

CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER ESAMI, A N. 1 POSTO DI CATEGORIA D, POSIZIONE ECONOMICA D1, AREA TECNICA, TECNICO-SCIENTIFICA ED ELABORAZIONE DATI, PER LE ESIGENZE DEL CENTRO INTERDIPARTIMENTALE DI RICERCA LABORATORIO DI URBANISTICA E DI PIANIFICAZIONE DEL TERRITORIO “RAFFAELE D’AMBROSIO” (L.U.P.T.) DELL’UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI FEDERICO II (COD. RIF. 2009), INDETTO CON DECRETO DEL DIRETTORE GENERALE N. 463 DEL 09/07/2020 E PUBBLICATO SULLA GAZZETTA UFFICIALE - IV SERIE SPECIALE – CONCORSI ED ESAMI N. 55 DEL 17/07/2020

QUESITI NON ESTRATTI – PROVA ORALE DEL 6/10/2020

- 1) Le tematiche sviluppate nella prova scritta.
- 2) PTR della Regione Campania.
- 3) Esempi di pianificazione/politica di salvaguardia possibile nelle aree periurbane.
- 4) I PRODOTTI AGRICOLI TRADIZIONALI.
- 5) Quale programma è più idoneo per presentare un progetto al pubblico?
- 6) Brano in lingua inglese estratto da “European Commission – Questions and answers_Brussels, 20 May 2020 - Questions and Answers: Farm to Fork Strategy – building a healthy and fully sustainable food system”.

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- 1) Le tematiche sviluppate nella prova scritta.
 - 2) La classificazione delle Aree rurali in Campania nell’ambito del piano di Sviluppo Rurale della Campania 2014-2020.
 - 3) Esempi di strumenti per la valorizzazione del territorio (Marchi d’aera, DECO, DOT e DOS).
 - 4) La Norma UNI EN ISO 22005 – Certificazione del Sistema di Rintracciabilità nella Filiera alimentare.
 - 5) Come rendere non modificabile un testo word.
 - 6) Brano in lingua inglese estratto da “European Commission – Questions and answers_Brussels, 20 May 2020 - Questions and Answers: Farm to Fork Strategy – building a healthy and fully sustainable food system”.

Per ordine del Presidente della Commissione

Il Segretario

F. to dott. Gabriele Branno

Napoli, 6 ottobre 2020



Questions and Answers: Farm to Fork Strategy - building a healthy and fully sustainable food system

Brussels, 20 May 2020

1. Why are you presenting the farm to fork strategy now?

The coronavirus crisis has underlined the importance of a robust and resilient food system that functions in all circumstances, and is capable of ensuring access to a sufficient supply of affordable food for citizens. It has also made us acutely aware of the interrelations between our health, ecosystems, supply chains, consumption patterns and planetary boundaries. It is clear that we need to do much more to keep ourselves and the planet healthy. The current pandemic is just one example.

The increasing recurrence of droughts, floods, forest fires and new pests are a constant reminder that our food system is under threat and must become more sustainable and resilient.

5. How will this strategy ensure food security?

A sustainable food system must ensure sufficient and varied supply of safe, nutritious, affordable and sustainable food to people at all times, not least in times of crisis. Climate change and biodiversity loss constitute imminent and lasting threats to food security and livelihoods. The Commission will continue closely monitoring food security, as well as competitiveness of farmers and food operators. Increasing the sustainability of food producers will ultimately increase their resilience.

The Commission will step up its coordination of a **common European response to crises affecting**

food systems in order to ensure food security and safety, reinforce public health and mitigate their socio-economic impact in the EU. Drawing on the lessons learned, the Commission will assess the resilience of the food system and develop a **contingency plan for ensuring food supply and food security to be put into place in times of crisis**. The agricultural crisis reserve will be revamped so its full potential can be used upfront in the case of crisis in agricultural markets. In addition to riskassessment and management measures to be activated during crisis, the plan will set up a food crisis response mechanism coordinated by the Commission and involving Member States. It will be comprised of various sectors (agriculture, fisheries, food safety, workforce, health and transport issues) depending on the nature of the crisis.