

## Administrative, Constitutional and International Law

The topic areas covered during the second and third years of the Programme will study aspects of public law in detail and, in particular, the protection of fundamental rights.

In this part of the Programme, the curriculum will maintain a unitary structure, albeit spread over several disciplinary focal points, which may be interrelated within the perspective of national, comparative and Community and international law, due to the similarities in the substantial and procedural foundations of the protection of fundamental rights.

In particular, the curriculum area will cover the following topics:

- fundamental rights: philosophical origins and constitutional codification;
- fundamental rights: foundations, regime, structure and content;
- rights of EU citizens;
- rights of non-EU citizens;
- international instruments of protection: universal instruments (UN) and regional instruments (Council of Europe, AU - African Union, OAS - Organization of American States);
- international and supranational procedural instruments: international judges and Community judge; relations with national jurisdictions;
- sector-specific instruments of protection: freedom of thought (freedom of information technology, freedom of communication, rights of access to administrative documentation, protection of health data, protection of statistical data and system of derogation); participation in the administrative process; charter of services (the user's position in relation with the providers of public services); the instruments of implementation of the principle of horizontal subsidiarity;
- the rights of peoples, with specific reference to the principle of self-determination, the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, and the rights of indigenous peoples;
- rights of minorities (ethnic, linguistic and religious): instruments for individual and collective protection;
- human rights protection in armed conflicts, with reference to the interaction between human rights and international humanitarian law, to situations of belligerent occupation, and to the problems related to the human rights of combatants;
- the relationship between social and economic rights, the international protection of the environment, and the obligations ensuing from international trade law and international investment law;
- fundamental rights in relation to new technologies applied to biomedicine (BioLaw);
- instruments of protection: a) constitutional and EU justice; b) administrative justice and c) ordinary jurisdiction; d) International jurisdiction;
- instruments of protection: final protection and precautionary protection.