

Prova orale del concorso n. 21806/2020**Testo n. 1**

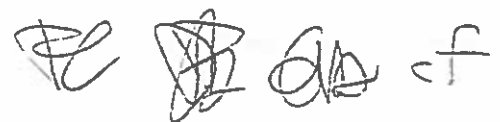
- 1) Quali sono i fini perseguiti dall'attività amministrativa e su quali criteri si basa?
- 2) Cosa sono gli Atti correttivi di bilancio?
- 3) Descrivere le tipologie di Beni patrimoniali.
- 4) Illustrare i principali programmi di produttività personale utilizzati in ambiente professionale e le loro specifiche funzioni.
- 5) Il candidato legga e traduca oralmente il seguente brano.

INFN Mission and origins

The National Institute for Nuclear Physics (INFN) is the Italian research agency dedicated to the study of the fundamental constituents of matter and the laws that govern them, under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR). It conducts theoretical and experimental research in the fields of subnuclear, nuclear and astroparticle physics. All of the INFN's research activities are undertaken within a framework of international competition, in close collaboration with Italian universities on the basis of solid academic partnerships spanning decades.

Fundamental research in these areas requires the use of cutting-edge technology and instruments, developed by the INFN at its own laboratories and in collaboration with industries. Groups from the Universities of Rome, Padua, Turin, and Milan founded the INFN on 8th August 1951 to uphold and develop the scientific tradition established during the 1930s by Enrico Fermi and his school, with their theoretical and experimental research in nuclear physics. In the latter half of the 1950s the INFN designed and built the first Italian accelerator, the electron synchrotron developed in Frascati, where its first national laboratory was set up.

During the same period, the INFN began to participate in research into the construction and use of ever-more powerful accelerators being conducted by CERN, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research, in Geneva. Today the INFN employs some 5,000 scientists whose work is recognised internationally not only for their contribution to various European laboratories, but also to numerous research centres worldwide.

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All. 1 B

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Testo n. 2

- 1) Come agisce la PA nell'adozione di atti di natura non autoritativa?
- 2) Differenza tra il bilancio di cassa e di competenza.
- 3) Che cosa è e come funziona il discarico inventariale?
- 4) Scopo e funzionamento della PEC.
- 5) Il candidato legga e traduca oralmente il seguente brano.

INFN Structure

The governing council is the institute's decision-making body. It consists of the chairman and the executive board, the four national laboratory directors and 20 division directors, representatives from the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR), the Ministry for Economic Development, and representatives from the staff of INFN.

Council decisions are implemented, as appropriate, by the chairman, executive board or laboratory directors, by division directors for those regarding local activities and by the General Director for the organisation of the administrative activities. In addition to the four National Laboratories, three National Centres are also part of the overall structure: CNAF, GGI e TIFPA.

Scientific activities are managed by five National Scientific Committees (CSN) that act as advisory bodies to the governing council. Each CSN is concerned with a specific line of research: subnuclear physics (CSN1), astroparticle physics (CSN2), nuclear physics (CSN3), theoretical physics (CSN4), technological and inter-disciplinary research (CSN5). Building on decades of experience, the INFN has developed an organisational structure that achieves a good balance between centralised and decentralised management.

All. 2C

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Testo n. 3

- 1) Qual è la differenza tra procedimento amministrativo e provvedimento amministrativo?
- 2) Cos'è l'esercizio provvisorio di bilancio?
- 3) Definire e descrivere l'ammortamento.
- 4) Scopo e funzionamento della Firma Digitale.
- 5) Il candidato legga e traduca oralmente il seguente brano.

OPEN ACCESS IN THE ITALIAN INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR PHYSICS

INFN promotes Open Access as defined by the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

Open Access consists in the free and immediate public access to results and data of publicly funded research.

Goals

Open Access matches the constitutional values of promotion of culture and research, both scientific and technological. In particular, it aims to: disseminate science research on an international scale; to make research products accessible to subjects unable to access pay resources, to favor a reduction in the duplication of scientific studies; to support interdisciplinary research, knowledge transfer to industry and transparency to citizenship; to improve efficiency of science in education, to guarantee conservation of results over time.

INFN opposes plagiarism and verifies the originality of contents deposited in its repositories.

Open Access publishing operates on two levels:

- The "green road", i.e., self-archiving of both metadata and content, including the grant of perpetual, universal and free of charge grant of access;
- The "gold road", i.e., publication of scientific papers on open access, refereed journals.

INFN supports the green road in order to disseminate the research products, making them accessible beyond the publishers' commercial network, in respect of the copyright laws, and supporting the interoperability among academic institutional repositories. Along with self-archiving, INFN will promote a policy of development of Open Access publishing (the gold road).

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