



MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA

Tribunal de Oposiciones al Cuerpo Superior de
Interventores y Auditores del Estado

**CUARTO EJERCICIO DE LAS PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS PARA EL INGRESO EN
EL C.S.I.A.E. CONVOCADAS POR ORDEN DE 3/06/2002 (BOE 12/06)**

INGLÉS

EXERCISE Nº 1

Read the following text carefully and choose the word A, B, C or D which you think best fits each space.

How to represent the euro area in the international financial bodies?

The euro is now the second (1)..... important currency in the world, and the euro area the second largest economic and (2)..... power in the world.

However, the European Union (3)..... not deriving maximum benefit from this state of affairs at international level. The issue of the international representation of the euro has not (4)..... been settled *de facto*. In the G7 meeting of Finance Ministers, for example, the Presidency of the Eurogroup – (5)..... it is not exercised by a State that takes part in the G7- and the ECB are (6) for only certain parts of the discussion. The Commission takes part in these discussions only for an even more limited part of the agenda, such as money laundering or the financing of terrorism.

In the IMF, the only significant change since 1999 (7) the granting of observer status to the ECB. (8) the position of the Presidency in international discussions is prepared in a concerted fashion nowadays, it is often (9) on the basis of a compromise, which does not allow the Union to display sufficient authority and initiative collectively.

The Convention (10) consider how to resolve this issue in a pragmatic way in accordance with what is already laid down in Article 111 of the Treaty, in order to decide on the international representation of the euro or the position of the Community.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 A most | B least | C all | D every |
| 2 A traded | B trading | C trades | D trode |
| 3 A are | B will | C does | D is |
| 4 A already | B still | C never | D yet |
| 5 A when | B though | C as soon as | D ever |
| 6 A present | B presents | C presented | D presenting |
| 7 A has been | B was | C were | D went |
| 8 A However | B Nevertheless | C In spite of | D Although |
| 9 A drawn up | B drawn down | C drawn off | D drawn out |
| 10 A did | B done | C should | D must |



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EXERCISE Nº 2

Read the text carefully. In most lines there is a mistake: a word is not necessary, there is a spelling mistake or a word is grammatically incorrect. Underline every word which has a problem and write the correct word in the space at the end of the line. Cross out the word that you think is not necessary. There are two lines which are correct. In this case, put a tick in the space.

Relations between the institutions and the national parliaments

Under the system of parliamentary democracy peculiar to the all Member States 1 _____
of the Union, the watchful eye the national parliaments kep on governments 2 _____
is the best way of asserting their influence on what the Union do. In order to make 3 _____
it easier for them to do this, certain adjustments are made to the Amsterdam 4 _____
Protocol. An envisaged by the Convention Working Group on the role of nationals 5 _____
parliaments, the Commission could transmit to the parliaments their legislative 6 _____
proposals, its consultation documents (green papers and white papers) and its 7 _____
strategic planing documents (annual policy strategy and annual legislative). 8 _____
The Commission will responded to the calls from the national parliaments to 9 _____
strengthen dialogue between the every European institutions and the parliaments. 10 _____



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EXERCISE Nº 3:

Read the following text carefully and then answer the questions.

The Council's decision-making capacity

The frontiers of the euro zone are destined to coincide with those of the European Union. However, because a number of Member States do not yet belong to the euro zone, and because this number will increase with enlargement, this natural objective is not likely to be attained for many years.

It follows that the decision-making mechanisms now provided for in the Treaty are simply not geared to the needs of the euro zone in a Union with close on thirty Member States. Authorising the member States of the euro zone to decide among themselves on issues concerning their currency is a matter of straightforward common sense.

By 2004, the Union will have more Member States which are not members of the euro zone. The Eurogroup, which was set up by the European Council in 1997, is an informal forum for discussion between euro zone countries. It is undoubtedly useful and can continue to exist as an informal basis for discussion. However, under the current Treaty, only the Council (Ecofin) is able to make decisions. When it comes to matters like excessive deficit run by euro zone countries, exchange rate policy issues, decisions concerning Member States which may want to adopt the euro, or the section of the *broad economic policy guidelines* concerning the euro zone, the Commission recommends setting up an "Ecofin Council for the euro zone", which will bring together Finance Ministers from only the euro zone countries, who will have decision-making powers in areas of common interest to the Member States with the same currency.

A further important adjustment: in the interests of efficient decision-making, the Member State concerned should be excluded from any vote on issuing warnings. The treaty already makes provision for such exclusion where a Council has to issue a formal notice to a Member State about correcting excessive deficit –but this detail has been omitted from the voting arrangements on issuing warnings. By definition, the Member State concerned will generally be opposed to any such warning. Excluding it from the vote would therefore prevent a situation in which it was both judge and defendant.



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Questions:

1. Which is “the natural objective not likely to be attained for many years”?

2. What is the Eurogroup supposed to do? Is it possible under the current Treaty? Why?

3. What are the considerations taken into account as regards deficit? Do you agree with them? Support your answer.



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EXERCISE Nº 4:

Translate the following passage into English.

Un nuevo Servicio de auditoría interna central

Se ha creado un Servicio de auditoría interna, bajo la responsabilidad del Vicepresidente para la Reforma, que ofrece garantías acerca del correcto funcionamiento de los controles de las operaciones de toda la Comisión, lo que contribuye a asegurar que la UE obtiene, con el dinero que invierte, los mejores resultados y que no se producen actuaciones incorrectas. También sigue de cerca la actuación de la Comisión y señala los fallos que puede advertir. Un Comité de seguimiento de las auditorías, presidido por el Comisario de Presupuestos analiza las recomendaciones del Servicio de auditoría, a fin de que sirvan para lograr mejoras palpables de los resultados. En cada Dirección General se ha instalado una auditoría interna que informa al Director General con el fin de brindarle una opinión independiente sobre las operaciones del servicio.



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