

CONCORSO COLLABORATORE CONSOLARE 2022

PROVE ORALI E PRATICHE 1

1. Conversazione in lingua italiana:

a) ~, integrazione nell'ambiente locale:

l'emigrazione italiana in Sud Africa. Quadro Generale

b) conoscenze in materia di normativa consolare, con particolare riferimento ai compiti e alle attività svolte dagli Uffici diplomatico-consolari all'estero:

cosa è un referendum – quanti tipi ci sono e quali cittadini hanno il diritto di partecipare a un referendum

2. conversazione in inglese:

conoscenza: racconti in inglese le sue precedenti esperienze professionali e formative

traduzione orale N. 1

3. Prova pratica di uso del personale computer

Dobbiamo mandare al Comune di Milano, all'indirizzo PEC, il CV e informazioni sull'ex giocatore di rugby sudafricano Francois Pienaar che vogliono premiare. Il file deve riportare il logo del Consolato Generale.

4. Prova pratica di collaborazione consolare;

riceviamo una richiesta di assistenza da parte di un connazionale indigente. Come si procede

5. Prova pratica di collaborazione nell'organizzazione di attività istituzionali.

Il Consolato Generale deve organizzare "A taste of Italy". Come procederebbe?

Capacity constraints to manage international migration

In this context the definition of “capacity” should be understood to include all major factors that enable a state to manage international migration. This includes the vision, understanding and attitudes that are prevalent amongst leaders and the public; policy and regulatory frameworks; and the institutional and administrative resources required to implement the policies. It also includes capacity to secure and defend the people, systems and institutions involved in the management of international migration. Amongst other serious threats, the systems of the DHA are under continual attack by criminal syndicates. Critical to ensure both security and efficiency, and to protect human rights, are the quantum and quality of human resources that manage immigration systems.

The limited capacity of SA to manage international migration is due to a lack of appreciation of its positive role and strategic importance. Contributing to the situation described above has been a tendency to regard the DHA as the sole department responsible for the management of international migration. This has contributed to the lack in SA of approaches involving the whole of the state and civil society³, which is contrary to best practice globally. A strong international trend is for countries to move to an integrated approach, with departments working together and in harmony with civil society stakeholders in order to achieve common security and developmental objectives.

In SA, because there is little national consensus around the importance and goals of international migration, government and civil society often decide on matters in court and those decisions often drive policy. This can be disruptive and have unintended consequences, such as the 2004 Watchenuka judgement which entitles asylum seekers to work and study – a major pull factor that overwhelmed the asylum system. The Green Paper proposes that SA should adopt an approach to immigration that is strategically managed and which involves the whole of the state and civil society led by the elected government.

Motivation for a new White Paper on international migration

It has been over 17 years since the White Paper on International Migration approved by Cabinet in March 1999, became the basis of immigration legislation and regulations.

Although there have been significant economic, social, legislative and regulatory changes since then, there has not been a comprehensive review of policy. Essentially, the country’s formal international migration policy has remained in place since 1999 despite significant changes in the country, region and world.

CONCORSO COLLABORATORE CONSOLARE 2022

PROVE ORALI E PRATICHE 2

1. Conversazione in lingua italiana:

a) integrazione nell'ambiente locale:

quali sono le principali Istituzioni Statali in Italia e Sud Africa e dove si trovano

b) conoscenze in materia di normativa consolare, con particolare riferimento ai compiti e alle attività svolte dagli Uffici diplomatico-consolari all'estero:

varie forme di assistenza fornite da un Consolato.

2. conversazione in inglese:

conoscenza: racconti in inglese le sue precedenti esperienze professionali e formative

traduzione orale n. 2

3. Prova pratica di uso del personale computer

Dobbiamo mandare a Roma, alla segreteria della DGIT, una comunicazione su carta intestata del Consolato Generale con le più recenti statistiche ufficiali sudafricane sul tasso di criminalità nel Paese.

4. Prova pratica di collaborazione consolare;

un connazionale in vacanza in Sud Africa rimane coinvolto in un incidente stradale. Cosa può fare il Consolato Generale?

5. Prova pratica di collaborazione nell'organizzazione di attività istituzionali.

Il Consolato Generale deve organizzare la visita in Sud Africa del Sindaco di Reggio Emilia e di una nutrita delegazione imprenditoriale. Come procederebbe?

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PROVE ORALI E PRATICHE 2

1. Conversazione in lingua italiana:

a) integrazione nell'ambiente locale:

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MOVING LITTLE EDEN SOCIETY TOWARDS IMPROVED SERVICE DELIVERY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Over the past year LITTLE EDEN began a process of internal and external review of its work from a programmatic, human resource, operational, income generation and systems point of view. The completion of the funded Strategic Business Review by external consultants gave LITTLE EDEN a high-level assessment of strengths and limitations; providing a strong foundation for the recommended strategies of ensuring a sustainable future. An integral component of the strategic plan going forward is a comprehensive upgrade and refurbishment of the current facilities, some of which are almost 50 years old. LITTLE EDEN subsequently approached an international funder for financial assistance to carry out the identified major refurbishments to its two Care Centres. With this goal in mind, LITTLE EDEN seeks to upgrade its functionality by providing for the continuity of critical programmes such as the nursing care and support programmes, and upgrading of the accommodation and facilities for the benefit of the changing needs of the residents. The phasing of the projects has been grouped to minimise the impact (both physically with the various temporary moves and the psycho/emotional impact of being relocated to a different area) on all residents. It is intended to commence the project and be able to continue up to completion of all the phases without building works interruption. This will result in economies of scale by not having to establish site and close out by moving off site for each phase. The Domitilla and Danny Hyams Home (DDHH) in Edenvale was established and the facilities built in the mid-1970s, utilising what was then a low-cost construction system. At that time the residents of LITTLE EDEN numbered approximately 100 and were mostly of young chronological age. Today, almost 50 years later, the average age has increased to 26 years and the resident numbers have also increased. The impact of these changes has been:

- The care regimes have changed significantly as there is now a greater need for frail care.
- The need for more physical space in the residential wings to accommodate the older residents and the increasing number of wheelchairs.
- The need to modify the bathing facilities to enable staff to assist the older and heavier residents. In this regard, and after reviewing the different commercial 'solutions' used in other care centres, LITTLE EDEN developed a unique ShowerBath which has been installed on a trial basis in the upgraded 'Boitumelo' residential wing. This new ShowerBath has proved a resounding success in the bathing experience for both the residents and the staff.

CONCORSO COLLABORATORE CONSOLARE 2022

PROVE ORALI E PRATICHE 3

1. Conversazione in lingua italiana:

- a. integrazione nell'ambiente locale

Cosa è il Comites. Funzioni e presenza in Sud Africa

- b. conoscenze in materia di normativa consolare, con particolare riferimento ai compiti e alle attività svolte dagli Uffici diplomatico-consolari all'estero:

cosa è l'albo consolare e a cosa corrisponde in Italia. Quale è il ruolo del Consolato

2. conversazione in inglese:

conoscenza: racconti in inglese le sue precedenti esperienze professionali e formative

traduzione orale n. 3

3. Prova pratica di uso del personale computer

Un connazionale ci chiede informazioni sui documenti necessari per visitare la Namibia e sulle condizioni di sicurezza nel Paese. Dobbiamo recuperare tali dati da fonti ufficiali ed inviarli al richiedente su carta intestata del Consolato Generale

4. Prova pratica di collaborazione consolare;

un cittadino italiano in vacanza in Sud Africa è stato coinvolto in un crimine e si trova detenuto in un carcere sudafricano. Cosa può eventualmente fare il Consolato Generale

5. Prova pratica di collaborazione nell'organizzazione di attività istituzionali.

Il Consolato Generale vuole promuovere opportunità economiche tra Italia e Sud Africa. Come procederebbe?

Italian fashion has its roots in Italy's artisan craft and manufacturing. Skills that have ancient origins and have spread in the Italian popular fabric and has become its heritage.

In less than a century, fashion has become one of the main elements that characterize the identity of our country, transforming itself, through research and design, from a predominantly artisan sector to a global movement.

The '50s signified the launch of Italian style in the world, thanks to the international jet-set who made popular the tailors/ tailoring, vibe and the atmosphere of Cinecittà. This was masterfully captured by Federico Fellini in "La dolce vita".

The 60s saw Italian fashion become accessible to the common person, thanks to the production of not only customised high fashion but due to standardization (S.M.L). It was now able to offer women the dream that was previously reserved for a select few.

The engine of this transformation was the creation of solid industrial and manufacturing processes through the networking of highly specialized small and home-based companies that, working in clusters, affirmed on the international markets what is now identified as Made in Italy.

The last decades of the 20th century marked the definitive success of the Italian pret-a-porter thanks to famous stylists who have become synonymous with elegance, social status and beauty; whose creativity draws on the rich cultural heritage and Italian craft traditions which are essential elements to create value.

The common thread of the story is the woman, who has a central role as an inspirer and creator of change. The determination and desire for emancipation of Italian women after the Second World War, according to the designer Micol Fontana, were essential to revive the textile sector that would have been, little by little, incorporated by that of fashion.

Italian fashion became a symbol of rebirth and change. It embodied the feelings of a people, its passion for art, the territorial identity, the ingenuity of adapting to change, making it an opportunity for recovery and growth. Resilience.

Today, Italian fashion is not just catwalks and boutiques, it is timeless. It draws on historical inspirations strongly connoted in the socio-cultural fabric, turning them into real symbols, icons, allegories of one's own being.

All this, thanks to skilled hands that touch, intertwine, cut and sew, paint, embroider, assemble. Hands that re-touch and define the last moments of a masterpiece. Hands of a genius!

The curator
Francesco Lofaro

CONCORSO COLLABORATORE CONSOLARE 2022

PROVE ORALI E PRATICHE 4

1. Conversazione in lingua italiana:

- a. integrazione nell'ambiente locale

Menzioni almeno 6 associazioni italiane attive in questa circoscrizione consolare e ne illustri la finalità

- b. conoscenze in materia di normativa consolare, con particolare riferimento ai compiti e alle attività svolte dagli Uffici diplomatico-consolari all'estero;

funzioni esercitate dal Capo dell'Ufficio consolare all'estero

2. conversazione in inglese:

conoscenza: racconti in inglese le sue precedenti esperienze professionali e formative

traduzione orale n. 4

3. Prova pratica di uso del personale computer

Dobbiamo mandare via email al Capo del Protocollo sudafricano i CV del Presidente del Consiglio e del Ministro degli Esteri italiano. Il file deve riportare il logo del Consolato Generale

4. Prova pratica di collaborazione consolare;

un connazionale viene derubato del passaporto e di altri beni personali mentre è in vacanza in Sud Africa. Cosa deve fare? Cosa può eventualmente fare il Consolato Generale?

5. Prova pratica di collaborazione nell'organizzazione di attività istituzionali.

Il Consolato Generale deve organizzare la visita in Sud Africa del Ministro dell'Ambiente. Come procederebbe?

4

**Information on the protection of individuals with reference to the processing of personal data for the purposes of recognition of Italian citizenship *iure sanguinis* or of its acquisition by naturalization (Articles 5 and 7, as well as Art. 9, paragraph 1, letter c, and paragraph 2 of Law no. 91/1992)
(General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679, art. 13)**

The processing of personal data required for the purposes of recognition of Italian citizenship *iure sanguinis* or of its acquisition in some cases of naturalization (marriage, service rendered abroad or special merits) will conform to the principles of lawfulness, correctness and transparency in order to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals.

To this end, the following information is provided:

1. The Joint Controller is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI) of the Italian Republic which, depending on the case, operates either with the competent Italian Municipality or with the Italian Ministry of the Interior.
2. Personal data will be processed solely for the recognition of Italian citizenship *iure sanguinis*, pursuant to Law no. 91 of 5 February 1992, Art. 1, or the acquisition of the same by marriage (Articles 5 and 7 of the aforesaid Law), for services rendered abroad (Art. 9, paragraph 1, letter c) or for special merits (Article 9, paragraph 2). For the purposes of recognition of Italian citizenship *iure sanguinis*, the rules contained in the 1865 Civil Code and to Law no. 555 of 13 June 1912, Articles 1 and 7 are applied in order to ascertain the possession of Italian citizenship by the ancestors of the interested party.
3. It is a legal requirement for the admissibility of the application to provide these data. For recognition of citizenship via *iure sanguinis*, this requirement is confirmed by the Ministry of the Interior's Circular no. K.28.1 of 8 April 1991, while in the cases of naturalization by Art. 1 of the Presidential Decree of 18 April 1994, no. 362, Regulations on Procedures for the Acquisition of Italian Citizenship.
4. Data processing, performed by specially appointed personnel, will be carried out in a mixed format, both in manual and automated modes. Consequently, interested parties will never be the recipients of a decision based solely on the automated processing of their data.
5. Data will be communicated to the Italian Municipality competent for ensuing transcription of the same, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 396 of 3 November 2000, Art. 17. In the event of naturalization, data will also be forwarded to the Italian Ministry of the Interior.
6. Data shall be retained indefinitely, to ensure that legal security is maintained and for certifications.
7. Interested parties may request access to their personal data and, in compliance with the provisions set out by current legislation, the correction of the same. Within the limits set out by the law and without prejudice to any consequences on the outcome of the administrative process, interested parties may also request the limitation of – or opposition to – data processing. In these cases, interested parties must submit a specific request to the Consulate General of Italy in Johannesburg and notify MAECI RPD of the same.