

**PROVA ORALE CONCORSO PUBBLICO PER ESAMI PER LA
COPERTURA DI N.2 POSTI A TEMPO INDETERMINATO DI CAT. D
DI CUI N.1 PROFILO DI ESPERTO ECONOMICO-FINANZIARIO**

La Commissione redige i seguenti gruppi di n. 8 domande, tenuto conto che le candidate ammesse alla prova orale sono 7 e e ciò per dare la possibilità di scelta anche all'ultima candidata che sosterrà la prova orale:

per la tipologia A

- 1a) La pianificazione, programmazione e attuazione delle Opere pubbliche
- 2a) Differenze fra macro e micro organizzazione
- 3a) La fase integrativa dell'efficacia dell'atto amministrativo
- 4a) I contributi e i vantaggi economici indiretti
- 5a) L'istituto della ratifica
- 6a) Le verifiche esterne sui fondi per il salario accessorio e i contratti integrativi decentrati
- 7a) I servizi svolti in convenzione con altri Enti
- 8a) i contratti di sponsorizzazione

per la tipologia B

- 1b) Il Fondo pluriennale vincolato di parte corrente.
- 2b) Il Fondo pluriennale vincolato di parte capitale.
- 3b) Lo "split payment".
- 4b) Il "reverse charge".
- 5b) Il Gruppo di amministrazione pubblica propedeutico al bilancio consolidato.
- 6b) La gestione finanziaria dell'inventario.
- 7b) Le entrate tributarie dell'Ente Locale.
- 8b) Le entrate in conto capitale dell'Ente Locale.

per la tipologia C

- 1c) Quali sono a suo avviso gli elementi fondamentali per una comunicazione efficace
- 2c) Quale è la sua reazione quando si sente sotto pressione e quali strumenti di reazione adotta
- 3c) Nella guida di un gruppo di lavoro che tipo di leadership eserciterebbe
- 4c) In che modo assume decisioni rispetto a questioni complesse
- 5c) In situazioni di conflitto come si pone e quali strumenti adotta
- 6c) La sua convinzione personale è molto diversa dall'obiettivo che le chiedono di raggiungere. Come si comporta
- 7c) Che strumenti adotterebbe in caso di personale non collaborativo
- 8c) Ci racconta una situazione in cui ha posto in essere un comportamento empatico

per la tipologia D

1. Managing money involves keeping track of the income you earn to make sure you have enough money to cover your expenses. Businesses have to keep track of their finances with careful bookkeeping. This type of accounting requires a system of writing down all financial transactions. By recording these transactions, it's then possible to summarize, analyse, and create reports about how well a company is managing its finances and making ends meet. Just like a business, people need to perform personal accounting to make sure they manage their money effectively.
2. Finance has a few different meanings. Money management activities fall under the broad heading of finance, including earning money, investing money, using credit wisely, budgeting

money to meet expenses, and using bank accounts to save and manage money. Both businesses and individuals need to keep a careful eye on their finances to make sure that revenue is enough to meet expenses. Revenue is the money coming in, either from earnings or investments. Expenses are the money going out, for both necessities and extras.

3. You might not use all of the financial tools that an accountant would use to manage a company's books, but accounting is important for anyone who wants to manage money efficiently. Accounting is simply bookkeeping work to manage finances, keeping track of revenue, expenses, investments, trends, and goals. By tracking and analysing, it's possible to plan for the future and set goals. Understanding your cash flow (where your money comes from and where it goes) puts you in a solid position to make decisions about purchases, too.
4. The history of accounting dates back to a European merchant in the 15th century who devised the first system of keeping track of credits and debits in journals and ledgers. Accounts still use these tools today to perform bookkeeping tasks. Because keeping track of finances can be complicated for companies, many of them hire professional accountants to perform this service. Bookkeeping involves recording all of a person's or company's transactions, such as sales or other incoming money and bills or other outgoing money. Double-entry bookkeeping simply means that a bookkeeper records entries to at least two accounts at a time.
5. Keeping current and detailed notes serves as a complete record of finances. A balance sheet shows financial data for a specific period of time, such as a month, a quarter, or a year. A complete balance sheet will have all debits and credits recorded on it to show current financial position. A general ledger holds balance sheets and other pieces of someone's complete financial position, such as documentation about debts, investment interest, and items owned.
6. A personal budget is a finance plan. Your budget should include the amount of income you expect to receive over a specific period of time, such as a month. Next, you need to list all of the expenses that you will have to pay over the same period of time. For example, if you owe a friend money and you make payments each month, this would be an expense to list. Optimally, your expenses should not be more than your income. This will allow you to save some of your money, with some left over for other spending, too.
7. Quite simply, accounting is a language: a language that provides information about the financial position of an organization. When you study accounting you are essentially learning this specialized language. By learning this language you can communicate and understand the financial operations of any and all types of organizations. This is because the information required by most organizations is very similar and can be broken down into three main categories.
8. Financial Accounting Information: this is the information that is used by managers, shareholders, banks, creditors, the government, the public, etc... to make decisions involving the organization and its operations. Shareholders want information about what their investment is worth and whether they should buy or sell shares, bankers and other creditors want to know whether the organization has an ability to pay back money lent, managers want to know how the company is doing compared to other companies. This type of information would be very difficult to extract if every company used a different system for recording their financial position. Financial accounting information is subject to a set of ground rules that dictate how the information is reported and this ensures uniformity.