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Nota di contenuto	<p>""Front Cover ""; ""Contents""; ""Acknowledgments""; ""Executive Summary""; ""Abbreviations""; ""Chapter 1 Introduction""; ""Objectives of the Study""; ""Notes""; ""Chapter 2 Structure of the Libyan Labor Market""; ""Introduction""; ""Overview of the Labor Force""; ""Where Are the Jobs?""; ""Contracts and Social Insurance Coverage""; ""Wages and Earnings""; ""Who and Where Are the Unemployed?""; ""Conclusions""; ""Notes""; ""Chapter 3 Building Labor Market Institutions and Policies""; ""Introduction""; ""Emerging Supply-Side Actors""; ""Diverse Demand-Side Actors""</p> <p>""Revisiting Labor Regulations""""Conclusions""; ""Notes""; ""Chapter 4 Profiles and Preferences of Workers: Investing in Job Training""; ""Introduction""; ""Employment Preferences""; ""Skills""; ""Job Search""; ""Typology of Job Seeker Profiles""; ""Conclusions""; ""Notes""; ""Chapter 5 Perspectives of Firms: Investing in the Business Climate""; ""Introduction""; ""Growth and Employment""; ""Hiring Practices for National and Foreign Workers""; ""Contracts""; ""Skills and Training""; ""Labor Regulations""; ""Conclusions""; ""Notes""</p> <p>""Chapter 6 Policy Implications: Emerging Opportunities during Transition""""Summary of Findings and Key Challenges""; ""Framework for a Comprehensive Jobs Strategy""; ""Conclusions""; ""Notes""; ""Appendix A Rapid Labor Market Assessment Methodology""; ""Objectives""; ""Labor Supply Assessment""; ""Labor Demand Assessment""; ""Challenges""; ""Appendix B Rapid Labor Market</p>

Assessment Questionnaire Design"; "Appendix C Operational Framework for a Public-Private Job Training and Placement System"; "Boxes"; "4.1 Design of Rapid Labor Market Assessment of Libya's Supply Side, 2012"; "4.2 Future Directions for Assessing Employment Skills"; "4.3 Methodology for Developing Job Seeker Profiles"; "5.1 Design of Rapid Labor Market Assessment of the Demand Side"; "6.1 Weathering Crises through Work in East Asia and Pacific"; "6.2 Effects of Job Training and Placement in Mexico"; "6.3 Jobs and Reintegration in Bosnia and Herzegovina"; "6.4 Local Public-Private Partnerships in Libya"; "Figures"; "ES.1 Unemployment Rate in Libya"; "ES.2 Policy Pathway to Jobs and Reintegration for Libya"; "1.1 Framework for Jobs and Reintegration in Fragile Contexts"; "2.1 Libya's Labor Force by Age and Gender"; "2.2 Labor Force by Educational Level and Age"; "2.3 Labor Force by Educational Level: International Comparisons"; "2.4 Labor Force Participation Rate, 2012"; "2.5 Job Seekers Registered with WAC by Preconflict Employment Status, 2012"; "2.6 Libya's Labor Force by Occupation"; "2.7 Libya's Occupational Distribution by Gender"; "2.8 Distribution of Employment by Economic Sector"; "2.9 Distribution of Employment in Key Sectors: International Comparisons, 2"; "2.10 Type of Employment Contract by Sector and Age"; "2.11 Tax Wedge: International Comparisons"

Sommario/riassunto

Since the 2011 uprising that toppled the former regime, Libya has been mired in deep political strife. An economy in which agriculture once flourished was converted wholesale to an oil-based rentier state of the most extreme kind. Following the immediate post-revolution oil-consumption boom, in 2014 Libya's economy is in recession. Security is the greatest challenge to stability (World Bank 2014). Today, limited opportunities exist for reintegrating youth and ex-combatants into the labor market. This policy note provides an initial assessment of Libya's labor market and discusses policy options for promoting employability as part of a broader jobs strategy. It is intended as a contribution to evidence on Libya's labor market for the benefit of policy makers, civil society and the broader international community. The report finds that the overall unemployment rate in Libya increased from 13.5 percent in 2010 prior to the uprising to 19 percent as of 2012, having changed little since then. Youth unemployment stands at approximately 48 percent and female unemployment 25 percent. The vast majority (85 percent) of Libya's active labor force is employed in the public sector, a high rate even by regional standards. The rate for women is even higher (93 percent). Employment in industry (largely the oil sector) and agriculture accounts for only 10 percent of the labor force. While nearly all public sector workers are covered by some form of social insurance, only 46 percent of private sector workers are enrolled - a striking difference. The report further discusses the implications of Libyan jobseeker profiles. Thirty percent of firms have reported difficulty in recruiting qualified Libyan nationals. Only 15-30 percent of Libya's labor force is relatively skilled and likely could be hired readily if given access to basic job training and job search assistance. For the remainder of the unemployed work force, targeted interventions would need to be designed for advanced skills development, vocational training, reconversion, and apprenticeship and entrepreneurship programs. The report discusses options for shifting Libya from a rentier state to a diversified, productive economy through economic and technical partnerships to help accelerate creating economic opportunities and jobs.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910792087103321
Titolo	Non-proliferation law as a special regime : a contribution to fragmentation theory in international law / / edited by Daniel H. Joyner and Marco Roscini [[electronic resource]]
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responsibility consequences of termination of or withdrawal from non-proliferation treaties / Dieter Fleck -- Conclusions / Daniel H. Joyner and Marco Roscini.

Sommario/riassunto

The fragmentation of international law is an undeniable phenomenon and one that has met with increasing academic interest. This fragmentation is the result of the progressive expansion of both international legal activity and the subject-matter of international law. This expansion brings with it the risk of conflicting rules, principles and institutions. Non-Proliferation Law as a Special Regime focuses on weapons of mass destruction and aims to identify whether there are specific rules applying to this field that depart from the general rules of international law and the rules of other special regimes, in particular with regard to the law of treaties and the law of state responsibility. In providing a systematic analysis of a substantive area of international law and applying the theory of fragmentation and special regimes, the book contributes to the ongoing debate concerning one of the most topical issues in international law.
