

**PROCESO SELECTIVO PARA EL INGRESO EN EL CUERPO DE
TÉCNICOS SUPERIORES DE ADMINISTRACIÓN GENERAL,
GRUPO A1, DE LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID.**

Convocatoria: Orden 442/2021 de 13 de octubre, de la Consejería de Economía, Hacienda y Empleo, (BOCM de 10 de noviembre), ampliación Orden 1012/2022 de 10 de mayo (BOCM de 3 de junio).

**CUARTO EJERCICIO: TRADUCCIÓN DIRECTA AL
CASTELLANO**

NÚMERO 1
IDIOMA INGLÉS

Madrid a 21 de febrero de 2025

Parliament's foreign policy powers and instruments

The EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) was established in 1993 and has since been strengthened by subsequent treaties. Today, Parliament regularly contributes to the development of the CFSP, in particular by scrutinising the activities of its institutional actors and bodies: the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, who also serves as Vice-President of the European Commission; the European External Action Service (EEAS); the EU Special Representatives (EUSRs) and the EU delegations. Parliament's budgetary powers can also shape the scale and scope of the CFSP.

Despite its limited formal role in foreign policy decision-making, Parliament has supported the concept of the CFSP from its inception and sought to extend its scope. Article 36 of the Treaty on European Union requires the High Representative to consult Parliament regularly on the principal aspects of and choices made under the CFSP and to inform Parliament of the policy's evolution. Parliament holds twice-yearly debates on CFSP progress reports and puts questions to the Council and the High Representative.

Parliament's right to be informed and consulted about the CFSP and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) was further strengthened by the High Representative's declaration of political accountability in 2010, attached to Parliament's resolution on the creation of the EEAS. The declaration provided for:

- enhancing the status of the 'Joint Consultation Meetings', which allow a designated group of Members of the European Parliament to meet counterparts from the Council's Political and Security Committee, the EEAS and the Commission to discuss planned and ongoing civilian CSDP missions;
- affirming the right of Parliament's 'special committee' to have access to confidential information relating to the CFSP and the CSDP, which is based on an interinstitutional agreement of 2002;
- holding exchanges of views with heads of mission, heads of delegation and other senior EU officials during committee meetings and hearings of committees of Parliament.

- mandating the High Representative to appear before Parliament at least twice a year to report on the current state of affairs regarding the CFSP/CSDP and to answer questions.

Parliament also exercises its authority through the budgetary procedure. As one arm of the EU's budgetary authority, Parliament must approve the annual CFSP budget.

Parliament regularly scrutinises the operations of the EEAS and provides it with suggestions on structural issues.

Parliament also has a role to play in monitoring the negotiation and implementation of international agreements. Parliament's consent is required before the Council can conclude such agreements.