

TRACCE PRIMA PROVA SCRITTA:

PROVA 1

Il Fondo pluriennale vincolato nella nuova contabilità armonizzata: a cosa serve e come si costituisce.

L'importanza della motivazione del provvedimento amministrativo . Il candidato ne illustri fonti, caratteristiche e funzioni.

Gli atti di micro-organizzazione e differenze con gli atti di macro-organizzazione.

PROVA ESTRATTA

PROVA 2

Il candidato illustri il concetto di residuo attivo e passivo e il processo di riaccertamento ordinario.

La delega delle funzioni dirigenziali e le sue differenze con l'istituto della responsabilità del procedimento.

Trasparenza e anticorruzione, condizionano sempre di più le organizzazioni pubbliche e talvolta sono vissute dal personale come l'ennesimo adempimento che grava sull'operatività. Come il dirigente pubblico può presidiare l'attuazione del quadro normativo trasformando trasparenza e anticorruzione in opportunità di sviluppo organizzativo.

PROVA 3

Il controllo sugli equilibri finanziari: finalità e modalità di espletamento.

Debiti fuori bilancio, in particolare i debiti derivanti dall'acquisizione di beni e servizi in violazione delle norme di sana gestione finanziaria. Limiti al loro riconoscimento e profili di responsabilità.

Premessi brevi cenni sul sistema di misurazione e valutazione della performance, il candidato illustri quali strategie può mettere in atto un dirigente pubblico per una gestione del personale efficace e motivante.

TRACCE SECONDA PROVA SCRITTA:

PROVA 1

La Provincia ha approvato il rendiconto della gestione. Dopo aver spiegato il risultato di amministrazione e le sue componenti il candidato ipotizzi l'applicazione a bilancio di una componente del risultato di amministrazione tracciando una bozza di relazione tecnica al provvedimento di variazione al bilancio.

PROVA 2

Il candidato illustri l'iter procedurale per il riconoscimento di un debito fuori bilancio derivante dall'acquisizione di beni e servizi in violazione delle norme di sana gestione finanziaria.

PROVA ESTRATTA

PROVA 3

Il candidato illustri l'iter procedurale e le condizioni per addivenire alla formulazione di un Piano di riequilibrio finanziario pluriennale, soffermandosi sulle misure necessarie per superare lo squilibrio.

TRACCE PROVE ORALI:

Prova 1

Poteri del dirigente come privato datore di lavoro nella gestione del rapporto di lavoro

Società partecipate e controllo analogo

Accantonamenti e fondi nel bilancio di un ente locale

L'anticipazione di tesoreria

Prova 2

Il regolamento di organizzazione degli uffici e servizi: organo competente ad adottarlo e contenuti

Rapporti tra dirigente finanziario e organo di revisione

Differenze tra contabilità economico patrimoniale e finanziaria

Il controllo sugli equilibri finanziari

Prova 3

Conflitto di interessi e dovere di astensione del dipendente pubblico

Il ruolo del dirigente finanziario nei rapporti tra organi di indirizzo politico e gestionale

Il controllo di gestione nell'ambito dei controlli interni

Il principio della competenza finanziaria potenziata

Prova 4

Modalità e condizioni per il conferimento di incarichi extraistituzionali ai dipendenti pubblici

I controlli esterni con particolare riferimento ai controlli della Corte dei Conti sulla gestione finanziaria degli enti locali

Debiti fuori bilancio derivanti da sentenza esecutiva

I principali contenuti dell'Agenda Digitale e il ruolo del Responsabile per la transizione digitale

Prova 5

Funzioni dell'organo di revisione

L'obbligo di resa del conto dell'agente contabile

Affidamento di servizi e forniture mediante procedura diretta e negoziata: differenze

Ricorso all'indebitamento da parte degli enti locali: limiti

Verbatim of the remarks made by Mario Draghi

Speech by Mario Draghi, President of the European Central Bank at the Global Investment Conference in London 26 July 2012

(...)

I asked myself what sort of message I want to give to you; I wouldn't use the word "sell", but actually I think the best thing I could do, is to give you a candid assessment of how we view the euro situation from Frankfurt.

And the first thing that came to mind was something that people said many years ago and then stopped saying it: The euro is like a bumblebee. This is a mystery of nature because it shouldn't fly but instead it does. So the euro was a bumblebee that flew very well for several years. And now – and I think people ask "how come?" – probably there was something in the atmosphere, in the air, that made the bumblebee fly. Now something must have changed in the air, and we know what after the financial crisis. The bumblebee would have to graduate to a real bee. And that's what it's doing.

The first message I would like to send, is that the euro is much, much stronger, the euro area is much, much stronger than people acknowledge today. Not only if you look over the last 10 years but also if you look at it now, you see that as far as inflation, employment, productivity, the euro area has done either like or better than US or Japan.

Then the comparison becomes even more dramatic when we come to deficit and debt. The euro area has much lower deficit, much lower debt than these two countries. And also not less important, it has a balanced current account, no deficits, but it also has a degree of social cohesion that you wouldn't find either in the other two countries.

That is a very important ingredient for undertaking all the structural reforms that will actually graduate the bumblebee into a real bee.

The second point, the second message I would like to send today, is that progress has been extraordinary in the last six months. If you compare today the euro area member states with six months ago, you will see that the world is entirely different today, and for the better.

And this progress has taken different shapes. At national level, because of course, while I was saying, while I was glorifying the merits of the euro, you were thinking "but that's an average!", and "in fact countries diverge so much within the euro area, that averages are not representative any longer, when the variance is so big".

But I would say that over the last six months, this average, well the variances tend to decrease and countries tend to converge much more than they have done in many years - both at national level, in countries like Portugal, Ireland and countries that are not in the programme, like Spain and Italy.

The progress in undertaking deficit control, structural reforms has been remarkable. And they will have to continue to do so. But the pace has been set and all the signals that we get is that they don't relent, stop reforming themselves. It's a complex process because for many years, very little was done – I will come to this in a moment.

But a lot of progress has been done at supranational level. That's why I always say that the last summit was a real success. The last summit was a real success because for the first time in many years, all the leaders of the 27 countries of Europe, including UK etc., said that the only way out of this present crisis is to have more Europe, not less Europe.

A Europe that is founded on four building blocks: a fiscal union, a financial union, an economic union and a political union. These blocks, in two words – we can continue discussing this later – mean that much more of what is national sovereignty is going to be exercised at supranational level, that common fiscal rules will bind government actions on the fiscal side.

Then in the banking union or financial markets union, we will have one supervisor for the whole euro area. And to show that there is full determination to move ahead and these are not just empty words, the European Commission will present a proposal for the supervisor in early September. So in a month. And I think I can say that works are quite advanced in this direction.

So more Europe, but also the various firewalls have been given attention and now they are ready to work much better than in the past.

The second message is that there is more progress than it has been acknowledged.

But the third point I want to make is in a sense more political.

When people talk about the fragility of the euro and the increasing fragility of the euro, and perhaps the crisis of the euro, very often non-euro area member states or leaders, underestimate the amount of political capital that is being invested in the euro.

And so we view this, and I do not think we are unbiased observers, we think the euro is irreversible. And it's not an empty word now, because I preceded saying exactly what actions have been made, are being made to make it irreversible.

But there is another message I want to tell you.

Within our mandate, the ECB is ready to do whatever it takes to preserve the euro. And believe me, it will be enough.

There are some short-term challenges, to say the least. The short-term challenges in our view relate mostly to the financial fragmentation that has taken place in the euro area. Investors retreated within their national boundaries. The interbank market is not functioning. It is only functioning very little within each country by the way, but it is certainly not functioning across countries.

And I think the key strategy point here is that if we want to get out of this crisis, we have to repair this financial fragmentation.

There are at least two dimensions to this. The interbank market is not functioning, because for any bank in the world the current liquidity regulations make - to lend to other banks or borrow from other banks - a money losing proposition. So the first reason is that regulation has to be recalibrated completely.

The second point is in a sense a collective action problem: because national supervisors, looking at the crisis, have asked their banks, the banks under their supervision, to withdraw their activities within national boundaries. And they ring fenced liquidity positions so liquidity can't flow, even across the same holding group because the financial sector supervisors are saying "no".

So even though each one of them may be right, collectively they have been wrong. And this situation will have to be overcome of course.

And then there is a risk aversion factor. Risk aversion has to do with counterparty risk. Now to the extent that I think my counterparty is going to default, I am not going to lend to this counterparty. But it can be because it is short of funding. And I think we took care of that with the two big LTROs where we injected half a trillion of net liquidity into the euro area banks. We took care of that.