



Città di Siderno

(Città Metropolitana di Reggio Calabria)

AVVISO DI SELEZIONE PUBBLICA, PER ESAMI, PER L'ASSUNZIONE A TEMPO PIENO ED INDETERMINATO DI N. 1 "ISTRUTTORE DIRETTIVO CONTABILE" – CATEGORIA GIURIDICA D – POSIZIONE ECONOMICA D1;

PROVA ORALE (1 marzo 2021)

Quesito 1: EQUILIBRI GENERALI E PARTICOLARI DI BILANCIO

Quesito 2: NELL'AMBITO DEL PRINCIPIO GENERALE DELLA COMPETENZA FINANZIARIA POTENZIATA, SI ANALIZZINO LE SPESE A RENDICONTAZIONE E LE SPESE FINANZIATE DA MUTUO.

Quesito 3: BILANCIO DECISIONALE E BILANCIO GESTIONALE

Quesito 4: IL CANDIDATO LEGGA E TRADUCA IL TESTO ALLEGATO

Quesito 5: IL CANDIDATO DOPO AVERE REALIZZATO UNA TABELLA UTILIZZANDO L'APPLICATIVO WORD CREI UN FILE PDF

I COMPONENTI

Dott. Antonio QUATTRONE

Dott. Francesco CONSIGLIO

I COMPONENTI AGGIUNTI

Angelo GALLO

Caterina Rita FRANCO

IL PRESIDENTE

Dott.ssa Antonia CRIACO



BUSIA PRESCILLA
01/03/2021

IL SEGRETARIO VERBALIZZANTE

Dott. Sergio SCIGLITANO

General legal framework

The Italian Republic (Repubblica italiana) came into being in 1946, after the fall of the fascist regime in 1943, and as a result of a referendum on the Monarchy in 1946. The Italian Constitution was approved by the Parliament in December 1947 and came into effect on 1st January, 1948.

The Country is organized as a centralized State, divided into Regions, Provinces and Municipalities. Sicily, Sardinia, Alto Adige (German-speaking region) Valle d'Aosta (French-speaking region) and Friuli (a region with Slavic minorities) have special statutes.

In recent years a political debate took place, to change the form of the State into a Federal one. Some ordinary laws have already decentralized more power to the Regions.

The Head of the State is the President of the Republic. He or she is elected by the Parliament in joint session, for 7 years.

The Legislative is composed of two chambers, namely the *Senato* (315 seats) and the *Camera* (630 seats), without any substantial difference in competence. Furthermore, anyone who has been President of the Republic is a senator by right and for life unless he renounces the nomination. Also, the President of the Republic may nominate as senators for life five citizens *who have brought honour to the Fatherland through their outstanding achievements in social, scientific, artistic and literary fields* (art. 59 of the Constitution). Both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic are elected for five years.

The government of the Republic is made up of the President of the Council and the ministers, who together form the Council of Ministers. The President of the Republic nominates the President of the Council of Ministers, and on the latter's proposal, the Ministers. The government must have the confidence of both houses of Parliament.

All laws must be approved by both Chambers; but some less important laws can be approved by Commissions of both Chambers, not in plenary Assembly. According to Sect. 10 of the Constitution, Italy's legal system shall conform with the generally recognized principles of international law. Treaties must be ratified by Parliament.

European Community Acts and Regulations, as well as European Court of Justice judgements, are applied directly in the Italian legal system.

The Judiciary is a professional and pyramidal body, composed of three instances. Judges are appointed after a competitive state exam; their career depends on the *Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura*, an administrative body composed of 33 members, the Head of State, the first President of the Supreme Court, the General Prosecutor, 20 members elected by judges, and 10 by Parliament. Normally there is one judge in first instance, three in the second, and five in the Supreme Court of Cassazione. A recent law - Act 374 of 1991 - has established that lower cases are ruled in first instance by a non professional judge, called "giudice di pace".

For jurisdiction on labour issues see number 16, settlement of labour disputes.



Angelo	Domenico	giovanni

01.03.2021

QUESTO N. S

SANTO DOMENICO

