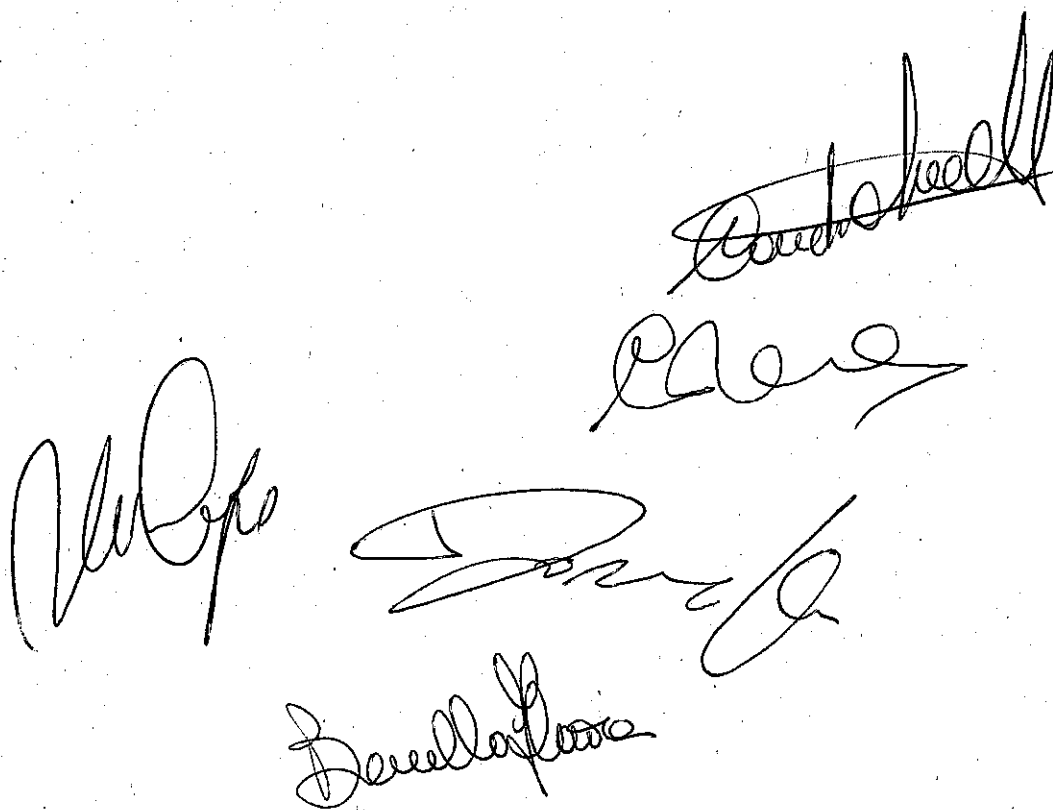


BUSSOLOTTO N. 1

Diritto Amministrativo, TUEL e Codice degli Appalti

- 1) Il Diritto di accesso agli atti di amministrativi e le sue modalità di esercizio**
- 2) Gli elementi essenziali del provvedimento amministrativo**
- 3) Le competenze della Provincia**
- 4) Annullamento e revoca del provvedimento amministrativo**
- 5) Modalità di affidamento di lavori, servizi e forniture**



The image shows five handwritten signatures in black ink, arranged in a cluster at the bottom of the page. The signatures are written in a cursive style and are not legible as text.

BUSSOLOTTO 2

Ordinamento Finanziario degli Enti Locali

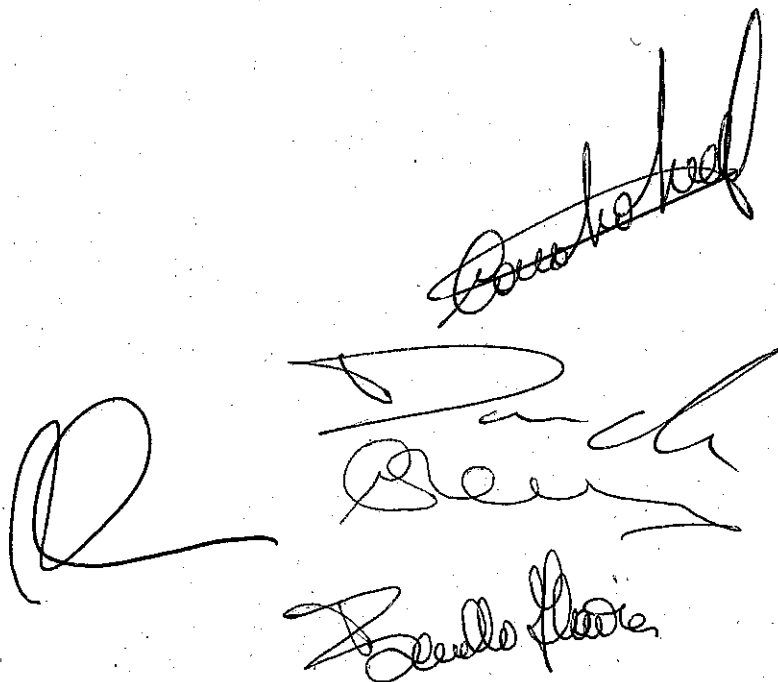
- 1) I principali documenti di programmazione finanziaria degli Enti Locali

- 2) Il bilancio consolidato negli enti Locali

- 3) Quando si configura l'esercizio provvisorio di bilancio e quali sono le procedure conseguenti

- 4) Il principio generale della competenza finanziaria ai sensi del D.L. 118/2011

- 5) Le fasi di gestione dell'Entrata



Handwritten signatures, including a large stylized 'R' and several cursive signatures.

BUSSOLOTTO 3

Diritto Penale, trasparenza e anticorruzione, normativa in tema di privacy, normativa in tema di lavoro negli enti locali

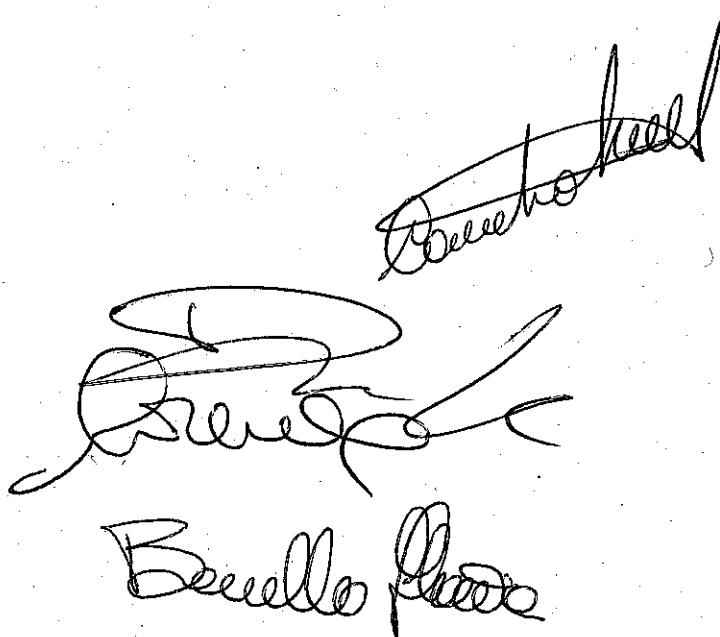
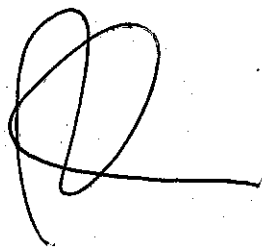
1) Il peculato

2) La concussione

3) Il trattamento dei dati personali

4) I soggetti deputati a prevenire la corruzione a livello nazionale e locale

5) La contrattazione collettiva



Beullo
Beullo
Beullo

BUSSOLOTTO

Informatica

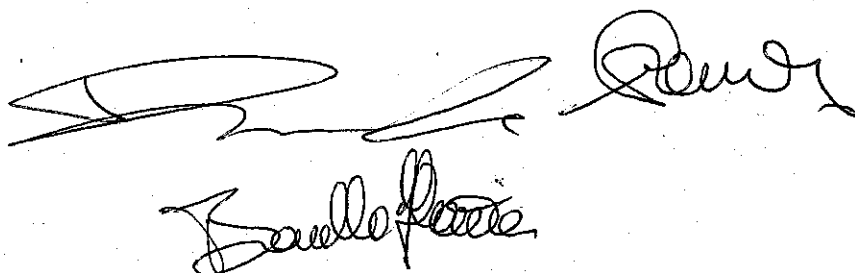
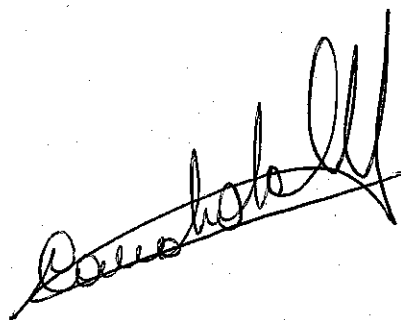
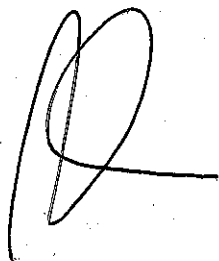
1) Cos'è il browser e quali sono i più utilizzati

2) Cosa si intende per phishing?

3) Differenza fra cartella e file

4) Caratteristiche e valore della PEC

5) Firma digitale e relative tipologie



The UK's (unwritten) constitution recognises three independent power bases:-

- Parliament,
- The Executive (that is Government Ministers and Civil Servants), and
- The Judiciary

(The media and journalists are often referred to as the Fourth Estate. This is by reference to the three historic Estates:- the nobility, the clergy and 'The Third Estate' - everyone else. Bishops and some hereditary nobility even now continue to sit in the House of Lords, the UK Parliament's second chamber.)

Civil servants are those who are employed by **'the Crown'**.

The Crown fulfils the same role at the national level that the State fulfils on the international plane. The Executive (the government of the day) represents the Crown/State. The Crown and State endure; governments come and go. The Crown, for this purpose at least, does not include His Majesty himself, so those employed by the Monarch are not civil servants.

Civil servants are usually - but not always - in practice employed by 'Ministers of the Crown' - so most civil servants work in government departments and are therefore employed by Government Ministers.

Civil Servants

The second category of public body is comprised mainly of those who work for Government departments which report to Ministers (who are of course always Parliamentarians).

This website is written for and about those civil servants who work in such departments. A list of Ministerial Government Departments may be found on the Cabinet Office website, and a list (as at 2014) is at the end of this note.

There are, in law, three separate civil services. The largest by far is the Home Civil Service, which includes those officials supporting the Scottish Executive and the Welsh Government. The other two are the Northern Ireland Civil Service and the Diplomatic Service. They are for many purposes managed as a single entity.

As civil servants are employed by the Crown, and not by individual departments, they can be transferred between departments without formality and without losing employment rights. This not only facilitates the free flow of staff between departments, but also greatly facilitates reorganisations within central government. Indeed it is quite common for large numbers of civil servants to find themselves working for an entirely different department at only a few hours notice.

Special Advisers are political appointees who are employed by Ministerial government departments on special terms. They are, however, still civil servants.

Non-Ministerial Government Departments

Some civil servants do not report to Ministers but work for a number of non-Ministerial Government Departments (NMGDs), whose detailed status varies considerably from one to another:-

- Senior officials in HM Revenue and Customs work closely with Ministers and its key policies are set each year in the Finance Act. However, neither Ministers nor Parliament can interfere in day-to-day taxation decisions.
- The Serious Fraud Office is another 'independent government department, operating under the superintendence of the Attorney General' - as is the Crown Prosecution Service.