUMERO DI PAGINE: 24
8) CONTRIBUTO DEL CANDIDATO: Il candidato è autore unico del presente contributo
9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: Si allega copia conforme all’originale della pubblicazione

VII)
1) TIPOLOGIA: Contributo in volume collettaneo, pubblicato come articolo su rivista (Fascia A nei ranking VQR e ASN)
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
3) TITOLO: *Le sfide dell’Unione economica e monetaria*, in M. Salerno – M. Ferrara (a cura di), *Costituzione economica e democrazia pluralista*
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2017
7) NUMERO DI PAGINE: 10
8) CONTRIBUTO DEL CANDIDATO: Il candidato è autore unico del presente contributo
9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: Si allega copia conforme all’originale della pubblicazione

VIII)
1) TIPOLOGIA: Articolo in rivista (Rivista indicizzata)
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
3) TITOLO: *Ieri, oggi, domani: quale rotta per L’Unione Economica e Moneta*ria?
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2021
6) LUOGO DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE: Amministrazione in Cammino (ISSN: 2038-3711)
7) NUMERO DI PAGINE: 20
8) CONTRIBUTO DEL CANDIDATO: Il candidato è autore unico del presente contributo
9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: Si allega copia conforme all’originale della pubblicazione
IX)
1) TIPOLOGIA: Voce di enciclopedia
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
3) TITOLO: Libertà (voce), in Le parole della Costituzione. Treccani
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2018
7) NUMERO DI PAGINE: 2
8) CONTRIBUTO DEL CANDIDATO: Il candidato è autore unico della presente voce di enciclopedia
9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: Si allega copia conforme all’originale della pubblicazione

X)
1) TIPOLOGIA: Contributo in volume collettaneo, pubblicato come articolo su rivista (Fascia A nei ranking VQR e ASN)
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2015
6) LUOGO DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE: Quaderni costituzionali
7) NUMERO DI PAGINE: 5
8) CONTRIBUTO DEL CANDIDATO: Il candidato è autore unico del presente contributo, che costituisce il paragrafo conclusivo di un articolo a più mani
9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: Si allega copia conforme all’originale della pubblicazione

XI)
1) TIPOLOGIA: Curatela (Fascia A nei ranking VQR e ASN)
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
3) TITOLO: Secessionismi, autonomismi, federalismi. Frammenti di una rosa olografica. Contributi alle Giornate di studio, Università G. d’Annunzio, Chieti/Pescara, 28 febbraio-2 marzo 2018
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2018
6) LUOGO DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE: Federalismi.it (ISSN: 1826-3534)
7) NUMERO DI PAGINE: 352
8) CONTRIBUTO DEL CANDIDATO: Curatore dell’intera opera congiuntamente a G. Bellomo, M. Ferrara e M. Salerno
9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: Si allega copia conforme all’originale della pubblicazione

XII)
1) TIPOLOGIA: Articolo in rivista (Rivista indicizzata)
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
3) TITOLO: I nuovi procedimenti legislativi
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2016
6) LUOGO DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE: Innovazione&Riforme (ISSN: 2499-1775)
7) NUMERO DI PAGINE: 10
8) CONTRIBUTO DEL CANDIDATO: Il candidato è autore unico del presente contributo
9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: Si allega copia conforme all’originale della pubblicazione

XIII)
1) TIPOLOGIA: Atti del convegno
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
3) TITOLO: L’ente di area vasta nell’art. 40 del testo di riforma costituzionale: possibili letture interpretative e conseguenti soluzioni attuative, in R. Orrù - G. Di Plinio (a cura di), Riforme costituzionali e istituzionali: le sfide per la Regione Abruzzo in Europa
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2016
7) NUMERO DI PAGINE: 3
8) CONTRIBUTO DEL CANDIDATO: Il candidato è autore unico del presente contributo
9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: Si allega copia conforme all’originale della pubblicazione

XIV)
1) TIPOLOGIA: Contributo in volume collettaneo
2) TIPO DI ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE:
4) AUTORI: Fabio Masci
5) ANNO: 2015
6) LUOGO DELLA PUBBLICAZIONE:
7) NUMERO DI PAGINE: 5
8) CONTRIBUTO DEL CANDIDATO: Il candidato è autore unico del presente contributo
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Pescara, il 26 giugno 2021

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(art. 19 e 47 D.P.R. n. 445/2000)

Cognome SCORRANO  Nome BARBARA
(per le donne indicare il cognome da nubile)

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DICHIARA
che le pubblicazioni presentate ai fini della partecipazione al bando per il conferimento dell’assegno di ricerca dal titolo  AUTO NOME LOCALI E LIVELLI ESSEZIALI DELLE PRESTAZIONI SOCIALI: L’ISTITUTO NELLA NUOVA ECONOMIA, E LA CONTEXTUALE DIORGANIZZAZIONE
sono quelle di seguito elencate e descritte e che saranno allegate alla domanda.

DELL’AUTORE IN FAVORE DELLE PRESTAZIONI IN DISABILITA

I)
1) TIPOLOGIA: ___________________________
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3) TITOLO: ___________________________
4) AUTORI: ___________________________
5) ANNO: ___________________________
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9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: ___________________________

II)
1) TIPOLOGIA: ___________________________
2) TIPO di ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE: ___________________________
3) TITOLO: ___________________________
4) AUTORI: ___________________________
5) ANNO: ___________________________
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7) NUMERO di PAGINE: ___________________________
8) CONTRIBUTO del CANDIDATO: ___________________________
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III)
1) TIPOLOGIA: ___________________________
2) TIPO di ALTRA PUBBLICAZIONE: ___________________________
3) TITOLO: ___________________________
4) AUTORI: ___________________________
5) ANNO: ___________________________
6) LUOGO della PUBBLICAZIONE: ___________________________
7) NUMERO di PAGINE: ___________________________
8) CONTRIBUTO del CANDIDATO: ___________________________
9) ALTRE INFORMAZIONI: ___________________________

Ecc: ...............................................................
(luogo e data)

IL DICHIARANTE (Firma leggibile)