

## Data Sheet A

**Scholarships financed by NRRP (National Recovery and Resilience Plan) funds pursuant to DM (Ministerial Decree) No. 118 of 02.03.2023**

**Mission 4, Component 1, 'Strengthening the offer of educational services: from nursery schools to Universities' – Investment 3.4 'Advanced teaching and university skills' and Investment 4.1 'Extension of the number of PhDs and innovative PhDs for public administration and cultural heritage': PhDs for public administration**

**CUN (National University Council) Reference Area: Area 12 - Legal Sciences**

**Available posts pursuant to DM No. 118/2023 within the PhD in Law and Business 39<sup>th</sup> cycle: 3**

**3 posts with scholarship with reference to the following reserved research topic:**

'Investment governance in the era of the NRRP: cross-sector and sector-specific administrative capacities'

**General research objectives:**

The general objective of funded research must focus on identifying solutions to support the investments of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP). With the approval of major reforms, the implementation of the Plan now enters a complex project management phase.

On one hand, it is necessary to develop organizational skills within the public administration, a cross-cutting objective that recent reforms have addressed and are gradually implementing (for example, the "assessment centre" for recruiting public executives). For these topics, it is first necessary to reconstruct the regulatory framework, from the oldest to the most recent, by analysing its evolution. Secondly, it is important to interpret the impact of reforms on the **ongoing** management of NRRP investments (identifying case studies regarding, for example, the implementation of the new Public Procurement Code).

On the other hand, the NRRP also includes investments to support specific sectors, especially in the digital field (cybersecurity), innovation/competitiveness and research (specifically in the aerospace sector). In these fields, public investments intersect with private ones, and the public sector is called upon to experiment with new forms of **governance** and regulation to achieve different objectives, such as security (hence the creation of the National Cybersecurity Agency, which works alongside the AGID), basic research, economic development, and technology transfer (thus the attention given to the so-called **space economy**, to be developed in synergy with existing public actors such as ASI). For these topics, it is important to not only highlight the transversal capacity of the public administration to implement investments but also the ability of political decision-makers to rethink the **governance** and rules of entire sectors, in line with European trajectories and by comparing solutions adopted in other countries.

The projects enhance Area 12 - legal sciences - directing research towards some of the main indicators referred to in Article 9, paragraph 1, letter A) of MUR Decree no. 118/2023, which implements the Mission 4, Component 1, Investment 4.1. of the NRRP (reconstructing and interpreting the legal framework of reference, both at the national and supranational levels, for each **policy** sector; developing independent research paths aimed at defining and enhancing **management, leadership**, and effective communication skills for public organizations; strengthening administrative capacity in relation to the formulation of public policies; supporting institutional design through the experimentation of innovative tools and different models of governance in a comparative perspective across policy sectors, European/national/sub-national government levels, and national cases, taking into proper consideration the opportunities offered by new information and communication technologies. Indeed, there are numerous aspects of this analysis that focus on critical and innovative profiles concerning organisation and administrative activities. With reference to MIC1.1: "Digitisation of public administration" for example, just take the data interoperability, **cybersecurity**, the ICT purchasing process; with reference to MIC1.2 "Modernisation of public administration", take the Unified Recruitment Portal, aimed at improving the opportunities for access to public administration, or the problem of staff training ('reskilling and upskilling human capital'); or MIC2 – Investment 4.1 "Satellite technology and space economy", with the aim of developing satellite connections in the context of the digital and green

transition, as well as enabling services such as secure communications and monitoring infrastructure for various economic sectors.

This topic appears to be totally in line with the “Law and Business” PhD programme: just take the module ‘**Artificial Intelligence and the Law**’ dedicated, in a multidisciplinary perspective, to the analysis of the legal, ethical and social implications of the use of new technologies and artificial intelligence (AI) and the role of the Law as a guarantee instrument to regulate the technological phenomenon and limit the risks associated with it; the module ‘**Law, new technologies and innovation**’, aimed at studying the impact of emerging technologies on legal categories and traditional institutions, with specific reference to the plurality of regulatory levels (national, European, international law), within the broad spectrum of legal sectors involved (private law, criminal law, labour law, commercial law, economic law); or the module ‘**Environment, sustainability and responsible business conduct**’, in which the aim is to offer a framework for the most important characteristic profiles of the legal framework related to environmental and landscape protection; the ‘**Market and Competition**’ module, which aims to study the most topical and scientifically relevant issues relating to the functioning and regulation of the market, at national, European and global level, with a specific focus on the relationship between regulation and competition in the current phase of globalisation and economic recovery; also, the module ‘**Multilevel regulation in public policies**’, which goes back over the various stages of the constituent process that led to European integration and provides the conceptual and methodological tools for an analysis of public policies in contemporary societies; finally, the module ‘**Market and Regulation**’, oriented towards studying the relationship between regulation and competition in the current phase of globalization, paying attention to the new role that private regulatory sources have started to assume in the most relevant sectors (financial markets, electronic communications, energy and environment, food sector).

Finally, traineeships in public administrations and periods of study abroad make it possible to accumulate elements of analysis useful for a comparison, also in comparative terms, with different professional and cultural realities.

Each PhD student is required to prepare articles for publication in the Luiss Law Review and other scientific journals, including A class and open access journals. The dialogue with different types of legal practitioners (also fostered by internship experiences) makes it possible to ensure maximum circulation of research products, with a view to their wider utilisation.

**Public administration (or company/research centre) in which to carry out a period of study and research, indicating the months of attendance:**

Study and research period of at least 6 months at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, individual ministries, independent Authorities, or national public bodies.

**Compulsory months of attendance abroad:**

The visiting period for PHD students shall last 6 months.