

PROVA SCRITTA DEL 10 APRILE 2019

Tracce Prima prova scritta:

TRACCIA N. 1 (non estratta):

- Il candidato illustri la disciplina degli affidamenti in house nel settore degli appalti pubblici e le condizioni legittimanti tale modalità di soddisfacimento degli interessi pubblici
- Il candidato riassume i principali indici di bilancio (di redditività, patrimoniali, di liquidità) e spieghi per ciascuno le informazioni desumibili ed i rispettivi limiti
- Il candidato illustri gli aspetti generali del controllo di regolarità amministrativo-contabile.

TRACCIA N. 2 (ESTRATTA):

- Il candidato illustri quali soluzioni sono previste, normativamente e sul piano organizzativo, per prevenire il fenomeno della corruzione nel settore degli appalti pubblici
- Il candidato esponga i risultati di politiche fiscali o monetarie espansive in presenza di piena occupazione dei fattori produttivi
- Il candidato illustri il processo di armonizzazione contabile negli enti ed organismi pubblici.

TRACCIA N. 3 (non estratta):

- Il candidato illustri le modalità con cui la disciplina degli appalti pubblici garantisce parità di accesso a favore di piccole e medie imprese.
- Il candidato, dopo aver illustrato le principali fonti di finanziamento di un'impresa, descriva i vantaggi, gli svantaggi ed i rischi dell'indebitamento a supporto degli investimenti, rispetto a strumenti equity.
- Il candidato illustri le caratteristiche generali della responsabilità amministrativo-contabile ed erariale.

PROVA SCRITTA DELL'11 APRILE 2019

Tracce Seconda prova scritta:

TRACCIA N. 1 (non estratta):

- Il candidato predisponga un appunto illustrativo dei controlli espletati da collegio sindacale, organismo di vigilanza e revisione legale dei conti in una società
- Il candidato predisponga un appunto riportante, nella fase di valutazione delle offerte anormalmente basse di in un procedimento di gara, quali metodi di analisi economico-aziendale delle offerte possono essere utilizzati dalla stazione appaltante

- China's "social credit" scheme involves persuasion and sanctions

Mar 28th 2019 | SUQIAN, JIANGSU

Just over a year ago, the eastern city of Suqian announced a plan to score the "trustworthiness" of every adult resident. Everyone would start with 1,000 points. They could get more for performing good deeds, such as voluntary work, giving blood, donating bones or being a model worker. Points would be deducted for bad behaviour such as defaulting on loans, late payment of utility bills, breaking the rules of the road or being convicted of a crime. Scores would be recalculated monthly and allow residents to be sorted into eight categories, from aaa (model citizen) to d (untrustworthy).

Suqian calls the system "Xichu Points." Residents can look up their rating by entering their identity-card number into a mini-app running on WeChat, a popular instant-messaging programme. Their score is indicated by a virtual pointer on a dial that is coloured green at one extreme and red at the other. Scorers at the green end can receive rewards, such as a discount of up to 80 yuan (\$12) a month on local-transport passes and admission to hospital without having to pay a deposit.

Controlling virtually every facet of human life, it was responding, in any case, to rising public anger over officials' failure to limit the dishonesty that had become rampant in many walks of life: everything from fraud and academic plagiarism to bad construction and the selling of dangerous fake goods. In a blueprint published in 2014 the government said the project would involve centralising data that it holds on citizens and businesses (the document set out broad plans for the years until 2020, but did not specify exactly what would be in place by that date). The authorities are issuing every company and organisation a social-credit registration number. For firms, this will replace the collection of numbers they use to identify themselves to various agencies, such as the tax bureau and industry regulators. There is no known plan to create a system such as Xichu Points at the national level by giving all citizens a score based on their day-to-day behaviour.

For now the data being collated nationally are being put to use in two main ways. The first is to aid the development of a financial credit-rating industry. This will probably result in a financial scoring-system similar to those widely used in other countries. The second is to tighten the enforcement of existing laws. China's police can respond rapidly to perceived threats. But in other domains the state's power is more limited. People commonly fail to pay workers, defy court orders or default on debts by decamping to other provinces or starting new businesses in different industries.

1) According to the article the "Xichu Points" system:

- A. legitimates the government to compensate citizens depending on their behaviour
- B. would give extra points when paying bills, no matter when
- C. categorizes citizens depending on their social status

2) This system

- A. isn't going to restrict people's freedom
- B. could have modest consequences on public administration
- C. has positive repercussions on citizens' lives in any case

3) Data collected up-to-now are

- A. reused for an adjournment of the financial system of individual businesses
- B. used in order to daily help police tackle crimes
- C. used to understand how people act starting new businesses

4) The candidate has to comment on the main issue of the article in no more than 70 words

TRACCIA N. 2 (ESTRATTA):

- Il candidato proponga una o più misure per sviluppare il "made in Italy" e per ciascuna delinei brevemente vantaggi, svantaggi, impatti sull'economia e sul bilancio pubblico nonché le misure organizzative da porre in essere, distinguendo le diverse istituzioni interessate

- Il candidato predisponga un appunto che consenta di valutare con quali modalità un'amministrazione può evitare o limitare - nella strategia di gara di un appalto - il rischio di intese restrittive della concorrenza da parte degli operatori economici

- **Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Must Aim for 'Transformative Change', Deputy Secretary-General Tells Economic and Social Council Event**

"More than five years after the world financial and economic crisis erupted, the world economic recovery is now slowly under way. Developed and developing countries alike are growing at various rates. The economic prospects in many parts of the world are positive.

Yet, the crisis is not a phenomenon of the past. Severe effects of the crisis linger and serious risks still remain. Growth is insufficient. The employment situation is urgent in many countries, particularly among young people. Inequalities are growing. The world's wealthiest 85 people have as much wealth as the poorest half of our planet's population. Striking figures. Income and wealth gaps are seriously widening inside a great number of countries, with negative effects both on stability and on long-term growth.

We continue to struggle with many of the challenges they were set up to address. Bold leadership is indeed needed for reinforced multilateralism. The initial trade reforms achieved in Bali last year show that the multilateral road is still the preferred choice. We look forward to an equal measure of success in the ongoing negotiations to close the Doha Round with a strong development content. We rely on the World Trade Organization and UNCTAD to provide the guidance needed in putting trade and development as first priorities in the next round. Macroeconomic policies worldwide must focus on a strong, balanced and sustainable recovery, with particular emphasis on jobs.

There is still a significant gap between developed and developing countries when it comes to the capacity to raise public revenues. The challenge lies in designing policies to increase tax revenues in an equitable manner in developing countries. This not only increases domestic resources available for development, but promotes accountability and public oversight. Countries need to strengthen and develop long-term, stable and inclusive domestic financial systems, free of corrupt practices. We cannot continue to ignore illicit financial flows which deprive countries of much-needed revenue and which reinforce corruption and criminality. It is essential that we tackle this issue, not only in the countries of origin, but also in the countries of destination. Former President Thabo Mbeki and his panel on illicit financial flows have pointed to the unacceptable loss of at least \$50 billion yearly through such drainage in Africa alone, or from Africa alone. This is unacceptable.

In closing, placing our world on a sustainable path needs to be infused with a new global partnership for development. This partnership must be based on equity, on cooperation and accountability. It must aim for transformative change. The role of ECOSOC and the organizations represented here today is crucial. You can channel financing for critical long-term investments, such as infrastructure. You have the capacity to act counter-cyclically, contributing to greater stability in the financial system."

1)The UN Deputy Secretary-General's remarks show:

- A. a hopeful sentiment for the regeneration of world economy
- B. a general and skeptical vision of possible improvements of the global economy.
- C. that there are no substantial differences among states about long-term growth

2) (In the article) What is NOT mentioned as for the sustainable development?:

- A. cooperation among countries
- B. multilateral approach in finding strategic actions
- C. people's attitude towards financial issues

D. 3)According to the article

- A. the role of individual member state is crucial for the final success
- B. the role of EU partnership is limited to EU countries on the whole
- C. the role of Africal leaders is to highlight the illigal flows of money from their continent

4)The candidate has to comment on equity, or on cooperation or on accountability as the basis for partnership in no more than 70 words.

TRACCIA N. 3 (non estratta):

- Il candidato, nella veste di componente di un collegio sindacale di una società, esemplifichi il tipo di vigilanza che può essere espletata per la verifica dell'adeguatezza del sistema di controllo interno

- Il candidato identifichi le possibili strategie e politiche di gestione delle risorse umane e relativi strumenti idonei a favorire il presidio e lo sviluppo della creatività e dell'innovazione in una organizzazione

- Single market strategy for goods and services: this strategy aims to free the full potential of the single market in order to improve the competitiveness of the European economy.

On 12 March 2018, the Council discussed the way forward to deepen the single market. Ministers stressed that the EU must work harder in order to take full advantage of aspects such as prosperity and welfare. The recent calls to action are in line with the European Commission strategy on 'upgrading' the single market. Published in October 2015, this strategy focused on three key areas:

- creating new opportunities for consumers and businesses
- encouraging modernisation and innovation
- ensuring practical benefits for people in their daily lives

The overall objective of the strategy is to eliminate the remaining economic barriers from the single market.

The single market in numbers. Services account for more than 65% of EU gross domestic product (GDP) and 70% of total employment

- Public procurement represents around 19% of EU GDP, with over €2.3 trillion spent each year by public authorities and utilities
- Europe has over 5000 regulated professions, which equates to 50 million people facing unnecessary regulatory obstacles to mobility

Source: European Commission

Why do we need it? Despite being one of the greatest achievements of European integration, the single market has yet to reach its full potential.

Persisting barriers to the free exchange of products and services, insufficient enforcement of existing rules and a low level of cross-border public procurement all limit opportunities for businesses and citizens. This results in fewer jobs and higher prices.

At present, cross-border services only account for 5% of EU GDP, compared with 17% for goods.

According to the European Commission, a more ambitious implementation of the existing services directive alone would yield a 1.8 % increase in EU GDP.

Single market regulation

On 29 November 2018, the Council agreed on a partial general approach concerning the proposed regulation. The main objectives of the draft single market programme are to:

- strengthen the competitiveness of EU industry, in particular of small and medium-sized enterprises
- ensure high levels of consumer protection and product safety
- promote human, animal and plant health

The European Commission has proposed related funding of around €4.1 billion for the period 2021-2027. The final amounts will depend on the agreement reached on the next multiannual financial framework.

1) According to the article the EU:

- A. Must take advantage of the numerous opportunities presented in the EU strategy
- B. Should eliminate single markets because they represent barriers to development
- C. Faces different shortcomings as poor occupation as well as inflated costs

2)The draft single market regulation:

- A. deals with protection and safety of products and consumers in the short run
- B. ensures public health by means of law
- C. establishes the related funding for the period 2021-2027

3)What is NOT mentioned about the single market?

- A. It can create chances for the society
- B. It can stimulate a wider comprehension of the financial system
- C. It is for sure beneficial for people's lives

4) The candidate has to comment on the issue of the single market and its consequences in no more than 70 words