Edilizia

1. La commissione per la qualità architettonica e il paesaggio
2. I titoli abilitativi in materia edilizia
3. Disciplina della SCIA in materia edilizia
4. Caratteristiche ed efficacia del Permesso di Costruire
5. Funzioni dello Sportello Unico Edilizia (SUE)

Urbanistica

1. Gli Accordi Territoriali: finalità e contenuti principali
2. La Valutazione di Sostenibilità Ambientale e Territoriale dei piani (VALSAT)
3. Il Piano Urbanistico Generale (PUG) previsto dalla LR 24/2017 "Disciplina regionale sulla tutela e gli usi del territorio".
4. Le misure introdotte dalla nuova LR 24/2017 al fine del contenimento del consumo di suolo
5. Gli Accordi operativi ex art. 38 della LR 24/2017 "Disciplina regionale sulla tutela e l'uso del territorio"

Diritto amministrativo

1. Controlli interni sugli atti e sull'attività amministrativa ai sensi dell'art. 147 e seguenti del Dlgs 267/2000.
2. Contratto di appalto e concessione. Tratti comuni e differenze.
3. Le dichiarazioni sostitutive come strumenti di semplificazione e limite nel loro utilizzo .
4. Il diritto di accesso documentale (L. 241/90) e accesso civico semplice e generalizzato. Tratti comuni e differenze.
5. Le competenze degli organi comunali

Lavori pubblici

1. Obbligatorietà del Piano di sicurezza e coordinamento e compiti del Coordinatore per la sicurezza in fase di progettazione ed esecuzione.

2. Verifica e validazione del Progetto dell'Opera pubblica

3. Livelli di progettazione negli appalti di lavori pubblici

4. Contratti sottosoglia dei lavori e dei servizi

5. Compiti principali del RUP dell'Opera pubblica.

1)
Three scientists have shared this year's Nobel prize in physiology or medicine for discovering how the body responds to changes in oxygen levels, one of the most essential processes for life.
William Kaelin Jr at the Dana Farber Cancer Institute and Harvard University in Massachusetts; Sir Peter Ratcliffe at Oxford University and the Francis Crick Institute in London; and Gregg Semenza at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, worked out how cells sense falling oxygen levels and respond by making new blood cells and vessels.

2)
Beyond describing a fundamental physiological process that enables animals to thrive in some of the highest regions on Earth, the mechanism has given researchers new routes to treatments for anaemia, cancer, heart disease and other conditions.
Ratcliffe was summoned from a lab meeting in Oxford to take the call from Stockholm. "I tried to make sure it wasn't some friend down the road having a laugh at my expense," he told the Guardian. "Then I accepted the news and had a think about how I was going to reorder my day."

3)
Ratcliffe had spent the weekend working on an EU synergy grant and despite winning the prestigious Lasker prize with Kaelin and Semenza in 2016, had not imagined his morning taking such a turn. "When I got up this morning I didn't have any expectation or make any contingency plans for the announcement at all," he said.
On finishing the call, he returned to his meeting and, at the request of the Nobel committee, carried on without a word.

4)
At least one scientist had her suspicions however, having noticed that he left a coffee in the room and returned with a tea. "She's a scientist so trained to draw deductions from the things she observes," Ratcliffe said. "I'd decided I needed a little less agitation rather than more."
The three laureates will share the 9m Swedish kronor (£740,000) equally, according to the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm. Asked what he intended to do with the windfall, Ratcliffe said: "I'll be discussing that with my wife in private. But it'll be something good."

5)
Kaelin was half-asleep when his phone went. "I was aware as a scientist that if you get a phone call at 5am with too many digits, it's sometimes very good news, and my heart started racing," he said. "It was all a bit surreal."
In work that spanned more than two decades, the researchers teased apart different aspects of how cells in the body first sense and then respond to low oxygen levels. The crucial gas is used by tiny structures called mitochondria found in nearly all animal cells to convert food into useful energy.