

## Area 1 Programmazione strategica

- 1) Attori e strumenti del processo di pianificazione strategica territoriale di un ente locale
- 2) Cos si indica, quando si parla di obiettivi ed indicatori, con l'acronimo SMART?
- 3) Quali sono i principali strumenti di programmazione degli obiettivi di un ente locale?

## Elementi di base di Ordinamento degli enti locali

- 1) Cos'è l'Unione Montana e quali sono i compiti ad essa attribuiti
- 2) Organi di governo dell'ente locale, quali sono e descriverne i compiti
- 3) Cos'è l'impegno di spesa
- 4) Il Bilancio di Previsione degli enti locali: cos'è e chi lo approva

## Area 2 Fondi comunitari

- 1) Cosa si intende per “principio di concentrazione”, in materia di fondi comunitari?
- 2) Cosa si indica con il termine “programmazione integrata” nell’ambito della programmazione dei fondi comunitari?
- 3) Cosa indica, in materia di Fondi Comunitari, l’acronimo SI.GE.CO. Componenti e compiti
- 4) Il Fondo Nazionale per lo sviluppo e la coesione

## Diritto amministrativo

- 1) Le procedure per la selezione del contraente nei contratti sottosoglia
- 2) Il Diritto di Accesso
- 3) La motivazione nel provvedimento amministrativo

Traccia A

- 1) Cosa significa fare il back up

Traccia B

- 1) Fare un esempio di periferica input e/o output

Prova A

**Today, the Commission presents the assessment of the implementation and effectiveness of the Code of Practice on Disinformation.**

**The assessment shows that the Code has proven a very valuable instrument, the first one of its kind worldwide, and has provided a framework for a structured dialogue between relevant stakeholders to ensure greater transparency of platforms' policies against disinformation within the EU.**

**At the same time, the assessment highlights certain shortcomings mainly due to the Code's self-regulatory nature.**

**Vera Jourová, Vice President for Values and Transparency, said:**

**"The Code of Practice has shown that online platforms and the advertising sector can do a lot to counter disinformation when they are put under public scrutiny.**

**But platforms need to be more accountable and responsible, they need to become more transparent.**

**The time has come to go beyond self-regulatory measures.**

**Europe is best placed to lead the way and propose instruments for more resilient and fair democracy in an increasingly digital world."**

**Thierry Breton, Commissioner for the Internal Market, said:**

**"Organising and securing our digital information space has become a priority.**

**The Code is a clear example of how public institutions can work more efficiently with tech companies to bring real benefits to our society.**

**It is a unique tool for Europe to be assertive in the defence of its interests and values.**

**Fighting disinformation is a shared responsibility, which the tech and advertising sector must fully assume."**

## **Prova B**

### **Sanctions and Human Rights: towards a European framework to address human rights violations and abuses worldwide**

As announced by the President Ursula von der Leyen at the State of the European Union, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy have today put forward a Joint Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning implementation of restrictive measures (sanctions) against serious human rights violations and abuses worldwide.

The Joint Proposal for a Council Regulation is one of the legal acts required by Council to proceed with the establishment of the new horizontal sanctions regime.

It complements the Council Decision that is being proposed by High Representative Josep Borrell and that – once adopted by the Council – will establish the EU Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime.

Once in force, the new EU Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime will provide the EU with greater flexibility to target those responsible for serious human rights violations and abuses worldwide, no matter where they occur or who is responsible.

It is expected that the EU Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime will consist of measures such as asset freezes and travel bans.

On the latter, the Joint Proposal would also give, for the first time, the Commission oversight on the implementation of the travel bans.

The new regime will not replace existing geographic sanctions regimes, some of which already address human rights violations and abuses, for example in Syria, Belarus or Venezuela.

These proposals strongly demonstrate the EU's commitment to support human rights, democracy, the rule of law and the principles of international law around the world.

They respond to the political agreement by EU Foreign Ministers at the Foreign Affairs Council in December 2019 to move forward with the establishment of such a regime.

The EU Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime is also a key deliverable proposed by the High Representative and the Commission in the Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020 – 2024 as part of the Joint Communication adopted in March 2020.