9 Public Administration Programmes in Italy

By Rodolfo Lewanski

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9.1

HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK

A short time after the political unification of the Italian peninsula, commencing from the 1880s, a process of professionalisation of the civil service took place and new and more qualified capabilities were recruited in the administration: medical doctors, geographers, statisticians, engineers, accountants.1 In 1882 there was an explicit attempt to create a technical corps, inspired on the French model of the grand corps, by reforming the Genio civile (civilian engineering corps). Within such a general process, disciplines such as Public Administration and Organisation Theory exerted some influence on the training of public personnel around the end of the past century. At the beginning of this century, however, (Giolitti government) under the influence of the public (and administrative) law school founded in the 1880s by V.E. Orlando, who grafted German legal doctrine onto the French administrative tradition,2 juridical culture gradually became predominant. A law degree was required to gain access to the higher posts within the administration. The administration became an interpreter of laws and regulations and the activity of the state was completely ‘juridicized’ through the notion of ‘administrative act’, legitimizing the tendency towards a heavy ‘bureaucratization’ of the administration’s activities.

In connection with such trends occurring within the administration, a specific discipline concerning Public Administration had also emerged in Italy within the Faculties of Jurisprudence in the second half of the last century. This was labeled as ‘administrative law and administrative science’, indicating its nature as a special branch of administrative law itself. In 1926-7 Corsi di laurea in Political-administrative sciences were instituted at the Faculties of Jurisprudence of Bari, Genoa, Naples, Palermo and Turin. The exact object of such discipline, however, was often a matter of controversy (philosophy of administrative law, operational practices for administrative management, etc.) All in all, the discipline slowly lost interest among academics, and in the 1930s it was cancelled from University Statutes.

Public Administration reappeared as an autonomous discipline as recently as


2 Dente, B., La cultura amministrativa italiana negli ultimi 40 anni, proceedings of the Conference on Culture and Politics in the Italian Republic, Rockefeller Center, Bellagio, July 1988, 6.
1955, namely in the Statute of the University of Bologna. A programme in Public administration was offered for several years by the SPISA – Scuola di Perfezionamento in Scienze Amministrative – as an effect of an agreement between the Italian and U.S. governments jointly managed by the Universities of Bologna and California (Department of Political Science, Berkeley)\(^3\) aimed at modernizing Italian Public Administration; this programme benefited from the financial assistance of the Ford Foundation. The programme, however, was not successful and was soon transformed into a post-graduate specialization. Furthermore, the initial administrative science – inspired on the U.S. model – was abandoned in favor of a more traditional juridical approach.

A social science oriented approach to the study of administration asserted itself only quite late in the Italian academy. The first – private – school of Social Sciences (‘C. Alfieri’ in Florence) had been previously created in Florence in 1875, but remained an isolated phenomenon for many decades. Faculties of Political Science (albeit with different denominations) were established in the 1920s (under the Fascist regime) in several Italian Universities (Florence, Pavia, Catholic University of Milan) with the explicit intent of offering a programme capable of training the higher level Public Administration personnel through a multidisciplinary curriculum. In 1948 there were five Universities offering a degree in Political Science (Rome and Padua had joined the three mentioned previously). By 1995 there were more than 30 Universities offering a degree – Corsi di laurea – in Political Science (Alessandria, Bologna (including its campus in Forlì), Cagliari, Catania, Florence, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Milan/State, Milan/Catholic, Padua, Palermo (including its Enna campus), Pavia, Perugia, Pisa, La Sapienza/Rome, Rome III, LUISS/Rome, LUMSA/Rome, S. Pio X/Rome, Federico II/Naples, Orientale/Naples, Palermo, Salerno, Sassari, Siena, Teramo, Trieste, Turin, Urbino (plus degrees in Political Science within the Law Faculties of Bari and Camerino).

The relevant aspect to be noted for the purposes of this discussion is that administrative sciences acquired an autonomy of their own within the Italian University in the late 1960s and in the early 1970s due to two events. Firstly, national reform legislation passed in 1968 (DPR no. 1189) substantially modified the curriculum of Political Science Faculties, being based on a first biennium of basic courses common to all students, followed by two more years in which students specialize in one of five directions (Indirizzi) : Economics, Sociology, Politics and History, International Relations, and Administration. Secondly, in the mid '70s the recruitment system of teaching staff was modified by national legislation (‘Legge Malfatti’) in such a way that Political Science was ‘emancipated’ from the influence of other larger Faculties, such as Jurisprudence and Economics (Economia e Commercio).

In this context, Political Science gained a complete autonomy from its previous ‘stepfathers’ (Political philosophy, Political history, Public Law) and Public Administration, in turn, gained a status in its own right as a politological discipline (incidentally it should be noted that Policy studies, a recent acquisition of Political Science curricula, is academically considered to belong to the same ‘area’ of disciplines).

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9.2

INSTITUTIONAL SETTING

Programmes in Public Administration are offered by the Faculties of Law, Economics and Political Science.

9.2.1

Diploma universitario (two years of studies)

A two year degree for Public administration agents (Diploma di Operatore della pubblica amministrazione) was introduced only quite recently (1996) and is presently offered by the Political Science Faculties of the Universities of Genoa, Cagliari (Nuoro campus), Pisa, LUMSA/Rome. Having completed the Diploma, students may continue their studies by enrolling in a laurea degree; their courses are recognized as valid for the Corso di laurea in scienze dell’amministrazione (see below).

In addition, a three year degree in Public Administration Management (Diploma in Gestione delle amministrazioni pubbliche) is offered by the University of Turin (Novara campus) and Urbino. Students are required to follow three economic courses, four management courses, three juridical courses and three courses in the field of mathematics and statistics.

Laurea (four years of studies)

A specific four year Public Administration (Corso di Laurea in Scienze dell’Amministrazione) is offered by four Law Faculties (Molise – Campobasso campus, Reggio Calabria – Catanzaro campus – Teramo, Trieste) and, on the basis of a Ministerial Decree of 1995, can also be offered by Political Science Faculties; until now only one Political Science Faculty (Florence) has actually instituted such degree (see Annex 9.1 for the complete list of Universities offering such degree).

As mentioned above, a number of Faculties of Political Science offer a degree in Political Science with a specialized curriculum in the political-administrative area (Indirizzo Politico-Amministrativo) (see Annex 9.1 for a list of the Universities offering such programme).

9.2.2

Several Political Science Faculties also have an International Relations curriculum that also includes European studies to some degree (Bologna/Forlì campus; Federico II/Naples, Padua, Perugia, Salerno, Sassari, Turin, Trieste; such programmes also include references to the European Union and European integration (typically a course in EU law)).

In the Faculty of Law, a number of Universities (such as the State University of Milan, the Catholic University of Milan, Perugia, Luiss in Rome, Lecce, Palermo) offer a specialized curriculum (Orientamento or Indirizzo) in administration commencing from the third year; these programmes mainly include juridical courses (among which are Administrative law and European Community law), but also include a course in Public administration.
In the Faculty of Economics (Economia e Commercio) it should be mentioned that a four year degree (Corso di laurea) in Economics of Public Administration and International Institutions (Economia delle amministrazioni pubbliche e delle istituzioni internazionali), featuring a more management oriented approach, is offered by the Universities Bocconi University/Milan, Ferrara, Rome Tor Vergata and Siena. Students are required to follow five economic courses, five management courses, five juridical courses, three mathematic-statistical courses, and must follow courses in Public Administration, History of the Administration, Sociology. Among the other courses offered: Economy of Firms and Public Administrations, Organization of Firms and Public Administrations, European Community Law.

A course in Economy of Firms and Public Administrations is offered by the many Faculties of Economics such as the Free University C. Cattaneo of Castellanza (Varese) and the University of Turin.

Specialization post lauream (one year of study)

The above mentioned SPISA at present offers:

- a specialization in Administrative Law and Public Administration (40 places per year) to graduates in Economics, Political Science and Law, the course lasts 3 years.
- a Master in Regional and Local Government (45 places per year) to graduates holding a degree in Law, Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Statistics and similar.

Specialization courses (one or two years) in European Community law are offered by the Law Faculties of Bologna, Ferrara, Milan, Naples, Parma, Padua, Turin and Urbino.

A one year specialization – Master degree in Public policy analysis (MAPP) – was set up by the Consorzio per la Ricerca e l’Educazione Permanente (COREP) funded by the Polytechnique and the University of Turin jointly with a number of public and private bodies, since 1997 with the aim of training policy analysts. A maximum of 25 participants holding a laurea in law, economics, political science, sociology or statistics is admitted.

The Doctorate in International Relations at the University of Catania (coordinated by Prof. F. Attinà), in a Consortium with the Universities of Bologna, Milan (Statale), Padua and Rome III, also deals with the European Union.

Single courses in Public Administration, Comparative Administration, and Policy Analysis

Though they are not included in the definition of ‘programmes’, the existence of single courses in Public Administration deserves at least to be briefly mentioned (for a list of all such courses and the names of the teaching staff, see Annex 9.4). Such courses are offered by the Political Science Faculties of the Universities of: Bologna, Catania, Florence, Milan/State University, Milan/Catholic University, Padua, Pavia, Rome/LUSS, Salerno, Sassari, Trieste and Turin.
From an analysis of the textbooks used, such courses are mainly focussed on administrative sociology, organisation theory, policy analysis, Italian administration, public personnel. References to European countries and to the EU administration, though in general quite marginal, do in fact appear in several such courses, including such aspects as the comparison of management levels in various European countries (Bologna), of welfare policies (Pavia) or of the administrative systems of industrialized countries (Statale/Milan, Udine), administrative reform in European countries (Bocconi, Milan, Cagliari). The course offered by the University of Udine also considers the relationships of national/local administrations with European administration. Genoa offers seminars on decision-making, organisation and policies of the EU.

Most of the courses in Public Administration offered at the Faculties of Law appear to follow an entirely juridical approach, exclusively referring to the Italian context. In several cases, however, a trend towards a political science and/or sociological approach clearly emerges (as in the case of Genoa and Statale/Milan).

Only three Universities offer a course in Comparative Administration (for a list of all such courses and the names of the teaching staff, see Annex 9.4); two are offered by Faculties of Law (Molise, Campobasso campus, and Reggio Calabria, Catanzaro campus), one by Political Science (Bologna, Forli campus).

Several courses in Policy Analysis have been recently introduced within the Political Science curricula (Bologna, Milan, Pavia, Turin); none of these however discusses policy processes and the role of the administration therein in the European context.

POSITIONING ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN RELATION TO THE DISCIPLINES TO WHICH THEY ARE MOST CLOSELY RELATED

As illustrated above, programmes and courses in the field of Public Administration are offered by the Faculties of Law, Economics and Political Science. Administrative studies have been largely influenced by the prevailing juridical culture, both for the historical reasons exposed in paragraph 9.1, and because juridical knowledge (namely Administrative law) was required for recruitment in the public sector. Only during the last two decades or so have administrative phenomena began to be analyzed through the theoretical lenses offered by the social sciences, namely Political Science and Sociology, as well as by Economics and Management disciplinary approaches. Though juridical courses still play a relevant role within the programmes under consideration, other approaches – administrative sciences, policy analysis, economics, management, methodology, sociology – are widely represented. Under this respect, it is interesting to note that even the post lauream programme offered by the SPISA offers a number of courses in the management and economic fields (see Annex 9.2).

In the Corso di Laurea in scienze dell’amministrazione juridical disciplines appear to be somewhat prevailing, but administrative, sociological, economic and management disciplines are well represented in the first biennium of studies. In the second biennium, juridical disciplines understandably dominate in the Indirizzo giuridico,
whereas policy, organisational, management and economic disciplines characterize the Indirizzo politico-organizzativo (see Annex 9.2). Juridical courses are widely represented also in the Public Administration agent Diploma (see Annex 9.2). In the Indirizzo politico-amministrativo offered by Political Science Faculties, the role of juridical courses appears instead to be substantially reduced in favour of social sciences: students receive courses in history, political science, economics, sociology, management and methodology (see Annex 9.2).

All in all, it is legitimate to assert that the approach of such programmes has become, more or less, depending on the specific case-interdisciplinary. An evaluation of the orientation towards professional practice in Public Administration depends upon the definition of the skills required by those operating within the Administration: somewhat paradoxically, since until recently the type of skills required were mainly juridical. Hence, the weaker the juridical character of the programmes, the lower the level of professionalisation. However, this situation, as will be explained below, is now slowly changing.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMMES

The Italian higher education system includes 67 institutions, of which:
- 45 Universities
- 3 Polytechniques (Bari, Milan and Turin)
- 5 Free Universities (Catholic University of Milan, Bocconi/Milan, LUISS/Rome, Maria SS. Assunta – LUMSA/Rome, Urbino)
- 9 University Institutes
- 2 Universities for foreigners (Perugia and Siena)
- 3 Schools (Scuola normale superiore/Pisa, Scuola di studi superiori universitari e di perfezionamento S.Anna/Pisa, Scuola internazionale superiore di studi avanzati/Trieste).

The Italian academic system issues four distinct types of degrees:
1 diploma universitario (two years of studies)
2 laurea (a minimum of four years of studies, as far as the Faculties of Political Science, Law and Economics are concerned)
3 specialization post lauream (one year of study)
4 dottorato di ricerca (equivalent of a PhD; three years of studies), was instituted in the Italian academic system by national legislation 1982; though this level is still quite limited in Italian universities. In any case, there is no specific doctorate in Public Administration, though single doctoral students in various disciplines might write a dissertation in this field.

Admission to the diploma and the laurea require the completion of secondary school, i.e. after 13 years of study (thus typically at the age of 19). Admission tests of various types are beginning to be introduced by some Faculties of Political Science and Law. There is no numerus clausus; the number of students enrolled in the laurea degrees of
the Faculties of Political Science, Law and Economics is very large, yet that of the students actually completing their studies is quite low. In the case of Political Science, for example, in the academic year 1994-95 there were almost 114,000 students enrolled, but only 5,942 (5.2\%) reached the *laurea* degree. The official duration of such degrees, as mentioned, is 4 years, but the actual duration is often much longer.

Considering the entire higher education system, in the academic year 1995-96 68,263 students were enrolled in a *diploma* course, and 7,511 graduated at this level. In the same year, 1,617,140 students were enrolled in a *laurea* degree, and 104,877 graduated.

### THE EUROPEAN AND COMPARATIVE DIMENSION

The comparison between national administrative systems is the principal object of Comparative Administration courses. The course offered by Political Science in Forlì for example includes a section on the comparison of national politico-administrative systems.

European administration and policies may also be among the topics of courses such as:

- European Community Law; courses on this topic are offered by a large number of Political Science, Law and Economics Faculties of many Universities. Such courses typically also include an analysis of the EU institutions, among which the Commission, but this appears to be a rather marginal aspect of such courses.
- International organization: the EU and its structure is typically amongst the contents of such courses.
- European Political Organization: European political institutions, among which the Commission.
- International relations: very few courses deal with the EU and its policymaking processes (for example the course offered by Political Science in Bologna).
- A number of Jean Monnet courses, dealing with different aspects of European integration, have been set up in various Universities. One example is the Chair in Comparative Politics of the European Union held by Prof. F. Attinà at the University of Catania.

*Post-lauream* specialization

A one year Master in European studies offered by the Faculty of Political Science of Florence; 30 participants holding a 4 year degree (*laurea*) in Political Science, Law, Economics, Letters or Sociology.

The *Collegio Europeo* based in Parma offers a one year specialization in Law, Economics and Politics of the European Union.

### RESEARCH

A comprehensive inventory of research projects in the field of Public Administration is not available.

Some of the main research centres in the field of Public Administration and Public Policies are:
Higher Education Programmes in Public Administration

- The Centro per l’Analisi delle Politiche Pubbliche (CAP) at the Dipartimento di Organizzazione e Sistema Politico, University of Bologna, has carried out research on Italian national and regional environmental agencies, reform of public administration, and on environmental, University, agricultural, labour policies in comparative perspective.

- The Centro per l’analisi delle politiche pubbliche within the COREP – Consorzio per la Ricerca e l’Educazione Permanente (Polytechnique of Turin).

- Dipartimento di scienze Guiridiche (University of Udine): Italian (national and local) administration in the European integration process.

Non academic

The Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR). Probably the largest research effort in this field is represented by the Special Project on Public Administration (Progetto Finalizzato sull’organizzazione e sul funzionamento della pubblica amministrazione) carried out in the period 1985-1994 (the total expenditure was of some 30 billion lire). The project had five major themes:

1. the administration and the political system;
2. large public services;
3. the administration and economic activities;
4. finances and public administration;
5. local government.

The project produced 110 research reports, and a large array of seminars and conferences. Though the Project was mainly focussed on Italian national and sub-national administrations, it also dealt with a number of aspects concerning the administrative systems of other European nations both by means of conferences and seminars in which foreign scholars took part (Y. Mény, V. Wright, F. Kjellberg, among others) and of comparative research projects. Furthermore, some of the research projects concern the implications of European integration on Italian administration.

Though the Project has ended, an Osservatorio per lo sviluppo delle metodologie e delle innovazioni nelle pubbliche amministrazioni has been created as a result of it. The Osservatorio was set up as a Consortium in 1977 by ISTAT – the national statistics institute – FORMEZ (see below) and the Universities of Rome III, Siena and Cagliari. It carries out economic and juridical research, documentation, consulting and training activities concerning the organisation and functioning of central, regional and local administrations. It also promotes exchanges of international experiences.

- The Institute for Regional Studies (Istituto di Studi sulle Regioni) based in Rome, financed by the CNR, also carries out studies concerning local and regional government, but almost entirely referred to Italy.

RELATIONS WITH THE PROFESSION

Access to the public sector normally occurs through a competitive examination
the subjects of such examinations are typically, though not in all cases, juridical. A University degree is required for the higher levels of the administration; degrees in different fields (Jurisprudence, Economics, Political Science, Sociology and others) are accepted in the case of many ‘generalist’ positions. The dominant juridical tradition within the public sector de facto favors those holding a degree in Law, or those who have taken numerous juridical courses in other degrees. It should be noted that to hold a specific degree in Public Administration does not offer special competitive advantages as far as recruitment is concerned.

No data is available concerning the percentage of students with a degree in Political Science in general, or with a specialization (Corso di laurea or Indirizzo politico-amministrativo) in the field of Public Administration who have found a job in the public sector.

Research carried out by the Faculty of Political Science of Milan/Statale shows that 12% of its graduates find a position in the public sector (30% of those of the Indirizzo Amministrativo). A 1995 survey carried out by the Faculty of Political Science of Florence indicates that 35.6% of its graduates are employed in the public sector (national and local). More general data on the percentage of Public Administration students gaining access to the public sector is not available. According to ‘subjective’ evaluations provided by professors of Public Administration, the percentage varies from approx. 20-30% (in the case of Pavia) to the 3-6%.

In recent years recruitment of higher central State level officials also takes place, for a limited number of positions, through special courses (corso-concorso) held at the Scuola Superiore della Pubblica Amministrazione. The course, lasting two and a half years, includes a practical stage within an administration. Up until now, three series of such courses have taken place. In the last series, 174 students were admitted, and they will compete for 134 positions. In this case the examination/selection process is tied to the training programme that participants follow. Admission to such courses is based on a selective examination.

Generally speaking, national and local governments certainly often resort to Academic institutions to satisfy their research needs. The above mentioned Special Project on Public Administration financed by the CNR was almost entirely based on academic research. Though resorting to individual academics or to University Departments and research centres is certainly frequent, it is not possible to quantify more precisely the dimensions of such phenomenon.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

In service training in the central public administration is provided by two general training schools – Scuola Superiore della Pubblica Amministrazione (SSPA) – and FORMEZ and by 12 other more specialized ones operated by specific Ministries: Interior, Finance, Defense, Foreign Affairs, Finance, etc.(not counting specific schools working for the various Police branches)

The Higher School of Public Administration (Scuola Superiore della Pubblica Amministrazione) was set up in 1957. It depends on the office of the Prime Minister and has seats in several cities (Caserta, Rome, Bologna, Reggio Calabria and Acireale).
The School carries out a number of training activities for higher level State personnel. In 1996 the School organised a total of 181 courses.

FORMEZ was created in 1965 by the national government as well as other public partners. It operates in the Southern part of Italy, as a part of the wider policies targeted on the promotion of the less developed parts of Italy; the School promoted a Master in Public economics (based in Naples and Cagliari). At present it has a staff of 165. It carries out both training (60% of its activity) and consulting activities. Its training activities are directed mainly to local and regional administrations, but also to State administrations and to private firms. It offers 6-12 month long courses for young University graduates, such as a Master in Public Sector Economics.

Generally speaking, in 1996 the central administration organized some 1,600 courses, for a total cost of 10.5 billion lire (equal to 0.08% of total amount of salaries);10 10.3% of central administration personnel took part in such training activities. The total expense for training in the entire public sector (central and local) has been estimated to be of 115 billion lire in 1997.

A training course for the recruitment of a limited number of University graduates who are seeking a position in the higher levels of the State bureaucracy, established 1984 by the Scuola Superiore della Pubblica Amministrazione, is the only type of training that could be considered to some extent comparable to post entry pre-service. However, formally the participants admitted to the programme become civil servants only after completing it and after having passed a further selection process.

CONCLUSIONS

All in all, the following main aspects seem to emerge from the above analysis:

1. Juridical approach to the study of administration has been dominant within the Italian University system until recently, notwithstanding several relevant attempts in the past and present century to introduce approaches based on other disciplines. It is only in the last two or three decades that administrative science, economic, sociological and management approaches have been able to assert themselves.

2. However the status of such disciplines has considerably suffered from the prevailing juridical orientation of the administration itself: law and its interpretation has represented the basic feature of the organisational culture of the public sector.

3. Since the early 1990s this situation has began to change as a result of the efforts of
several governments to radically reform the administration by introducing a
culture based on the actual attainment of results. Such process is bound to
enhance the role of programmes aimed at providing an up-to-date interdisci-
plinary background to future bureaucrats (especially at the higher levels).

Comparative and European dimensions specifically pertaining to the adminis-
tration still appear to scarcely developed within academic programmes.

LIST OF PROGRAMMES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The Corso di Laurea in Scienze dell’Amministrazione is offered by five Universities:

1. University of Molise (Campobasso campus) – Faculty of Law
2. University of Reggio Calabria (Catanzaro campus) – Faculty of Law
3. University of Trieste – Faculty of Law
4. LUMSA – Rome – Faculty of Law
5. University of Florence – Faculty of Political Science

A specialization in the political-administrative area (Indirizzo Politico-Amministrativo) is offered
by the Faculties of Political Science of the Universities of: Alessandria, Bologna (including its
campus in nearby Forlì), Alessandria, Cagliari, Catania, Florence, Genoa, LUISS/Rome,
Macerata, Messina, Milan/Catholic University, Milan/State University, Naples, Padua, Pavia, Perugia, Pisa, Rome/Sapienza, Rome III, Salerno, Sassari, Siena, Teramo, Trieste, Turin and Urbino.

The degree for Public administration agents (Diploma di Operatore della pubblica amministrazione) is presently offered by the Universities of Genoa, Cagliari (Nuoro campus), Pisa and LUMSA/Rome.

LIST OF ALL COURSES TAUGHT IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMMES

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<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Compulsory:</th>
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<td>Administrative law</td>
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<td>EU law</td>
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<td>Local government accounting</td>
<td>Public economy law</td>
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<td>Juridical regulation of local government</td>
<td>Labour law and industrial relations</td>
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<td>Public and private personnel</td>
<td>Administrative justice</td>
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<td>Public works</td>
<td>Use of computers in the administration</td>
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<td>Personnel selection and evaluation</td>
<td>Operational research</td>
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<td>Labour law and industrial relations</td>
<td>Use of computers in the administration</td>
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<td>Macroeconomics (introductory)</td>
<td>Customs and currency legislation</td>
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<td>Microeconomics (introductory)</td>
<td>Bank techniques and legislation</td>
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<td>Commercial criminal law</td>
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According to a Ministerial Decree of 1995, courses offered are in the general areas described below; however it should be noted that specific courses required of each University present some variations. Studies last a minimum of 4 years.

Students in the first two years must take 12 courses within the following areas:

- Private law
- Constitutional law
- Administrative law
- Juridical history
- Public administration

Annex 9.2

Specialization in administrative law and public administration: Scuola di Specializzazione in Diritto Amministrativo e Scienze dell’Amministrazione (SPISA) (University of Bologna)

One aspect that it is important to note in order to understand the Italian University system in general is that the curricula are determined to a large extent at the national level (this situation is likely to change in the coming years due to reform under discussion at present that will give larger autonomy to each University under this respect); this also applies to the programmes that will be examined here.
In the second two years students chose either a juridical or a political-organisational specialization (Indirizzi) and must cover nine study areas in selecting the 12 courses that are to be taken:

**Indirizzo giuridico:**
- Commercial and economy law
- EU and international organisations law
- Social legislation
- Criminal law
- Methods and techniques of juridical production and interpretation
- Juridical informatics
- Law and administration sociology
- Comparative law
- Fiscal law

**Indirizzo politico-organizzativo:**
- Policy analysis
- Institution and public choice economics
- Management and public organizations economics
- Statistics and quantitative methods for the evaluation of public administration activities
- Administrative sociology
- European Community policies and organisation
- History of European integration and of international relations
- History of political and economic institutions and doctrines
- Organisational sociology

Students are also required to know at least one foreign language and possess basic knowledge in the field of informatics.

This general curriculum has been slightly modified by each University offering such degree; below the curricula of two Universities are reported.

**Lumsa/Rome – Faculty of Law**

**Year 1**
- Political economy
- Private law
- Public law
- Sociology
- History of the administration of the Italian State
- Public Administration
- Theology I

**Year 2**
- Administrative law
- History of Italian law
- Firms and public administrations economics
- Organisational psychology
- Financial economics
- Theology II

**Indirizzo giuridico**

**Year 3**
- Comparative administrative law
- Commercial law
- Criminal law
- Administrative law
- Administrative sociology
- Theology 3
- 2 courses chosen freely by the student

**Year 4**
- European Community law
- Labour law
- Theory of interpretation
- Juridical informatics
- Fiscal law
- Theology 4
- 1 course chosen freely by the student

Courses among which students can choose optional courses in years 3 and 4 are the following:
The Programme was set up in 1996 in order to offer new types of knowledge, specialization and professional competence required by a national and European administrative system that is undergoing deep changes, and that are not offered by traditional degrees in Political Science or in Jurisprudence.

Year 1
- Political economics
- Italian and comparative private law
- Public law
- Sociology
- Public administration
- History of modern juridical thought (semester)
- History of public administration (semester)

Year 2
- Administrative law
- Italian and comparative constitutional law
- Firms and public administrations economics
- Economic policies
- Organisational and labour psychology
- Public Finance

Indirizzo politico-organizzativo

Years 3 and 4
Compulsory:
- Policy analysis
- Labour law
- Public economics
- Human resources training and policies
- Public administration (advanced)
- Statistics (methods for the evaluation of the activities of the Public administration)

Six courses to be chosen by the student among the following:
- Comparative administration
- Planning and control of public administrations
- European Community law (semester)
- Labour relations (semester)
- Administrative criminal law (semester)
- Administrative sociology
- Public law of the economy
- Economic sociology
University degree - Public Administration Programmes in Italy

Local government - Political sociology
Social science methodology - History of political thought (semester)
European political organization - History of international relations
Social policy - Juridical informatics (semester)
Organizational theory

Passing a foreign language and juridical informatics test is compulsory in order to be admitted to the third year.
The central University Ministry has established the curriculum required for each Corso di laurea. In the first two years students are required to follow 10 courses, 8 of which in the following areas:

- Public law
- Political economy
- Political science
- Sociology
- Statistics

The remaining two can be chosen among the following:

- Private law
- Political philosophy
- International organisation and law
- Economic policies

In the second biennium, each Indirizzo establishes the courses offered; students are required to follow 11 courses.

Each Faculty however has introduced some variations to such curricula in the form of recommended curricula. In the case of the Indirizzo Politico-Amministrativo of Bologna, the curriculum recommended by the Faculty is the following:

First biennium includes 8 compulsory courses covering the specific areas:

- Public law
- Political economy
- Political science
- Sociology
- Statistics

plus two courses chosen among the following:

- Private law
- Political philosophy
- International organization and law
- Economic policies

The second biennium for the students choosing the Indirizzo Politico-Amministrativo, can include such courses as

- Comparative administration
- Policy analysis
- Organizational theory

It should be noted that:

a Public administration (Scienza dell’Amministrazione) in some Faculties (e.g. at the University of Messina) appears only in the second biennium, and in others is not included at all (in favour of History of the administration, as in the case of the University of Macerata). among the courses offered, the European dimension is represented by courses in European Community law and/or International relations.

Students are required 12-14 courses. Students are required to take 6 courses in the following areas:

- Private law
- Local government and comparative
- Public law
- Labour and social insurance law
- Comparative EU law
The remaining courses can be chosen among courses offered in such areas as:

- Fiscal and public accounting law
- Methods for the evaluation of public administration
- Public administration organisation and management methods and techniques
- Criminal law
- Administrative and organisation sociology
- Civil and commercial law
- Economic policies and public economy

CONTACT INFORMATION OF ACADEMICS IN RESEARCH ON COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND ON THE EU AS A POLITICO-ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

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POLEIS
Center for Comparative Political Research
Università Bocconi
**UNIVERSITIES OFFERING SINGLE COURSES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND IN COMPARATIVE ADMINISTRATION, WITH THE INDICATION OF THE NAMES OF THE TEACHING STAFF**

### Faculties of Economics (Economia e Commercio)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of professor</th>
<th>University</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattaneo Salvatore</td>
<td>Roma – Sapienza</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cressati Claudio</td>
<td>Gorizia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lanzalaco Luca</td>
<td>Bocconi (Milan)</td>
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### Faculties of Law

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of professor</th>
<th>University</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capriglione Francesco</td>
<td>Bari</td>
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<td>Giocoli Nacci Paolo</td>
<td>Bari</td>
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<tr>
<td>Napolitano Giuseppe</td>
<td>Camerino</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pastorini Giorgio</td>
<td>Catholic (Milan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petracca Orazio M.</td>
<td>Salerno</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salvatore Costantino</td>
<td>Reggio C.(Catanzaro)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spagnuolo Vigorita Italo</td>
<td>Campobasso</td>
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<td>Zuccaro Franco O.</td>
<td>Teramo</td>
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### Faculties of Political Science

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<tr>
<td>Bobbio Luigi</td>
<td>Turin</td>
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<td>Bolognini Bruno</td>
<td>Genoa</td>
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<td>Mignone Andrea</td>
<td>Genoa</td>
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<td>Capano Giliberto</td>
<td>Bologna, Forlì Campus</td>
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<td>Carboni Andrea</td>
<td>Trieste</td>
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<td>D’Alberti Marco</td>
<td>LUISS (Rome).</td>
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<td>D’Amico Renato</td>
<td>Catania</td>
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<td>Feltrin Paolo</td>
<td>Trieste</td>
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<td>Ferrera Maurizio</td>
<td>Pavia</td>
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<td>Forestieri Marina</td>
<td>Messina</td>
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<td>Freddi Giorgio</td>
<td>Bologna (Forlì)</td>
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<td>Lewanski Rodolfo</td>
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<td>Pederzoli Patrizia</td>
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<td>Pensabene Lionti Salvatore</td>
<td>Palermo</td>
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<td>Righettini Stella</td>
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<td>Rizzi Felice</td>
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<td>Sebastiani Chiara</td>
<td>Bologna</td>
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### Faculty of Letters and Philosophy

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<tr>
<td>Cressati Claudio</td>
<td>Udine</td>
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**Faculties of Law**