



# CITTA' DI SIDERNO

Città Metropolitana di Reggio Calabria

PROCEDURA COMPARATIVA PER L'INDIVIDUAZIONE DI N. 1 "ESPERTO GIURIDICO AMMINISTRATIVO (50GG/PERSONA), AL QUALE CONFERIRE INCARICO DI COLLABORAZIONE PROFESSIONALE, AI SENSI DELL'ARTICOLO 7, COMMI 6 E 6-BIS DEL DECRETO LEGISLATIVO 30 MARZO 2001 N°165, PER L' ATTUAZIONE DEL PIANO NAZIONALE DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA (PNRR), PROFILO SENIOR FINANZIATO DALL'AGENZIA COESIONE TERRITORIALE "PROFESSIONISTI AL SUD".

## BATTERIA DOMANDE N.1

- 1) Il controllo di regolarità amministrativa e contabile.
- 2) Le fasi della spesa.
- 3) La conclusione del procedimento.

Il Candidato



La Commissione

# Golden Jubilee of Elizabeth II

The **Golden Jubilee of Elizabeth II** was the international celebration held in 2002 marking the 50th anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth II on 6 February 1952. It was intended by the Queen to be both a commemoration of her 50 years as monarch and an opportunity for her to officially and personally thank her people for their loyalty.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

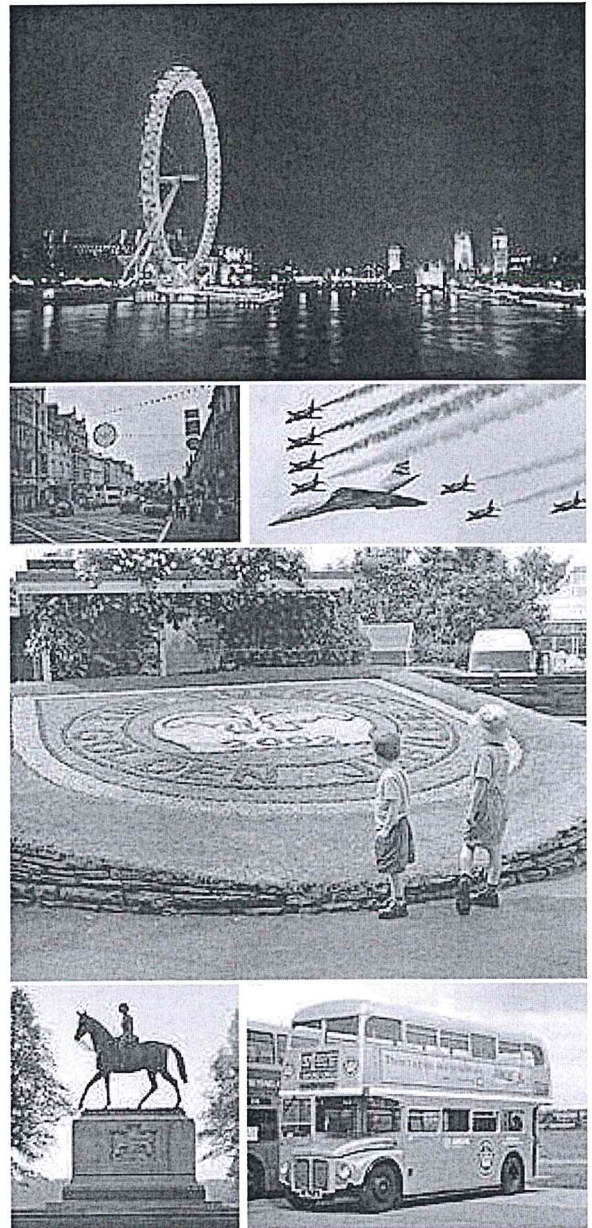
Despite the deaths of her sister, Princess Margaret, and her mother, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, in February and March 2002 respectively, and predictions in the media that the anniversary would be a non-event, the jubilee was marked with large-scale and popular events throughout London in June of the same year, bookended by events throughout the Commonwealth realms. Elizabeth attended all of the official celebrations as scheduled, along with her husband, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh; over twelve months, the royal couple journeyed more than 40,000 miles (64,000 km) to the Caribbean, Australia, New Zealand, then around the United Kingdom, and wrapped up the jubilee year in Canada.<sup>[1]</sup> Numerous landmarks, parks, buildings, and the like, were also named in honour of the golden jubilee and commemorative medals, stamps, and other symbols were issued.

There were six key themes of the Golden Jubilee celebrations: 'Celebration', 'Giving Thanks', 'Service', 'Involving the Whole Community', 'Looking Forward as Well as Back', and 'Commonwealth'.<sup>[3]</sup>

## Queen's Jubilee message

In her Golden Jubilee message, the Queen said that "this anniversary is for us an occasion to acknowledge with gratitude the loyalty and support which we have received from so many people since I came to the Throne in 1952. It is especially an opportunity to thank all those of you who help others in your own local communities through public or voluntary service. I would like to think that your work will be particularly recognised during this Jubilee year. I hope also that this time of celebration in the United Kingdom and across the

### Golden Jubilee of Elizabeth II



Collage of commemorations of the jubilee, Clockwise: The London Eye illuminated in gold; Concorde parade flight with the Red Arrows; Flower arrangement in Stafford; Routemaster in Golden Jubilee livery; Equestrian statue of the Queen erected in Windsor Park; Union Street in Aberdeen with Golden Jubilee bunting

**Genre** Jubilee of the monarch of the United Kingdom and the other

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# Il Giubileo d'Oro di Elisabetta II

Il Giubileo d'Oro di Elisabetta II è stata la celebrazione internazionale tenutasi nel 2002 in occasione del cinquantésimo anniversario dell'ascesa al trono della Regina Elisabetta II il 6 febbraio 1952. La Regina intendeva che fosse sia una commemorazione dei suoi 50 anni come monarca sia un'opportunità per lei per ringraziare ufficialmente e personalmente il suo popolo per la loro lealtà.[1][2]

Nonostante la morte di sua sorella, la principessa Margaret, e di sua madre, la regina Elisabetta, rispettivamente nel febbraio e nel marzo del 2002, e nonostante le previsioni dei media secondo cui l'anniversario sarebbe stato un non-evento, il giubileo è stato contrassegnato da eventi su larga scala. ed eventi popolari in tutta Londra nel giugno dello stesso anno, terminati da eventi in tutti i regni del Commonwealth. Elisabetta ha partecipato a tutte le celebrazioni ufficiali come previsto, insieme a suo marito, il principe Filippo, duca di Edimburgo; nell'arco di dodici mesi, la coppia reale viaggiò per più di 40.000 miglia (64.000 km) verso i Caraibi, l'Australia, la Nuova Zelanda, poi il Regno Unito, e concluse l'anno giubilare in Canada.[1] Numerosi monumenti, parchi, edifici e simili furono anche nominati in onore del giubileo d'oro e furono emesse medaglie commemorative, francobolli e altri simboli.