

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

Convocatoria: Orden 1042/2019 de 2 de abril, de la Vicepresidencia y Portavocía del Gobierno, (BOCM de 17 de abril de 2019), corrección de errores (BOCM de 5 de junio de 2019).

Ampliación de plazas, Orden 1658/2020 de 8 de septiembre, de la Consejería de Hacienda y Función Pública (BOCM de 22 de septiembre de 2020).

**CUARTO EJERCICIO: TRADUCCIÓN DIRECTA AL  
CASTELLANO**

**CONVOCATORIA EXTRAORDINARIA**

**NÚMERO 3**

**IDIOMA INGLÉS**

**Madrid a 12 de junio de 2023**

In areas in which the EU does not have exclusive competence, the principle of subsidiarity seeks to safeguard the ability of the Member States to take decisions and action and authorises intervention by the Union when the objectives of an action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States. The purpose of including a reference to the principle in the EU Treaties is also to ensure that powers are exercised as close to the citizen as possible.

The principle of subsidiarity was formally enshrined by the Treaty on European Union (TEU), signed in 1992: the TEU included a reference to the principle in the Treaty establishing the European Community (TEC). The Single European Act, signed in 1986, had already incorporated a subsidiarity criterion into environmental policy, however, albeit without referring to it explicitly as such.

The Treaty of Lisbon amending the TEU and TEC, signed in 2007, incorporated the principle of subsidiarity into Article 5(3) of the TEU and repealed the corresponding provision of the TEC while retaining its wording.

The general aim of this principle is to guarantee a degree of independence for a lower authority in relation to a higher body or for a local authority in relation to central government. It therefore involves the sharing of powers between several levels of authority, a principle which forms the institutional basis for federal states.

When applied in the context of the EU, the principle of subsidiarity serves to regulate the exercise of the Union's non-exclusive powers. It rules out Union intervention when an issue can be dealt with effectively by Member States themselves at central, regional or local level.

There are three preconditions for intervention by Union institutions in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity: (a) the area concerned does not fall within the Union's exclusive competence; (b) the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States; (c) the action can therefore be implemented more successfully by the Union.

The principle of subsidiarity applies only to areas in which competence is shared between the Union and the Member States. Following the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, the competences conferred on the Union have been more precisely demarcated.

The principle of subsidiarity applies to all the EU institutions and has practical significance for legislative procedures in particular. The Lisbon Treaty has strengthened the role of both the national parliaments and the Court of Justice in monitoring compliance with the principle of subsidiarity.

Parliament was the instigator of the concept of subsidiarity and, in 1984, in adopting the draft Treaty on European Union, proposed a provision stipulating that in cases where the Treaty conferred on the Union a competence which was concurrent with that of the Member States, the Member States could act as long as the Union had not legislated. Moreover, it stressed that the Union should only act to carry out those tasks which could be undertaken more effectively in common than by individual states acting separately.