

1. Ai sensi dell'art. 1 del D.Lgs 33/2013 che cosa si intende per "trasparenza"?

Quali sono le norme relative all'anticorruzione?

Cosa si intende per "contratto individuale di lavoro" e qual è la sua finalità?

2. Ai sensi dell'art. 5 del D.Lgs 33/2013 che cosa si intende per "accesso civico ai dati e ai documenti"?

Chi può ricoprire il ruolo di responsabile della prevenzione della corruzione e trasparenza (RPCT) nella P.A. ai sensi dell'art.1, comma 7, L.190/2012?

Cosa si intende per "orario di lavoro", "orario di servizio" e "orario di apertura al pubblico"?

3. Quali sono le differenze, se ci sono, tra l'accesso civico di cui al D.Lgs 33/2013 e l'accesso agli atti della Legge 241/90?

Quali sono i compiti del responsabile della prevenzione della corruzione e trasparenza (RPCT)?

Quali sono i diritti a livello economico del dipendente comunale?

4. In quali casi l'accesso civico di cui al D.Lgs 33/2013 può essere negato?

Quali sono i contenuti del Piano di prevenzione della corruzione e trasparenza?

Quali sono i diritti a livello giuridico del dipendente comunale?

5. Dove, da quando e per quanto tempo devono essere pubblicati gli atti ai sensi del D.Lgs 33/2013?

Tra gli strumenti di contrasto per l'anticorruzione è previsto il Patto d'integrità tra il Comune e gli operatori economici. Qual è la finalità di questo strumento?

Quali sono gli obblighi del dipendente comunale?

6. Che cos'è la sezione "Amministrazione Trasparente" per il D.Lgs 33/2013?

Cos'è l'ANAC?

Cosa comporta per un dipendente comunale l'obbligo di subordinazione?

7. Quali sono i principali atti del D.Lgs 33/2013 che devono essere pubblicati nella sezione "Amministrazione Trasparente"?

Cos'è il conflitto d'interessi?

Che obblighi ha il dipendente comunale in caso di malattia?

8. Relativamente all'art. 35 del D.Lgs 50/2016 quali sono le Soglie di rilevanza comunitaria e quali sono i metodi di calcolo del valore stimato degli appalti?

Quali sono gli obblighi posti in capo al pubblico dipendente in materia di conflitto d'interessi?

Che cosa è il "codice di comportamento dei pubblici dipendenti"?

9. Relativamente agli artt. 35 e 36 del D.Lgs 50/2016 quali sono i principi che devono essere rispettati per procedere all'affidamento di beni, servizi e lavori?

Che cos'è un procedimento amministrativo e qual è la norma generale che lo regola?

Che cosa è il "codice disciplinare"?

10. Che cosa si intende per "affidamento diretto" ai sensi dell'art. 36 comma 2 lettere "a" e "b" del D.Lgs 50/2016?

Quali sono le conseguenze del ritardo nella conclusione del procedimento?

Quali sono le sanzioni disciplinari?

11. Relativamente all'art. 63 D.Lgs 50/2016 si illustri cosa è e quando si può impiegare la procedura negoziata senza previa pubblicazione di un bando di gara.

Quali sono i compiti del responsabile del procedimento?

In cosa consiste il reato di peculato?

12. Si chiarisca la differenza tra contratto d'appalto e concessione secondo il D.Lgs 50/2016;

Cos'è la comunicazione di avvio del procedimento, in quali casi è richiesta e quali sono i contenuti della medesima?

In cosa consiste il reato di peculato mediante profitto dell'errore altrui?

13. In base all'art. 95 del D.Lgs 50/2016 quali sono i criteri sulla base dei quali si può aggiudicare un appalto?

Cos'è la comunicazione dei motivi ostativi dell'accoglimento dell'istanza?

In cosa consiste il reato di concussione?

14. In base all'art. 31 del D.Lgs 50/2016 si chiariscano il ruolo e funzioni del responsabile del procedimento negli appalti e nelle concessioni.

Quali sono gli effetti del silenzio o dell'inerzia nei rapporti tra le pubbliche amministrazioni?

In cosa consiste il reato di corruzione per l'esercizio della funzione?

15. In base all'art. 106 del D.Lgs 50/2016 si illustri quali sono le possibili modifiche ai contratti durante il periodo di efficacia.

Quali sono gli effetti del silenzio della P.A. su istanze di parte?

In cosa consiste il reato di corruzione per un atto contrario ai doveri d'ufficio?

16. In base all'art. 32 del D.Lgs 50/2016 si illustrino le fasi della procedura di affidamento.

Che cos'è la SCIA?

In cosa consiste il reato di induzione indebita a dare o promettere utilità?

17. Che cosa si intende per affidamento "In House" e che cosa prescrive l'art. 192 del D.lgs 50/2016?

Che cos'è la revoca di un provvedimento e quando è applicabile?

In cosa consiste il reato di istigazione alla corruzione?

18. In base all'art. 5 del D.Lgs 50/2016 a quali condizioni l'affidamento di un servizio/lavoro può essere escluso dall'applicazione del Codice dei contratti?

Quando si applica l'annullamento d'ufficio di un provvedimento?

In cosa consiste il reato di abuso d'ufficio?

19. Si illustri in cosa consistono il Programma degli acquisti e la Programmazione dei lavori pubblici ai sensi dell'art. 21 del D.lgs 50/2016.

Quali sono la natura e gli scopi della motivazione in un provvedimento?

In cosa consiste il reato di rivelazione e utilizzazione di segreti d'ufficio?

20. In base agli artt. 93 e 103 del D.lgs 50/2016 che cosa sono le garanzie per la partecipazione alla procedura e le garanzie definitive?

Si spieghino natura e funzioni della conferenza di servizi.

In cosa consiste il reato di rifiuto di atti d'ufficio-omissione?

All COVID-19 restrictions in England have now ended. This means that it is no longer a legal requirement:

- to self-isolate if you test positive for COVID-19. However, it's advised that you stay at home and avoid contact with others for at least five full days and until you test negative.
- to wear a face-covering in any setting. However, it is encouraged that you continue to wear one in crowded, indoor spaces, on public transport and where you may come into contact with people you do not know.

Yet, there are still steps you can take to reduce the risk of catching and spreading COVID-19:

- Get vaccinated
- Let fresh air in if meeting indoors, or meet outside.

An exhibition on Gianni Rodari, one of the world's best loved children's writers, has been organized by the Italian Cultural Institute in Bratislava.

The exhibition "Illustrators for Gianni Rodari. Italian excellence", inaugurated in the Slovakian capital on March 30 and open until April 22, 2022, celebrates the centennial of his birth with the works of 21 Italian illustrators who reinterpreted his works.

Rodari is present on the Slovak market with various books.

The exhibition also includes translations into Slovak of some fairy tales made by the students of the Italian-Slovak bilingual high school "L. Saru" of Bratislava.

Around the world, too many children start life at a disadvantage simply because of who they are and where they come from.

Millions of children are dying from preventable causes, face poverty, violence, disease and hunger. They are caught up in war zones and disasters they did nothing to create. And they are denied an education and other basic rights owed to them.

“Save the Children” champions the rights and interests of children worldwide, putting the most vulnerable children first.

With 25.000 dedicated staff across 122 countries, the Organisation responds to major emergencies and ensures children's voices are heard through its campaigning to build a better future for and with children.

Artistic messages of peace and help to refugees from Ukraine are a new initiative of the 'Novi Sad – European Capital of Culture' Foundation, in Serbia.

Through its residential programme 'Artist in Residence', an open call has been sent to artists from Ukraine to stay and create in Novi Sad, in the field of visual arts and literature. For that occasion, the Foundation will provide them with accommodation and all the necessary materials for work. The results of the works of artists from Ukraine will be subsequently included in the official programme of the European Capital of Culture during June and July of this year, within the 'Fortress of Peace' programme arch, to turn destruction into creation as a permanent foundation of peace.



California is known as the Golden State and many of the first Californians arrived there in search of real gold. They were participants in the California Gold Rush, which began in 1848, two years before the state was established, and ended in 1855. The Gold Rush brought about three hundred thousand people to California both from other parts of the US and from other countries, and resulted in the discovery of tens of billions of dollars worth of gold.

However, while the Gold Rush made a few people extremely rich, the majority of people who came here made very little money and had a difficult life.

Connecting San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean is the one-mile-wide strait Golden Gate. After European discovery, this ancient body of water was known as "Mouth of the Port of San Francisco". Today, the Golden Gate is synonymous with the famous structure that spans it, the Golden Gate Bridge. Declared one of the Wonders of the Modern World by the American Society of Civil Engineers, the suspension bridge was the world's longest and tallest when it was completed in 1937, at 1.280 meters long and 227 meters high. It connects San Francisco to Marin County and is the city's most iconic structure, attracting more than ten million visitors a year.

Every year around the world we create more than 300 million tonnes of plastic – and half of this is single-use use. One of the worst offenders are plastic bottles, with a million of them sold every minute around the world—a figure that's expected to grow. The impact of plastic on our wildlife is becoming catastrophic – 100.000 marine mammals and turtles and 1 million seabirds are killed by plastic pollution annually.

It's been estimated that plastic production and the incineration of plastic waste give rise globally to approximately 400 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> a year.

So by choosing to reuse instead of single-use, you're making the right choice for the planet too.

In Cornwall, the most westerly of England's forty-eight counties, tourism is responsible for 20 per cent of jobs.

There are miles beaches with sand dunes and the ocean breakers attract surfers from around the world.

Tourists also come for the attractive fishing villages and historic market towns, and the deep, wooded valleys.

They can also wander around the medieval castles and stately homes, and the huge indoor, tropical gardens at the Eden Project.

The language has a growing presence, with Cornish street signs and classes in schools.

In spite of television and cinema, the theatre is still a very important part of the British way of life.

There are more than thirty theatres in London and almost every provincial town has its own repertory theatre with a permanent company.

In 1956, a new play called "Look back in Anger", by John Osborne, had its first night and a new age in the English theatre began. This play was about the ideas of the new young Britain, disillusioned, frightened of a nuclear holocaust and angry, as the title suggest, with the previous generation who had made such a mess of the world.

"Italy is simply extraordinary: be IT" is an international communication campaign in support of Made in Italy.

The campaign, launched in conjunction with the Italian Trade Agency (ITA) by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, promotes the internationalisation of Italian products and industries.

Italy is passion and style, heritage and diversity, innovation and creativity, curiosity and dedication, bravery and imagination, expertise and precision.

The purpose is to relaunch Italy's global image, attract resources and investments, and strengthen exports and tourism.

Peanut butter is arguably the most popular spread in the US. Initially, peanut butter was considered a delicacy, a fine spread for sophisticated people concerned about health.

But during World War One it started appearing on many Americans' menus due to food shortages and rationing.

During World War Two, American troops in Europe were sent tins of peanut butter by the brand Skippy, who had introduced the technology and hydrogenation to prevent the spread from spoiling. Being a protein-packed alternative to meat, it was a very good ally in the trenches.

Richmond Park is the largest enclosed space in London.

Taking a walk here feels very much like you're right out in the countryside, especially with the large herds of deer that call the park home.

You'll spot glimpses of the city here and there, like the view from the top of the park all the way to St Paul's Cathedral in central London.

With numerous pathways, cycle routes, wide open spaces and thick grasslands, Richmond Park provides an escape from the hustle and bustle of London.

It's also the city's largest designated Site of Special Scientific Interest and is home to a host of cute creatures and rare species, including beetles, bats, birds and wildflowers. Richmond Park is popular with both cyclists and runners, and you can hire a bike.



The English word "Spam" has been adopted all over the world to describe unsolicited emails that are sent to lots of people, often for marketing. But this word dates back to 1937, and a brand of tinned processed meat. Throughout the Second World War and the austere years that followed when fresh meat was hard to find, "Spam" was a common sight on dinner tables across the US and UK. Even into 1970s, spam fritters (spam fried in batter) were regularly served up to children in school cafeterias. Most people who have experienced SPAM will understand why spam is such an appropriate name for unwanted junk mail.

The European Union Prize for Literature is an annual initiative recognising the best emerging fiction writers in Europe.

Its aim is to put the spotlight on the creativity and diverse wealth of Europe's contemporary literature in the field of fiction, promote the circulation of literature within Europe and encourage greater interest in non-national literary works.

The Prize competition is open to 41 countries currently involved in the Creative Europe programme which aims to achieve three main goals: promote cross-border mobility of those working in the cultural sector, encourage the transnational circulation of cultural and artistic output and foster intercultural dialogue.

The Italian Embassy in Sarajevo sponsored the third edition of the amateur song contest "Sanremo giovani BiH", the first one organised in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A mini festival was held, gathering young Bosnian students who study the Italian language and others who love Italian music. The event featured performances by students from eight schools of six cities of the country, to promote Italian language and music.

The public's great interest in the event confirmed how much Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina appreciate the Sanremo festival, which – even weeks after the Italian Festival took place – still makes the young people of Bosnia and Herzegovina sing.

The unicorn is a mythological animal resembling a horse or a goat, with a single straight horn on its forehead.

Popularised by European literature and art over the last thousand years, in medieval times it became established as an extremely wild woodland creature, which could only be tamed by a virgin maiden.

The unicorn was usually described as white, symbolising purity and grace, and had magical healing powers.

Because there are so many references to unicorns, many people believe that they actually exist or once existed but became extinct.

The word "Phishing", coined in English in the mid 1990s and now adopted into most languages, describes the practice of trying to trick people into sharing personal details such as bank codes online. This is usually done by sending fraudulent email or text message that appears to be from a legitimate source, such as a bank or government agency. Phishing is about 'fishing' for information. The 'ph' is probably inspired by a word from the 1970s, 'phreak' (phone+freak), used to describe people who hacked into the phone system so that they could make free calls.

While it has taken on the appearance of an industrialized and technologically advanced area, Lombardy has been careful to respect its environment.

Set between the mountain range of the Alps and the flow of the Po river, the region alternates ample expanses of the Padana Plain with charming glimpses of Alpine views, passing through the characteristic mid-mountain valleys.

Green is the prevailing colour, characterising above all parks and nature reserves, which cover over 20% of the entire Lombard territory.

The region is also graced by the beauty of the areas surrounding Lake Garda, Lake Maggiore and Lake Como, with enchanting scenery that attracts a great number of tourists.

Word games relieve tension and combat stress, providing a distraction from everyday worries and a warm-up for intellectual activities. Known to release dopamine, the hormone responsible for making us feel pleasure, optimism and satisfaction, they also help us improve cognitive abilities; skills that assist the brain in thinking, concentrating, remembering and learning. Exercising the brain by activating the region responsible for both long – and short – term memory.

Some research suggests they can even help people suffering from dementia and Alzheimer's.

You might have heard of MI6 through the man known as 007. James Bond doesn't exist, of course, but MI6 is very real.

MI6 is an organisation that recruits agents who collect 'human intelligence', or information, from countries around the world in order to protect the security of the UK.

MI6 started life in 1909. During the Second World War, it communicated with agents through coded radio messages broadcast on the BBC. It was also involved in breaking other countries' codes in order to understand their secret communications.