

CONCORSO PUBBLICO PER L'ASSUNZIONE DI SEI VICE ASSISTENTI [PROFILO AMMINISTRATIVO] NELL'AREA OPERATIVA DEL PERSONALE DI RUOLO DELLA COMMISSIONE NAZIONALE PER LE SOCIETÀ E LA BORSA, DA DESTINARE ALLE SEDI DI ROMA (QUATTRO UNITÀ) E DI MILANO (DUE UNITÀ) [COD. «186/22»]

DOMANDE PER LA PROVA ORALE – Seduta del 25 maggio 2023

ARGOMENTI DI CULTURA GENERALE

1. Le crisi economico-finanziarie e l'intervento dei poteri pubblici.
2. Il cambiamento climatico. Cause, effetti, rimedi.
3. Covid-19 e provvedimenti a tutela della salute pubblica.
4. Le organizzazioni internazionali a tutela della pace e della conservazione dell'ordine mondiale.
5. Le nuove potenze economiche mondiali.
6. Nazionalismo ed europeismo.
7. Nazionalizzazioni, privatizzazioni e liberalizzazioni
8. La Resistenza.
9. Disastri naturali in Italia.
10. Evoluzione e progresso in campo sanitario.
11. Il made in Italy.
12. Brexit.

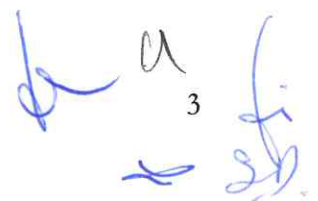


ELEMENTI INFORMATICA

1. Cosa si indica con l'espressione *Cloud Computing*?
2. Quali criteri o tecniche adottare per una ricerca efficace delle informazioni su Internet?
3. Quali misure conosci per proteggere e rendere inaccessibili i file del tuo PC?
4. A quali fini vengono applicate le tecnologie biometriche in informatica? Vantaggi e limiti.
5. Cos'è la PEC? Quali sono gli elementi distintivi rispetto all'e-mail?
6. Cosa sono le comunità virtuali? Quali i problemi di sicurezza e privacy nella partecipazione alle comunità virtuali?
7. Quali prodotti consentono di elaborare disegni e immagini? Quali sono le caratteristiche comuni e le differenze?
8. Cos'è un file PDF? Quando è opportuno utilizzarlo?
9. Formattazione di un foglio di calcolo: analogie e differenze con la formattazione di un testo.
10. Quali sono le operazioni propedeutiche alla stampa di un foglio elettronico?
11. Quali criteri seguire per un uso efficiente della posta elettronica?
12. Cos'è un 'programma'? dove viene memorizzato? cosa s'intende con *esecuzione* di un programma?

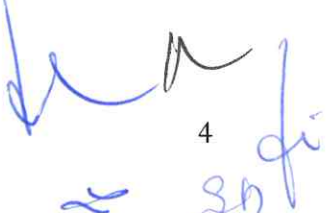
NOZIONI DI DIRITTO

- 1) Che cos'è la libertà di associazione e come è protetta dalla Cost.?
- 2) Il lavoro nella Costituzione.
- 3) La comunicazione di avvio del procedimento.
- 4) Rapporti tra Stato e Chiesa cattolica.
- 5) Che cos'è l'Autorità bancaria europea?
- 6) Le responsabilità dei dipendenti e funzionari dello Stato.
- 7) Le competenze dell'Autorità di Regolazione per Energia Reti e Ambiente.
- 8) Autorità indipendenti e tutela dei consumatori.
- 9) Agenzia europea per i medicinali (EMA): competenze.
- 10) Il conflitto di interessi nel procedimento amministrativo.
- 11) La Commissione di garanzia in materia di esercizio del diritto di sciopero nei servizi pubblici essenziali e di salvaguardia dei diritti della persona costituzionalmente tutelati.
- 12) Gli accordi fra pubbliche amministrazioni.



NOZIONI DI ECONOMIA

1. Prezzi e valore dei titoli di credito
2. Crescita economica e recessione.
3. Variazione dei tassi e andamento dell'economia.
4. La Consob e la quotazione delle società in Borsa.
5. Il rischio in economia.
6. Criptovalute e mezzi di pagamento.
7. Stagnazione, recessione e crescita economica.
8. Inflazione e deflazione.
9. La redditività degli investimenti.
10. La profittabilità delle imprese.
11. Finanza e digitalizzazione.
12. La scelta degli investimenti.


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ORDINAMENTO, ORGANIZZAZIONE E COMPITI ISTITUZIONALI DELLA CONSOB

1. Il procedimento sanzionatorio della Consob.
2. Funzioni di vigilanza.
3. ESMA, EIOPA e EBA.
4. I poteri di intervento della Consob nella digitalizzazione dei mercati finanziari.
5. Mercati finanziari e fonti del diritto.
6. Consob e tutela del risparmiatore.
7. La vigilanza della Consob sugli intermediari.
8. Le progressioni di livello e segmento del personale della Consob.
9. La mansioni del personale della Consob.
10. Consob e ACF.
11. La potestà regolamentare della Consob.
12. Il funzionamento della Consob.

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COLLOQUIO IN LINGUA INGLESE – Seduta del 25 maggio 2023

1. New car technology

In the 1980s, the movie “Back to the Future” showed flying cars, and people thought that we might have flying cars in the 2000s. That was not the case, but a company showed an early version of a flying car at the 2023 Consumer Electronics Show (CES) in Las Vegas. The car transitions from the ground to the air, and you can fly it in a simulation; the company hopes to complete the car in 2026.

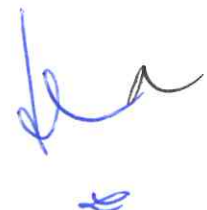

CES is an important tech event, and this year, car technology was a primary focus. People who attended the event this year saw many examples of new car technology including: electric race cars, a large remote-controlled dump truck, the flying car, a car that changes colour and new software to run devices in the car.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized cursive letters, with a small number '1' written below it.

2. History for sale at auction

Rare historic items are at the auction block from 500 years of important historical moments and interests. They range from 1452 to 1969 and they represent achievements from many areas such as literature, music, science, American history and other significant historical events.

Example items include a letter from US President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the pilot Amelia Earhart, a US flag from the spaceship Apollo 11, draft sheet-music from Beethoven and Mozart and a logbook from the Enola Gay military airplane. The logbook details the event when the Enola Gay dropped the first atomic bomb at Hiroshima in Japan during World War II. The price for the logbook is \$400,000.

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3. Aviation industry and climate change

UK airlines have missed all their climate change targets, except one. They have set over 50 targets since the year 2000. These include using greener fuels. The climate group "Possible" said airlines failed to cut their carbon footprint. A spokesperson said: "Companies set big targets and they talk about them for a couple of years. Then the targets sink without trace, never to be seen again." Possible said the climate record of airlines was very "poor".

The airline industry creates seven per cent of the UK's greenhouse gases. Possible said the UK's goal to be net zero by 2050 could not be met unless every part of the economy helps. Therefore, Possible wants frequent fliers to pay more. The airline EasyJet was the only company to meet a target because it was able to cut the amount of fuel an airplane burns per passenger by three per cent.

Handwritten signatures and the number 3 in blue ink.

4. Apple opens store in India

Apple CEO Tim Cook opened the company's first retail store in India, which is located in the financial centre of Mumbai. It took years of planning and it was necessary to meet regulatory demands. For example, India said that Apple had to use local sources for production. Apple wants to increase sales growth in India, which has a population of 1.4 billion people. The company wants to focus on other countries, not only China. In the year ending March, Apple's sales in India hit almost 6 billion dollars. Global demand for technologies is slowing down, and Apple sees India's growing middle class as a great opportunity to do more business.

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5. Famous actor invests in technology company

Nuvei is a company that provides payment services for sports betting. Recently, it received investment from Ryan Reynolds, a well-known Hollywood actor and investor. The company was established in Montreal, Canada in 2003 and operates in around 50 countries. It offers payment services to clients from the gaming and crypto industries. Reynolds didn't say how much money he invested in Nuvei. The actor said that he looks for good investments and companies that are in the tech area. In the past, Reynolds invested in several other businesses including Aviation Gin and Mint Mobile, a budget mobile phone service.

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6. Scientists in Norway must work quickly

Scientists who are researching the Arctic region from the Ny-Alesund research station in Norway are having problems. They need to work quickly because the area is changing faster than anywhere else in the world. The Arctic is heating up four times faster than the rest of the world and temperatures are rising up to seven times the global average. Higher temperatures cause sea ice to melt and consequently Arctic animals, such as polar bears, change their behaviour.

Also, melting ice causes damage to buildings in the region and research sites are becoming more difficult to reach. Scientists are hurrying to understand the impact of the changes in the region on the future of the planet.

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7 Women drive buses in Colombia

La Rolita is a Colombian electric bus fleet run by women and it is changing public transit in the capital city of Bogotá. The company employs many single mothers who want to do their job as best as they can. Bogotá wants to reduce emissions by 50% by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. The company plans to take over the public cable car operations and develop a new plan for electric school buses. Some private operators don't agree with what the company is doing. But La Rolita could start operating and now, it provides social security and pension benefits for its employees.

Drivers get a monthly salary of \$376 and the bus company is also planning to build an on-site day-care centre for its employees.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized cursive letters. The signature appears to be 'de la Rolita' or similar, with a small number '7' written below the main text.

8 Less food for Palestine

The World Food Programme (WFP) is low on money, so it has to make difficult choices to use its limited resources. The WFP will have to stop helping over 200,000 people in Palestine, which is 60% of its current beneficiaries starting from next month. Families in Gaza and the West Bank will be most affected. They have the highest poverty and food insecurity rates. The WFP offers poor Palestinians monthly vouchers of about \$10 per person and food baskets. Unfortunately, both programs will be affected.

Gaza has a population of 2.3 million, 45% of whom are without jobs and 80% rely on help from other countries.

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9 Bosnian Dairy Farm makes electricity

The Spreca Farm in Bosnia is one of the first in the country to produce electricity from animal waste. Many farms depend on government subsidies, but energy prices are growing fast and farmers are looking at ways to save money. Thermal energy production on the farm has started at a time when prices of fertilisers, food and energy have increased following Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

The electric factory makes biogas from animal waste and fodder, which is grass and plants that cows eat. This energy is also used to warm some farm buildings.

Farm Director, Mr Karic said that the Spreca Farm makes more electricity in one hour than a family needs in a month. In this way, farmers can become independent from government help and at the same time respect European farming standards.

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10 Britons move away from traditional English breakfast tea

British people are big tea drinkers and they drink it for different reasons. People have it for breakfast, to give to guests, for tea breaks at work and even when they talk about their problems. However, new research shows that herbal, fruit and other teas are now more popular than traditional English breakfast tea. Researchers surveyed more than 20,000 tea lovers. Over half of them said their favourite tea was not the traditional "cuppa". Over a fifth of people said green tea was their favourite and just over 20 per cent chose Earl Grey as their number one.

Sales of traditional breakfast tea have been falling. The new research shows this will continue. Essentially, three years ago, 54% of Britons preferred English breakfast tea to other teas and the biggest reason for drinking tea was to relax and chat with friends or family. The research concluded that an average English person drinks up to 10 cups of tea per day.

11. Rhino farm to be sold at auction

The word "auction" usually makes us think of art or automobiles that have to be sold. We rarely think of threatened species of animals. However, rich people with at least \$10 million can make an offer for 1,993 rhinos on International Save the Rhino Day. A South African multi-millionaire conservationist, John Hume, is selling his rhinos. He started a breeding project 30 years ago with 200 animals and increased his number of animals to almost 2,000 rhinos today. He is also planning to sell his 8,500-hectare ranch.

Mr Hume owns over 10 per cent of the world's rhinos. He spent \$150 million on his conservation project, but can no longer afford it. He has to pay veterinary bills, security guards and helicopter patrols to protect his animals. He said he used all his life savings and has no more money. He hopes a billionaire will "save the population of rhinos from extinction rather than own a super-yacht or expensive luxury automobiles".

12. Giant Panda returns to China

A female giant panda named Ya-Ya lived in a Tennessee zoo for almost twenty years. Last week, it returned to China as part of a loan agreement between the USA and China. In late 2003, Ya-Ya and a male giant panda named Le-Le moved to Memphis Zoo when Ya-Ya was just three years old. Le-Le died in February of this year because of a weak heart and other health problems. The animals were initially a symbol of friendship and respect between China and America.

A few months ago, animal activists started to worry about the animal's health. An online video showed Ya-Ya with less fur and underweight and China accused the USA of not looking after its animals in an appropriate way. According to the zoo's website, the female panda had a skin and fur disease which did not impact her life, but occasionally made her hair appear thin and her skin unhealthy. The Chinese zoo decided to have the panda return home once more.