

precisely to mark that distinction and to establish its scope and limits.

Adopting appreciativity thus preserves the theory's conceptual integrity across the volume and signals to the reader that what follows is not a terminological variant of discretion, but a distinct framework the author develops and defends.

SUMMARY

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

MANIFESTATION OF WILL IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Manifestation of will without freedom and with freedom

1.1 Election or decision making

1.1.1 Distinction between election and decision

1.1.2 Administrative decision

1.2 Decision-making environments

1.3 Temporal aspect of decision-making

1.4 Decision-maker

1.5 Processes, methods, and techniques for making choices/decisions

1.5.1 Limited rationality

1.5.2 Incrementalism

1.5.3 Comprehensive planning

1.5.4 Fair business exchanges

1.5.5 Adoption of humble decisions

1.6 Key stages, steps, or phases in decision-making

1.6.1 Commissive and omissive conduct

1.6.2 Subjective administrative decision

CHAPTER 2

EVOLUTION OF SUBJECTIVE FORMS OF MANIFESTATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE WILL

Theory of Appreciativity and Administrative Discretion

2. Chronologically distinct evolutionary phases of public subjectivities or autonomies

- 2.1 Arbitrium and the origin of the term arbitrariness
- 2.2 Discretio and the emergence of the term discretion
 - 2.2.1 Liberal or minimal state and absolute discretion
 - 2.2.2 The interventionist state and the maturation of discretion
 - 2.2.3 The postmodern state and the new challenges of discretion

CHAPTER 3

MEANS OR FORMS OF EXPRESSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE WILL

3. Classifications of the various groups of subjectivity or public autonomy

- 3.1 Binding, discretionary, or discretionary
- 3.2 Binding, optional, or discretionary
- 3.3 Conformative, discretionary, and appreciative
- 3.4 Binding, discretion, and margin of free assessment of indeterminate concepts
- 3.5 Distinct subjective assessments in the functions, forms, and means of administrative activity
 - 3.5.1 Binding nature
 - 3.5.2 Public subjectivities or autonomies

CHAPTER 4

FREEDOM OF CONFORMITY OR CONFIGURATION

4. Freedom of conformation or configuration

CHAPTER 5

ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION IN ITS TECHNICAL-LEGAL SENSE

5. Administrative discretion in its technical-legal sense

- 5.1 Multidisciplinarity of the study of administrative discretion and the difficulty of defining it

5.1.1 Main contributions of philosophy and general theory of law

5.2 Theories, schools, periods, or concepts of discretion

- 5.2.1 Discretion as a consequence of the relationship between administrative activity and the law
- 5.2.2 Discretion as a result of judicial control of administrative activity
- 5.2.3 Discretion as the scope of administrative independence
- 5.2.4 Discretion as the core of final decision-making
- 5.2.5 Discretion as a duty to adopt the most appropriate solution

5.3 Ambiguity and multiple meanings of the term discretion

5.4 Types of discretionary decisions

- 5.4.1 Weak and strong discretion
- 5.4.1 Strong and instrumental discretion
- 5.4.3 Discretion by award and by negotiation
- 5.4.4 Formal/informal and provisional/final discretion
- 5.4.5 Procedural and substantive discretion
- 5.4.6 Discretionary decision-making and procedural discretion
- 5.4.7 Discretion in procedure and process
- 5.4.8 Critical view of these types of discretionary decisions

5.5 Discretionary modalities

5.6 Concept of administrative discretion

- 5.6.1 Differences between potential and effective discretion
 - 5.6.1.1 Atrophy, depletion, or reduction of administrative discretion to zero or one
- 5.6.2 Distinction between discretionary power of action and discretionary power of choice

Theory of Appreciativity and Administrative Discretion

- 5.7 Divergence regarding the essential elements of the definition of discretion
- 5.8 Constituent elements of the concept
 - 5.8.1 Margin of freedom/autonomy/volition
 - 5.8.1.1 Main reasons for granting discretion to administrators
 - 5.8.1.2 Advantages and disadvantages of a system based on discretionary rules
 - 5.8.1.3 The relativization of the margin of freedom/autonomy/volition
 - 5.8.2 Public Administration as a subject
 - 5.8.3 Duty to serve the public interest
 - 5.7.8.1 Discretionary duty of the State
 - 5.8.4 The legal norm as the sole ordinary source of administrative discretion
 - 5.8.4.1 Express, conscious, and intentional legislative delegation
 - 5.8.4.2 Legal norm
 - 5.8.4.3 Administrative discretion and its relationship with deontic actions
 - 5.8.4.4 Administrative discretion in the logical-structural components of the legal norm of competence and conduct
 - 5.8.4.4.1 Doctrines on the location of discretion in the logical-structural components of legal norms

CHAPTER 6 MARGIN OF DISCRETIONARY POWER IN INDETERMINATE LEGAL CONCEPTS

- 6. Margin of free assessment of indeterminate legal concepts
 - 6.1 Emergence of the doctrine of indeterminate legal concepts and the idea of "free discretion"

- 6.2 Overcoming the uncontrollable nature of indeterminate legal concepts and the doctrine of discretionary power
 - 3.8.2.1 Currents that allow for a margin of discretion exempt from judicial review
 - 6.2.2 Schools of thought that consider exemption from judicial review to be unjustified
- 6.3 The margin of discretion in the logical-structural components of the legal norm
- 6.4 Conception of legal term or legal concept
 - 6.4.1 Semantic uncertainty responsible for difficulties in determining normative meanings
 - 6.4.2 Technical discretion
- 6.5 Concept (judgment) of prognosis
- 6.6 Structure of indeterminate legal concepts
- 6.7 Theory of multivalence or duality and theory of univocity or uniqueness
- 6.8 Our position on indeterminate legal concepts

CHAPTER 7 ADMINISTRATIVE APPRECIATIVITY

- 7. Administrative appreciativity
 - 7.1 Admission by doctrine of other forms of subjectivity or public autonomy other than those studied so far
 - 7.2 The different nomenclatures related to appreciativity
 - 7.3 Appreciative activity of the Administration
 - 7.4 The concept of administrative appreciativity
 - 7.5 Constituent elements of the concept
 - 7.5.1 Relative margin of freedom/autonomy/volition that is projected onto facts and interpretative criteria
 - 7.5.1.1 Commissive or omissive conduct
 - 7.5.2 Present in all decision-making in which the public agent uses discernment or judgment to apply the rule,

Theory of Appreciativity and Administrative Discretion

using criteria and subcriteria, weighing conflicting interests and factors, and assigning relative weights to the options

7.5.2.1 Employees who work on the front lines or who have direct contact with citizens as subjects (street-level bureaucrats)

7.5.2.2 Public policy makers

7.5.2.3 Main characteristics of agents who have appreciativity

7.5.2.4 Types of discretionary conduct

7.5.3 Arising from the indeterminacies of the law, such as the content of the law, defects in the legal system, the systematic interpretation of a set of rules and, above all, the exercise of functions

7.5.3.1 Sources of appreciativity

7.5.3.2 Different enabling sources as modifiers of elections/decisions

7.6 Appreciativity in non-deontic actions, without prior administrative procedure and not necessarily having a formal administrative act at the end of their exercise

7.6.1 Appreciativity in technical or material activities and administrative coercion

7.6.2 Absence of administrative act

7.7 Serving the public interest

7.8 Distinctions between appreciativity and related concepts

7.8.1 Margin of discretion in the assessment of indeterminate legal concepts

7.8.2 Discretionary power

7.8.3 Interna corporis

7.9 Table - Difference between forms of public subjectivities/autonomies

REFERENCES

CONCLUSIONS