

1. TARI; PRESUPPOSTO DEL TRIBUTO E SOGGETTI PASSIVI

2. Gli impegni di spesa: presupposti e atti amministrativi da adottare per l'assunzione degli stessi.

3. COMPETENZE DEL CONSIGLIO COMUNALE

1. QUALE E' IL PRESUPPOSTO IMPOSITIVO DELL'IMU

2. Le verifiche di cassa comunale ordinarie e straordinarie.

3. IL DIRITTO D'ACCESO

1. COSA SOSTITUISCE IL CANONE UNICO PATRIMONIALE

2. Le fasi delle entrate e tipologie di entrate comunali.

3. IL RESPONSABILE DI SETTORE, IL RESPONSABILE DI PROCEDIMENTO

1. I SOGGETTI PASSIVI IMU

2. Le determine dei responsabili del servizio e gli impegni di spesa.

3. ANTICORRUZIONE: CODICE DI COMPORTAMENTO

1. QUALE ORGANO APPROVA I REGOLAMENTI TRIBUTARI?

2. Elementi essenziali del mandato di pagamento.

3. FORME ASSOCIATIVE TRA ENTI LOCALI

1. DEFINIZIONE DI ADDIZIONALE IRPEF COMUNALE

2. Il candidato illustri il principio della competenza finanziaria potenziata.

3. PARERI DI REGOLARITA' TECNICA, CONTABILE, ATTESTAZIONE DI COPERTURA FINANZIARIA

1. LA RISCOSSIONE COATTIVA DEI TRIBUTI COMUNALI

2. Distinzione fra spese correnti e spese di investimento: illustri le differenze e le forme di finanziamento delle stesse.

3. STATUTO, REGOLAMENTI , DELIBERE

1. IL PIANO FINANZIARIO DELLA TARI

2. Tipologie di spese e modalità di assunzione

3. ISTRUTTORIA E MOTIVAZIONE NEL PROCEDIMENTO E NEGLI ATTI AMMINISTRATIVI

1. COSA E' IL RAVVEDIMENTO OPEROSO

2. Il candidato illustri il significato e le differenze fra il parere di regolarità tecnica e regolarità finanziaria.

3. ORGANI DEL COMUNE E STRUTTURA AMMINISTRATIVA. COMPETENZE E ORGANIZZAZIONE DELL'ENTE LOCALE

1. COSA SI INTENDE PER ACCERTAMENTO IN CAMPO TRIBUTARIO

2. Le fonti di finanziamento del comune.

3. PROVVEDIMENTO DI DETERMINAZIONE DELLA PERCENTUALE DI COPERTURA DEI SERVIZI PUBBLICI A DOMANDA INDIVIDUALE

Galleria degli Uffizi (Firenze)

It is a beautiful museum in the heart of Florence that houses a collection of priceless works of art that come directly from the collections of the great Medici family.

The exhibition includes works ranging from the 12th to the 18th century, arranged in chronological order within several rooms.

The world's best collection of works from the Florentine Renaissance can be found here.

It is a majestic royal palace with a huge adjoining park.

It is the largest royal residence in the world in terms of volume and was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997.

The enormous park attached to the palace, dotted with beautiful fountains, stretches no less than 3 km in length and covers an area of no less than 120 hectares.

Colosseo (Roma)

One of the most famous symbols of Rome and Italy.

The Colosseum is the largest amphitheatre in the world, capable of holding up to 87.000 spectators.

Declared a World Heritage Site in 1980 together with the historic centre of Rome, in 2007 it was also included among the New Seven Wonders of the World.

In ancient times it was used for gladiator shows and other public events.

Arena di Verona (Verona)

This is Verona's Roman amphitheatre.

It was built in the 1st century A.D. for gladiator fights.

It is the third largest Roman amphitheatre among those still standing and is used in summer for opera, concerts and events.

It is the monument that most represents the city.

Torre di Pisa (Pisa)

The Tower of Pisa (popularly known as the Leaning Tower) is the bell tower of the cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta.

It is located in Piazza del Duomo, of which it is the most famous monument due to its characteristic slope.

It is a free-standing bell tower 57 metres high.

The slope is due to a subsidence of the ground beneath it that occurred in the early stages of construction.

Toscana

Tuscany is located in central Italy and is washed by the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas.

The territory is predominantly hilly (67%) and mountainous (25%), with only a few areas in the west and along the coasts being flat.

The highest peak in the region is Monte Prado (2,054 metres), in the Tuscan-Emilian Apennines.

Tuscany is best known for the works of art in its cities and the beauty of its landscape.

Sicilia

Sicilia is the largest island in Italy and the Mediterranean.

Triangular in shape, it is washed by the Tyrrhenian Sea to the north, the Strait of Sicily to the west, the Ionian Sea to the east and the Strait of Messina separating it from Calabria to the northeast.

Two of Italy's three active volcanoes are located in Sicily: Stromboli and Etna.

This unique territory, whose landscape develops in a continuous alternation of hills and plains, has always been able to welcome great civilisations that still today offer tourists strong emotions.

Sardegna

Sardegna is a region with a special statute.

Due to its size, the region has a low population density.

The inhabitants are mainly concentrated in the coastal strip, which is a source of employment.

Sardinia is visited by tourists from all over the world for its crystal-clear sea and its unspoilt territory, which makes this land unique.

Trentino-Alto Adige

Trentino-Alto Adige is a region in northern Italy bordering Switzerland and Austria.

It is known for its medieval castles, such as Castel Tirolo, Castel Roncolo and Castel d'Appiano.

The region includes part of the Dolomites, a section of the Italian Alps known for their jagged limestone peaks.

Veneto

Veneto is a region in north-eastern Italy stretching from the Dolomites to the Adriatic Sea.

Venice, the capital, is famous for its canals, Gothic architecture and carnival.

For more than a millennium, between the 7th and 18th centuries, Veneto was part of the powerful Venetian Republic.

Near Lake Garda, a lake that bathes the Alps, lies Verona, the medieval city where Shakespeare set 'Romeo and Juliet'.

Reggia di Caserta (Caserta)

It is a majestic royal palace with a huge adjoining park.

It is the largest royal residence in the world in terms of volume and was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997.

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