

## PROVA 1

- Il Candidato illustri e commenti i principali elementi di innovazione in materia di pianificazione territoriale e di pianificazione urbanistica introdotti dalla LR 24/2017
- Immaginando di dover presentare una domanda per una “Autorizzazione scarichi di acque reflue industriali” il Candidato indichi quali sono gli elementi principali (informazioni tecniche) che devono essere contenuti nella domanda secondo quanto prescrive il D.Lgs. 152/06, per permettere all’Autorità Competente di esprimersi
- Il Candidato illustri le principali fasi ed i soggetti coinvolti nella Valutazione Ambientale Strategica dei Piani (VAS), ai sensi del DI Lgs. 152/2006
- Il Candidato è il Responsabile dell’Ufficio di Piano in un comune capoluogo della Regione e deve presentare alla Giunta, in una presentazione di non più 5 punti adeguatamente argomentati, gli elementi essenziali della Strategia per la Qualità Urbana ed ecologico ambientale prevista dal PUG
- Il Candidato è responsabile della installazione di un nuovo stabilimento che contiene impianti che producono emissioni in atmosfera, e pertanto è tenuto a presentare domanda di autorizzazione all’Autorità Competente. Indichi gli elementi tecnici che la domanda deve contenere per rispondere a quanto richiesto dal D.Lgs. 152/06

### Attitudini digitali.

- Il Candidato descriva in forma sintetica le caratteristiche di un Sistema Informativo Geografico, la sua organizzazione e le sue principali componenti tecnologiche ed informative, nell’ipotesi di una applicazione di supporto alla redazione di strumenti urbanistici

### Attitudini linguistiche.

The sustainable Development goals, also known as global goals, were adopted by all United Nations member states in 2015 as a universal call to act against poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.

The Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25-27 September 2015 resolve, between 2015 and 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. They resolve to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) with 169 associated targets were announced.

The Five pillars of the Agenda for sustainable development are the following:

#### People

Putting an end to poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

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– famiglia professionale “Specialista Programmazione del territorio, della mobilità e della tutela ambientale”  
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### **Planet**

Protecting the planet from degradation, also through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

### **Prosperity**

Ensuring that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

### **Peace**

Fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

### **Partnership**

Mobilizing the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

Addressing **climate change (SDG 13)** is one of 17 Global Goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The *goal* aims to mobilize US\$100 billion annually by 2020 to address the needs of *developing* countries to both adapt to *climate change* and invest in low-carbon *development*. Supporting vulnerable regions will directly contribute not only to *Goal 13* but also to the other *SDGs*.

Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and countries dearly today and even more tomorrow. Weather patterns are changing, sea levels are rising, weather events are becoming more extreme and greenhouse gas emissions are now at their highest levels in history. Without action, the world’s average surface temperature is likely to surpass 3 degrees centigrade this century. The poorest and most vulnerable people are being affected the most.

Affordable, scalable solutions are now available to enable countries to leapfrog to cleaner, more resilient economies. The pace of change is quickening as more people are turning to renewable energy and a range of other measures that will reduce emissions and increase adaptation efforts. Climate change, however, is a global challenge that does not respect national borders. It is an issue that requires solutions that need to be coordinated at the international level to help developing countries move toward a low-carbon economy.”

- What is meant by the Agenda 2030? Your answer should include reference to SDG 13 “climate change” (10-15 lines)