- A) La conduzione dei veicoli immatricolati all'esterno
- B) Quali sono gli organi politici del Comune?
- C) Il principio di legalità in materia penale- art. 1 c.p. "nessuno può essere punito per un fatto che non sia espressamente preveduto come reato dalla legge né con pene che non siano da esse stabilite

2

- A) Il rilievo dell'incidente stradale. Fonti normative e attività di polizia stradale da attuare in caso di intervento.
- B) Quali sono le competenze della Giunta comunale?
- C) Il reato : soggetto attivo, soggetto passivo e bene giuridico tutelato esempio

3

- A) Codice della strada: sanzione accessoria dell'obbligo di ripristino dello stato dei luoghi o di rimozione di opere abusive.
- B) Quali sono le competenze del Sindaco?
- C) L'elemento oggettivo di un reato la condotta, l'evento, il nesso di causalità

4

- A) Documenti di circolazione e di guida: quali sono e modalità di controllo
- B) Il Consiglio comunale: competenze
- C) L'elemento soggettivo di un reato- coscienza e volontà : spiegazione ed esempio

5

- A) I servizi di Polizia Stradale: organi, compiti e responsabilità.
- B) I regolamenti comunali
- C) L'elemento psicologico di un reato- dolo e colpa: spiegazione ed esempi

6

- A) Fermo e sequestro amministrativo dei veicoli nel c.d.s.
- B) Le ordinanze sindacali
- C) Le cause soggettive di esclusione del reato caso fortuito o forza maggiore, costringimento fisico e errore di fatto: spiegazione ed esempio

7

- A) Accertamento, contestazione e notificazione delle sanzioni per violazioni al Codice della Strada.
- B) Quali sono i principali titoli abilitativi previsti dal testo unico edilizia DPR 380/2001?
- C) Le cause oggettive di esclusione del reato consenso dell'avente diritto, esercizio di un diritto e adempimento di un dovere , legittima difesa, uso legittimo delle armi, stato di necessita : spiegazione ed esempio

8

- A) I ricorsi contro i verbali di violazione delle norme del Codice della strada.
- B) Illecito amministrativo e illecito penale: inquadramento e differenze
- C) L'imputabilità- condizione per la punibilità dell'autore

9

- A) Il comportamento dei ciclisti , la disciplina della circolazione e sanzioni
- B) Il principio di solidarietà nell'ambito del procedimento sanzionatorio amministrativo
- C) I delitti contro la pubblica amministrazione: peculato, concussione e corruzione.

 Differenze ed esempi

B

10

- A) La segnaletica stradale: le fonti normative, l'utilità, le diverse tipologie
- B) Il procedimento sanzionatorio della 689/81- le cause di esclusione di responsabilità
 - C) I delitti dei privati contro la pubblica amministrazione- violenza o minaccia ad un pubblico ufficiale e resistenza a pubblico ufficiale: spiegazione ed esempi

11

- A) L'arresto, la fermata e la sosta dei veicoli
- B) Gli atti di accertamento di un illecito amministrativo
- C) Le funzioni di polizia giudiziaria

12

- A) La pubblicità sulle strade: disciplina normativa, gli atti e le modalità di controllo
- B) La contestazione della violazione amministrativa e la redazione del verbale
- C) I mezzi di ricerca delle prove nell'attività di polizia giudiziaria- l'ispezione e la perquisizione: differenze ed esempi

13

- A) La disciplina prevista dal codice della strda per la circolazione con veicolo sprovvisto di copertura assicurativa
- B) Obbligo di rapporto nel caso di mancato pagamento in misura ridotta di una sanzione amministraiva
- C) La notizia di reato- definizione ed esempio

14

- A) La guida in stato di ebbrezza alcoolica
- B) Il seguestro amministrativo nella 689/81: natura, finalità e mezzi di difesa
- C) Gli accertamenti urgenti sui luoghi, sulle cose e sulle persone in materia penale: definizione ed esempi

15

- A) Guida dei ciclomotori, modalità e disciplina, uso del casco protettivo e aspetti sanzionatori
- B) Misure cautelari e sanzioni accessorie nel procedimento amministrativo
- C) Il seguestro nell'attività di polizia giudiziaria tipologie ed esempi

16

- A) Uso delle cinture di sicurezza e dei sistemi di ritenuta
- B) Cosa s'intende per esercizio di vicinato?
- C) La sicurezza urbana e l'ordine e la sicurezza pubblica differenze ed esempi

17

- A) Guida sotto l'effetto di sostanze stupefacenti
- B) Cosa s'intende per somministrazione al pubblico di alimenti e bevande?
- C) Stranieri e cittadini comunitari- discipline

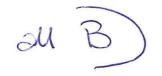
18

- A) L'omissione di soccorso e l'obbligo di fermarsi a seguito di incidente
- B) Le competenze della polizia locale in materia di controlli commerciali
- C) L'espulsione dello straniero-disciplina e casistiche

8

A A A







The ninth of the ten keywords of the new Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport strategy is South.

For this reason the most urgent and useful works along the main railway lines have been selected:

Naples-Bari high-speed line; a speed line connecting Palermo, Catania and Messina waited for decades. However, actions are needed on the entire rail network, to restore local routes which are too often affected by hydrogeological instability, inefficiency and obsolescence of trains.

The same can be said for the road and highway network, with particular attention to the closure of the eternal construction site of the Salerno-Reggio Calabria



The Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport is responsible for a wide range of policy areas such as:

- planning, financing, implementing and managing the infrastructure networks of national interest as well as the public works falling under State responsibility;
- urban and housing policies also concerning both city systems and metropolitan areas;
- activities related to transport, viability and logistics on the Italian territory including:
- o navigation, safety, maritime and inland waterway transport;
- civil aviation and air transport;
- o road traffic, safety and land transport;

The Ministry, in performing its functions:

- collaborates with the Italian Coast Guard and the High Council of Public Works;
- acts in coordination with regional and local institutions also providing guidelines;
- handles international relations and agreements for Infrastructures and Transport sectors;
- guides, monitors and controls supervised or state-owned bodies as well as transport managers.





The European Commission's smartphone app "Going Abroad" is available for iPhone and iPad, Google Android and Microsoft Windows phones in 22 languages.

It is so easy to take your car abroad, but many people don't realize that rules and road signs differ across Europe.

The app provides convenient and user-friendly information to help minimize the risk. It covers information about all topics that carry the biggest risk of accidents, including speed and alcohol limits, traffic lights, and the use of mobile phones. It also informs users about obligations to wear seat belts in cars and safety helmets on bikes and motorbikes





Some years ago the European Commission launched the Sustainable Urban Mobility campaign "Do the Right Mix" to support activities promoting greener and more sustainable ways of getting around town, such as design competitions and educational activities. Throughout this campaign, Europe was incredibly innovative in building a sustainable urban mobility culture.

All the various activities shew that sustainable transport can be accessible to everyone

Activities encouraged the public to rethink their behaviour when it comes to transport choices by incorporating mobile apps and social media.

The aim was to encourage people to move away from car travel and use a mix of more sustainable methods of transport in their day-to-day lives.

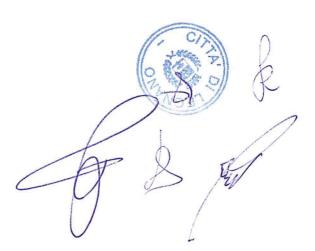


People have the right to work without facing health or safety risks in the workplace.

Yet every year more than 3 million workers are victims of a serious accident at work in the EU and 4000 die in workplace accidents.

Work related accidents and diseases affect all sectors and professions, irrespective of whether people are sitting behind a desk, driving a truck or working in a mine or on a construction site.

They not only cause personal suffering but also impose high costs on companies and society as a whole.





The sustainability is the rule to be applied to any action in any field. And it does work! The ecobonus granted for ecological maintenance works in private homes is a measure widely welcomed, boosting the creation of new jobs in the green economy sector.

The cycling transport routes are an important transport option to urban mobility, as a tool for the re-appropriation of territory by citizens, and as important option to be offered to tourists also for long-distance journeys.





The third of the ten key words for the new Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport strategy is **involvement** of local communities and citizens, which implies and requires major data transparency, sharing of knowledge and participation in decision-making processes.

The territory needs to be involved and co-responsible for the choices that directly affect it and which directly impact on its area. The aim is to achieve a true and proper public debate.

An enhanced action of transparency as well as sharing information, are an essential factor in promoting control activities and a greater public participation.



Most Europeans are still unsure about which number they should call in case of emergency in a foreign country. They do not know they can use "112" to reach emergency services.

112 is reachable from fixed and mobile phones, free of charge, everywhere in the EU.

112 links the caller to the relevant emergency service (local police, fire brigade, medical service) in a choice of European languages.

It is available 24 hours / seven days a week.

In the past years, the European Commission has worked with travel operators to publicise the 112 services to those who travel through Europe.

The Commission has also produced promotional material (including logos, posters, banners, quizzes for children etc.) that can be used by public administrations or any other organization to boost 112-awareness



The fourth of the ten key words of the new Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport strategy is sustainability.

We need to overcome the time in which infrastructures impact negatively, spoil and radically change the territory. This applies to both rural and urban areas, with obvious implications for mobility criteria. This means not only high-speed and high-capacity railway service. The railway option can also be applied to historical city centres (trams, underground); It is necessary to give priority to fuel-efficient vehicles.





Last year the State Undersecretary at the Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport, stated that by connected and automated driving and the use of new technologies, in the nearest future we will be able to create a private and public transport system as well as to produce vehicles having a very low environmental impact and meeting high safety standards, in order to minimize the risk of road accidents. The creation of the European Observatory on these specific issues is a necessary condition for achieving together the EU target of halving the number of road accident deaths by 2030

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The creation of the national system of tourist cycling tracks is an infrastructure which promotes "soft" mobility and creates a further attraction linked to pedaling and sustainable tourism. An important investment for the economic destiny of many areas of this Country: finally, it focuses on works in perfect symbiosis with the surrounding territory, on sustainable mobility and in particular the cycling also realized to promote tourism in the area that will certainly lead to jobs and economic opportunities for the territories crossed by the cycling routes





"Children in car: vision zero" was the title of the Government's awareness campaign in 2018 for the safety of children in cars. It intends to stimulate and involve adults on the need to ensure children - always and correctly - with suitable restraint systems during long or short car trips. Seats and belts must be adapted to the size of the children and approved in accordance with the law.

Some remarks: put the child in the seat always when you are in the car, even if the child cries or protests, and fasten his seat belts: they could seem small unnecessary cautions, but they can change the fate of the child and his family instead.

It is also very useful to install an anti-abandonment device on car seats.





We need only to invest in a good and targeted way in order to upgrade, modernize and restore already existing motorway and road networks, which is one of the most widespread network in Europe.

Unnecessary projects must be cancelled, huge projects need to be reevaluated, useful projects are saved but must be programmed together with Local Authorities. It is then essential to move quickly and efficiently. The great evil of Italian Infrastructures is the fact that the time needed for the implementation of public projects is abnormal.





The tenth keyword of the new is Europe.

With great effort, after years of difficulties and mistrust, we have regained credibility in the European Union, reaching the preliminary goal of the confirmation of the important investment projects involving Italy and, in particular, the South.

The European transport strategy is focused on nine transnational corridors and is called Ten-T. Italy is crossed by four of these corridors: the Baltic-Adriatic (up to Trieste), the Mediterranean (in Italy, from Turin to Trieste), the Scandinavian-Mediterranean (entering from the Brenner Pass, to Augusta) and the Rhine-Alpes (from Genoa to the North sea ports).

This is the future, this is the connection between our Country - its ports, its cities, its production areas, its logistics system - and the largest economic and commercial capital network of the continent.





The mission of the new Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport (MIT) can be summed up in a single sentence: "Italy does not need big or small projects, but useful ones".

Projects which may be useful to the growth of the Country, to a safe, clean, easy and widespread mobility as well as to the renovation and good life quality of urban agglomerates. Projects able to enhance the protection and land management activities of the territory.

Projects, therefore, which are also of benefit to citizens in order to cancel the bad habit of imposing on communities the construction of big infrastructures, which were mostly of interest to those who designed or implemented them.





The second of the ten key words for the new Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport strategy is simplification.

It is with this view that the Code of Public Procurements has been reformed, it will make building site activities faster, making the procedures for assigning public work contracts more transparent, for the benefit of serious companies and at the expense of tricky ones.





These are the basic directions you need to get traffic moving smoothly and safely.

First, stand up straight in a conspicuous place. You will have to use hand signals to direct them. .

To stop traffic, raise your right arm parallel to the ground and show the driver your right palm.

To get traffic moving, raise your left arm parallel to the ground, and then with your hand flat, bend your left elbow so your hand is pointed toward the sky and repeat this motion for each vehicle.

To get traffic to turn, bend your left elbow while keeping it parallel to the ground and point in the direction you wish the driver to go and repeat for each vehicle.





Disk parking is a system of allowing time-restricted free parking through display of a parking disc or clock disc showing the time at which the vehicle was parked. A patrolling parking attendant can inspect the disk to check whether payment is owed. The standard parking clock can show a full twelve hours, with additional marks for each half-hour. The system is intentionally set up in a way that only full and half hours are used to indicate arrival and departure.

