

SP03/23 - Selezione pubblica per titoli ed esami per la copertura n. 1 posto di DIRIGENTE POLIZIA LOCALE

Domande prova orale

Sessione del 20.09.2023

Traccia 1

1. La verbalizzazione dell'accertamento di violazione alle norme sulla circolazione stradale con l'ausilio di strumenti informatici. Aspetti normativi ed organizzativi.
2. Evoluzione del concetto di sicurezza urbana. Il ruolo della Polizia Locale: disposizioni organizzative e operative
3. Cos'è la PEC ed il portale INAD (Indice Nazionale dei Domicili Digitali)
4. Justice and Fundamental Rights Protection, rights and justice for EU citizens

EU citizens enjoy many freedoms and protections, including personal, civil, political, economic and social rights, personal data protection, anti-discrimination laws, and borderless travel through most EU countries.

Every EU citizen enjoys the same fundamental rights based on the values of equality, non-discrimination, inclusion, human dignity, freedom and democracy. These values are fortified and protected by the rule of law, spelled out in the EU Treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights. EU citizens have the right to live, work, study and get married in other EU countries. The EU works to keep Europeans' personal data safe and empower them as consumers.

Traccia 2

1. Applicabilità della disciplina dell'istituto dell'autotutela dei verbali di accertamento di violazione alle norme in materia di circolazione stradale. Aspetti normativi ed organizzativi.
2. Esercizi di vicinato che determinano fenomeni di aggregazione. Disamina delle norme applicabili per contrastare il fenomeno: disposizioni organizzative e procedurali.
3. Cos'è la firma digitale e in quali casi è obbligatorio l'utilizzo per la PA?
4. Justice and Fundamental Rights Protection, rights and justice for EU citizens

Citizens have legal protection in any EU country, and criminals can be pursued across borders and repatriated, thanks to the European arrest warrant. Judicial authorities cooperate through the European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit (Eurojust) to ensure legal decisions made in one EU country are recognised and implemented in any other EU country.

The Court of Justice of the European Union ensures EU law is applied in the same way in all EU countries, and settles legal disputes between national governments and EU institutions. In certain circumstances, it can also be used by citizens, companies or organisations to take action against an EU institution which may have infringed their rights.

Sessione del 21.09.0223

Traccia 1

1. Abuso del titolo. Disamina dell'istituto giuridico e sua concreta applicazione
2. Trattamenti sanitari obbligatori. Disciplina normativa. Disposizioni procedurali operative
3. Informatica. Soluzioni operative per organizzare riunioni non in presenza
4. Inglese. European Parliament

The European Parliament (EP) is the only EU institution directly elected by European citizens. Its main role is to ensure the democratic legitimacy of the European law. It is composed of representatives of the Union's citizens selected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year period. The EU Parliament's members ensure the democratic functioning of the EU institutions and represent the citizens' interests in the European legislative process.

All EU citizens have the right to vote and stand as candidates in their Member State of residence .

The European Parliament is made up of 705 members of which 76 from Italy.

The current President of the European Parliament is Roberta Metsola.

Traccia 2

1. La disciplina in merito all'assunzione di sostanze alcoliche è ripartita in più corpus normativi. Disciplina delle fattispecie di maggior rilievo per la polizia locale.
2. Gestione delle persone senza fissa dimora. Aspetti normativi ed esigenze umanitarie. Strategie possibili e profili organizzativi.
3. Informatica: quali sono i principali applicativi di cui deve dotarsi un corpo di polizia locale

4. Inglese. European Parliament

The EU Parliament has three main functions:

- adopting and amending legislation on an equal footing with the Council of the EU;
- supervising the functioning of all EU institutions, bodies and organisms, in particular the Commission. It has the power to approve or reject the appointment of European Commissioners and to collectively censure the Commission;
- exercising the EU budgetary power together with the Council of the EU and therefore adjusting the EU expenditure .

Plenary sessions of the EP take place in Strasbourg every month (except in August) for four days (from Monday to Thursday), while extraordinary plenary sessions take place in Brussels. The EP's administrative offices sit in Luxembourg.