

**DOMANDE CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER TITOLI ED ESAMI, PER LA
COPERTURA DI 38 UNITÀ DI PERSONALE DIRIGENZIALE, A TEMPO
INDETERMINATO, NEL RUOLO DEI DIRIGENTI DEL MINISTERO
DELL'ECONOMIA E DELLE FINANZE - PROFILO A - PROVA SCRITTA
- BUSTA 3**

- 1) Premessi brevi cenni sulla nozione e sull'oggetto del contratto di appalto secondo la disciplina civilistica, il candidato illustri la nozione di appalto pubblico e i suoi tratti fondamentali sotto il profilo soggettivo e oggettivo.
- 2) Nell'ambito della programmazione degli obiettivi di finanza pubblica, il candidato illustri sinteticamente il ciclo e gli strumenti della programmazione finanziaria e di bilancio dello Stato, con particolare riferimento al Documento di economia e finanza, facendo cenno alla definizione degli obiettivi di politica economica e al quadro delle previsioni economiche e di finanza pubblica nonché agli elementi richiesti dall'Unione europea.
- 3) Premessi brevi cenni sugli indicatori statistici utilizzati per misurare gli effetti delle misure di contrasto all'evasione fiscale, il candidato illustri i principali strumenti per promuovere l'adempimento spontaneo agli obblighi tributari da parte dei contribuenti e discuta in che misura i risultati di miglioramento della compliance siano riconducibili negli ultimi anni allo sviluppo delle tecnologie informatiche e all'interoperabilità delle banche dati fiscali.
- 4) Il Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza si articola in aree di intervento, fra loro complementari, costituite da Investimenti e Riforme (tra cui quelle "orizzontali" e "abilitanti"). Con riferimento ad una o più Riforme, il candidato discuta in che misura esse, migliorando il contesto istituzionale, possano contribuire a rafforzare l'equità, l'efficienza e la competitività del Paese e/o assicurare la piena realizzazione degli investimenti e l'attuazione del Piano.
- 5) In the wake of the economic and social impact caused by the war in Ukraine, what would be the possible short- and long-term actions in terms of policy and market response? (OECD, 17 March 2022)

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OECD calls for well-targeted support to the vulnerable as war undermines global recovery

17 march 2022

Russia's war against the people of Ukraine is a deeply distressing moment for the world. Thousands of people have been killed with millions fleeing from the war. Beyond the ongoing humanitarian disaster, the economic damage is already being felt worldwide and risks becoming increasingly severe.

In its first assessment of the Economic and social impacts and policy implications of the war in Ukraine, the OECD says Russia's invasion on 24 February 2022 has caused a humanitarian crisis in Ukraine, destroying lives, homes and infrastructure, while throwing the strong global economic recovery from the COVID 19 pandemic into doubt.

Amid the uncertainty, the OECD estimates global economic growth will be more than 1 percentage point lower this year as a result of this conflict, while inflation, already high at the start of the year, could rise by about a further 2.5 percentage points on aggregate across the world.

Already some 3 million people have fled Ukraine with more waves of refugees expected in the weeks ahead. In Europe this is far higher than in wake of the recent Syrian refugee crisis. While most refugee flows have so far been concentrated on neighbouring countries, the OECD calls for greater EU solidarity to manage the challenge.

Commodity prices have risen sharply. Russia and Ukraine together account for about a third of global wheat exports and are important producers of fertilisers and metals used in industry such as nickel and palladium. Disruptions to wheat, maize and fertiliser risk raising hunger and food insecurity across the world. Soaring metals prices could affect a wide range of industries such as aircraft, car and chip manufacturing.

With Russia supplying around 19% of the world's natural gas and 11% of oil, energy prices have jumped alarmingly. Europe in particular is highly dependent on Russian gas and oil. Gas spot prices in Europe are now more than 10 times higher than a year ago while the cost of oil has nearly doubled over the same period. The price shock will hurt households and disrupt the production of goods and services worldwide.

Speaking at the presentation of the Assessment today, OECD Secretary-General Mathias Cormann said: "The commodity supply squeeze resulting from this war, is exacerbating supply chain disruptions brought on by the pandemic, which will likely weigh on consumers and business for some time to come. In terms of the policy and market response, we need to remain cool-headed. We need both sensible near-term and sensible longer-term action.

He added: "The EU relies heavily on Russia for its energy supply. Twenty-seven percent of EU crude oil imports, 41% of its natural gas imports and 47% of solid fuel imports come from Russia. It will take a few years to fully offset this dependency and build energy security in Europe, but action should start now.

"In these extreme circumstances faced by the European energy market, I would strongly encourage an open-minded re-examination of current policy settings, including a reassessment of the most appropriate market structure and design – to ensure energy security and affordability, while remaining on track to meet climate objectives," he said.

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