



Prova A

1) STATUTO DELLE UNIVERSITA'

2) ANNULLAMENTO DEGLI ATTI AMMINISTRATIVI,
CAUSE

3) CONTRATTI A EFFETTI REALI

Visti della Commissione

26/10/2023

Firma del candidato



PROVA B

1) DIRIGENZA UNIVERSITARIA

2) VARIANTI NEGLI APPALTI

3) CONTRASTO PRELIMINARE

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26 OTTOBRE 2023

Firma del candidato



1) CHIAMATA DEI PROFESSORI PER
CHIARA FAMA

2) SOCCORSO ISTRUTTORIO

3) OBBLIGAZIONI Periodiche

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Firma del candidato



PROVA NON ESTRATTA

1) NUCLEO DI VALUTAZIONE E
PRESIDIO DI QUALITÀ

2) S.R.U.P.

3) COLLOCATO

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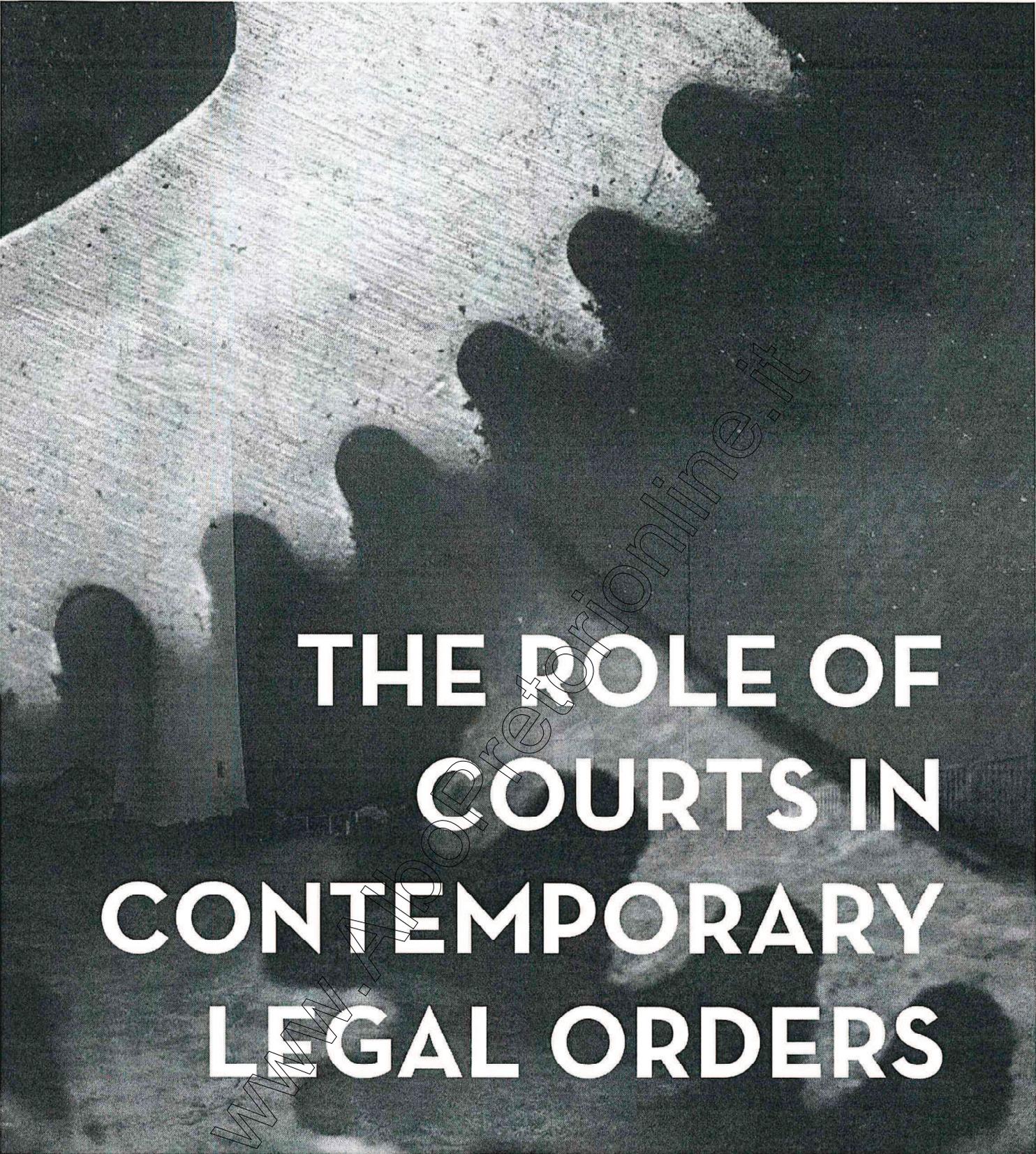
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- 1) ORGANI COLLEGIALI DI GOVERNO DELLE UNIVERSITA'
- 2) RICORSI AMMINISTRATIVI: GENERALITA'
- 3) CONTRATTO UNILATERALE

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**THE ROLE OF
COURTS IN
CONTEMPORARY
LEGAL ORDERS**

Visti della Commissione

Martin Belov (Ed.)

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25 THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE ITALIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT AND THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION: THE EFFECTS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RIGHT TO HEALTH AND THE RIGHT TO PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

Guerino Fares

25.1 THE FREEDOM OF SELF-DETERMINATION: GENERAL FRAMEWORK

X The self-determination principle, on a conceptual basis, is the expression of a principle of freedom. Therefore, a person can be self-determined because he or she is free to make a choice regarding a fact or an act, commissive or omissive that becomes important for the scopes of his or her plans and interests, in various ways and situations. The objects or goods with which the private individual can exercise such freedom of choice are of a different nature: the freedom to do or not do anything, to ask for something or renounce something, to authorize or not to authorize others to do something that is intended to have repercussions on one's personal and legal sphere.

Self-determination, being a right of the personality, is endowed with a certain amplitude and expansive capacity; therefore, it has a natural aptitude for manifesting itself from the premises that condition the most delicate areas of human existence, from personal identity and personal data protection to physical integrity, from the protection of health to the actual right to life. In other words, self-determination is a wide concept and covers many important aspects of one's personal life.

Take the case of the patient's right to self-determination: that – in principle, is expressed right beginning with the choice of the treatment center where to receive the service – has its constitutional foundation in Articles 2 and 32 of the Italian Constitution, in conjunction with Article 13. Thus distinguishing itself in assuming the right to freedom of people, the same way as unanimous teachings according to which the right to