

Il Patrimonio Culturale Intangibile Nelle Sue Diverse Dimensioni

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Many Italian-Americans have Neapolitan and Sicilian roots and, among them, a great part has certainly fond memories of their grand parents or parents speaking in the "dialect" of their own native land ...

Italian curiosities: did you know that Neapolitan and Sicilian are actual languages?

Before the pandemic, visiting a place like Florence could be quite an adventure: queues, online bookings " something Italians weren't, back then, too fond of " school trips, crowds ...

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Cosa si intende per patrimonio culturale immateriale? Quali sono le peculiarità caratterizzanti questo tipo di patrimonio che lo distinguono dalla più nota categoria del patrimonio materiale? La convenzione Unesco del 2003 per la salvaguardia del patrimonio culturale immateriale ha cercato di fornire definizione e tutele a questa categoria. Ma in che modo gli Stati hanno recepito il tema della cura e della tutela giuridica di questo fragile patrimonio nei rispettivi ordinamenti giuridici, anche alla luce della stipula della Convenzione? A queste domande il volume cerca di fornire una risposta tramite il supporto del metodo comparato con particolare riferimento ai casi francese, italiano e spagnolo. La ricerca, anche attraverso l'analisi dei diversi formanti giudici (da quello costituzionale, a quello legislativo anche delle differenti entità territoriali, fino a giungere alla concreta prassi amministrativa) rivela la pregnanza degli specifici assetti istituzionali, anche su un tema, per così dire nuovo, rispetto alla consolidata cultura giuridica in materia di patrimonio.

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Exclusive jurisdiction rules related to intellectual property rights cases are insufficiently supported by the arguments usually invoked in their favor. Benedetta Ubertazzi argues that such rules are even contrary to the public international law provisions on the avoidance of a denial of justice and should therefore be abandoned.--

It is increasingly argued that a focus on environmental sustainability is fundamental to effective and equitable governance, and ultimately for the good of mankind. This book argues that, in the face increasing environmental challenges, it is essential to recognise the role that ecological integrity has played, and must play, in governance for environmental sustainability in order to ensure the future survival of life on earth. Ecological integrity encompasses not only the necessity of respect for nature, but also the human right to a sound and healthy environment. The author shows that on this basis, acceptance of its primacy in law and governance is key to a sustainable and equitable future for all. The book presents a uniquely informed treatise on the term, its origins, evolution and position in current debates, exploring the conflicts which have so far prevented its acceptance. Written by a leading scholar on the subject, this book provides the most in-depth exposition of ecological integrity available to increase understanding of this crucial concept and encourage its adoption in governance and international law.

The book reflects on the issues concerning, on the one hand, the difficulty in feeding an ever- increasing world population and, on the other hand, the need to build new productive systems able to protect the planet from overexploitation. The concept of "food diversity" is a synthesis of diversities: biodiversity of ecological sources of food supply; socio-territorial diversity; and cultural diversity of food traditions. In keeping with this transdisciplinary perspective, the book collects a large number of contributions that examine, firstly the relationships between agrobiodiversity, rural sustainable systems and food diversity; and secondly, the issues concerning typicality (food specialties/food identities), rural development and territorial communities. Lastly, it explores legal questions concerning the regulations aiming to protect both the food diversity and the right to food, in the light of the political, economic and social implications related to the problem of feeding the world population, while at the same time respecting local communities' rights, especially in the developing countries. The book collects the works of legal scholars, agroecologists, historians and sociologists from around the globe.

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This book critically analyses the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, UNESCO's latest and ground-breaking treaty in the area of cultural heritage protection. Intangible cultural heritage is broadly understood as the social processes that inform our living cultures, and our social cohesion and identity as communities and peoples. On the basis of this conception, the Treaty proposes to turn our understanding of how, for whom, and why heritage is safeguarded on its head, by putting communities, groups and individuals at the centre of the safeguarding process. The commentary, written by leading experts in the field from all continents and multiple disciplines, provides an authoritative guide to interpreting and implementing not only this Treaty, but also its ripple effects on how we think about cultural heritage and our experience with it as a part of our living cultures. This book is of interest to lawyers, policy-makers, anthropologists, cultural diplomacy specialists, archaeologists, cultural heritage studies experts, and, foremost, the people who practice and enact this heritage.

This book describes the global legal framework for safeguarding the "Intangible Cultural Heritage" as defined by the UNESCO Convention in 2003 and analyses its use in selected countries in the Americas, Asia, Africa and Europe. Each of the contributions has been prepared by high profile experts and strategically addresses countries that are representative for their corresponding area. Our understanding of the term "Cultural Heritage" has changed considerably over the past few decades, and it is becoming increasingly clear that the concept also includes traditions and living expressions that we inherit from our ancestors and pass on to our descendants. UNESCO has recognised and responded to this change of perspective, creating through the 2003 Convention an international instrument for safeguarding the "Intangible Cultural Heritage", a notion including oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, as well as the knowledge and skills needed to produce traditional crafts. New values, practices and heritages were recognized " from the ancient African rituals to the Mexican Mariachi musical expression to the Brazilian Samba and the Mediterranean Diet " all of which convey strong social and cultural meaning for their community's identity. Intangible Cultural Heritage is a growing, relatively recent field of study and also an emblem of the dialogue between distant populations with different cultures, which is the reason why a comparative approach is the most appropriate basis for conducting an analysis of how the contracting states to the Convention live up to their commitments through national safeguarding measures and enhancement policies or through international cooperation projects.

The world relies on very few crop and animal species for agriculture and to supply its food needs. In recent decades, there has been increased appreciation of the risk this implies for food security and quality, especially in times of environmental change. As a result, agricultural biodiversity has moved to the top of research and policy agendas. This Handbook presents a comprehensive overview of our current knowledge of agricultural biodiversity in a series of specially commissioned chapters. It draws on multiple disciplines including plant and animal genetics, ecology, crop and animal science, food studies and nutrition, as well as social science subjects which explore the socio-economic, cultural, institutional, legal and policy aspects of agricultural biodiversity. It focuses not only on the core requirements to deliver a sustainable agriculture and food supply, but also highlights the additional ecosystem services provided by a diverse and resilient agricultural landscape and farming practices. The book provides an indispensable reference textbook for a wide range of courses in agriculture, ecology, biodiversity conservation and environmental studies.

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