

**ORDINAMENTO DEGLI ENTI LOCALI (D. LGS. 267/2000) CON  
PARTICOLARE RIFERIMENTO ALLE FUNZIONI DEL  
COMUNE E AI SUOI ORGANI DI GOVERNO**

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**LA DETERMINAZIONE. STRUTTURA E  
ORGANO COMPETENTE ALL'ADOZIONE**

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**LA POTESTÀ STATUTARIA DELL'ENTE  
LOCALE**

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**LA POTESTÀ REGOLAMENTARE DELL'ENTE  
LOCALE**

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**COMPETENZE E FUNZIONI DEL CONSIGLIO  
COMUNALE**

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**COMPETENZE E FUNZIONI DELLA GIUNTA  
COMUNALE**

**PRIVACY, DIRITTO DI ACCESSO, TRASPARENZA E  
PREVENZIONE DELLA CORRUZIONE**

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**LA NORMATIVA IN MATERIA DI PRIVACY**

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**IL CODICE DI COMPORTAMENTO DEI  
PUBBLICI DIPENDENTI**

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**IL PRINCIPIO DI TRASPARENZA  
DELL'AZIONE AMMINISTRATIVA**

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**IL DIRITTO DI ACCESSO NELLA PUBBLICA  
AMMINISTRAZIONE**

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**IL PIANO DI PREVENZIONE DELLA  
CORRUZIONE**

**BIBLIOTECONOMIA – PARTE TEORICA**

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**IL REGOLAMENTO DELLA BIBLIOTECA E  
LA CARTA DEI SERVIZI**

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**CHE COSA È IL FUNDRAISING E COSA  
OFFRE ALLE BIBLIOTECHE**

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**L'APPLICAZIONE DELLA LEGGE SUL  
DIRITTO D'AUTORE PER LA BIBLIOTECA  
PUBBLICA**

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**APPLICAZIONE DELLA NORMATIVA SULLA  
PRIVACY PER LE ATTIVITÀ DELLA  
BIBLIOTECA PUBBLICA**

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**LA PROMOZIONE DEL LIBRO E DELLA  
LETTURA IN APPLICAZIONE DELLA  
VIGENTE NORMATIVA REGIONALE IN  
MATERIA**

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**BIBLIOTECONOMIA – PARTE PRATICA**

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**RUOLO E FUNZIONI DEL BIBLIOTECARIO DI ENTE LOCALE**

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**LA BIBLIOTECA PUBBLICA NELLE POLITICHE DI WELFARE**

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**LA GESTIONE DELLE RACCOLTE DALLA CARTA DELLE COLLEZIONI ALLO SCARTO**

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**LA FRUIBILITÀ DEGLI SPAZI NELLA BIBLIOTECA E L'IMPORTANZA DELLA SEGNALETICA**

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**SCELTE PRIORITARIE NELLA GESTIONE DELLA BIBLIOTECA CON RISORSE APERTE A DISPOSIZIONE**

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## INFORMATICA

**CHE COS'È UNA PERIFERICA**

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**CHE COS'È UNA CHIAVE USB**

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**CHE COS'È UN BROWSER**

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**LA POSTA ELETTRONICA**

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**LA POSTA ELETTRONICA CERTIFICATA**

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However, relations between the EU and England have always been undecided, since the accession in 1973 to the European Economic Community by the English State, which has always badly digested in particular the continental interference in the regulation of the British internal economy. This continuous swing in relationships has then resulted in the Brexit, the result of a political and social discontent widespread in reality in other countries of the Union, see also in Italy or Spain.

After the results, which had however the purpose of informing about the wishes of the British population, were not a binding form, the anti-Europeans challenged the results and asked the British Parliament to exercise their rights, according to Art. 50 of the European Constitution, according to which each member state has the right, according to its own constitutional rules, to withdraw from the EU.

London says no because the rest of the Kingdom will leave the common market and fear a request for reunification by the two Ireland. He already has to deal with Scotland's opposition to Brexit and the not-so-close hypothesis of a new Scottish demand for independence. Another fear, widespread in Europe, is that this growing anti-Europeanism can become a fashion that, following the English model of Brexit, leads other countries to ask for the possibility of exercising Article 50.

Not only in Italy, also the countries of Eastern Europe, Hungary, Austria and others are not convinced of EU interference in their political management and do not have as their priority the permanence in the Union. The meaning of Brexit is not just technical: the UK's exit from the EU has an impact not only on the British but on the whole world economy.

David Cameron, his chancellor George Osborne and many other high-level figures who were siding to stay in the EU had foreseen an immediate economic crisis if the United Kingdom voted to leave. House prices would have fallen, there would have been a recession with a sharp rise in unemployment - an emergency budget and heavy spending cuts would have been necessary.