

**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**

**NÚMERO 2**  
**IDIOMA INGLÉS**

**Madrid a 9 de junio de 2023**

The main developments of the early Treaties are related to the creation of Community own resources, the reinforcement of the budgetary powers of Parliament, election of Members of Parliament by direct universal suffrage and the setting-up of the European Monetary System. The entry into force of the Single European Act in 1986, which substantially altered the Treaty of Rome, bolstered the notion of integration by creating a large internal market.

The Treaty of Rome provided for the completion of a common market over a transitional period of 12 years, in three stages, ending on 31 December 1969. Its first aim, the customs union, was completed more quickly than expected. The transitional period for enlarging quotas and phasing out internal customs ended as early as 1 July 1968. Even so, there were still major obstacles to freedom of movement. By then, the EEC had adopted a common external tariff for trade with non-EEC countries.

Creating a 'Green Europe' was another major project for European integration. The first regulations on the common agricultural policy were adopted and the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund was set up in 1962.

The first institutional change came about with the 1965 Merger Treaty, which merged the executive bodies.

The 1970 Treaty of Luxembourg granted Parliament certain budgetary powers

The European Council decided in June 1984 to set up a committee of the personal representatives of the Heads of State or Government, named the *Dooge Committee* after its chairman. The committee was asked to make proposals for improving the functioning of the Community system and of political cooperation.

In February 1986, nine Member States signed the Single European Act (SEA), followed later, in February 1986, by Denmark (after a referendum vote in favour), Italy and Greece.

The SEA was ratified by the Member States' parliaments in 1986, but, because a private citizen had appealed to the Irish courts, its entry into force was delayed for six months until 1 July 1987. The SEA was the first substantial change to the Treaty of Rome. Its principal provisions were as follows:

**A.** Extension of the Union's powers

**1. Through the creation of a large internal market**

A fully operational internal market was to be completed by 1 January 1993, broadening the objective of the common market introduced in 1958.

**2. Through the establishment of new powers as regards:**

- Monetary policy;
- Social policy;
- Economic and social cohesion;
- Research and technological development;
- The environment;
- Cooperation in the field of foreign policy.

**B. Improvement in the decision-making capacity of the Council of Ministers**

Qualified majority voting replaced unanimity in four of the Community's existing areas of responsibility and was also introduced for several new areas of responsibility, such as the social policy, economic and social cohesion, research and technological development, and the environmental policy.

**C. Growth of the role of the European Parliament**

Parliament's powers were strengthened by introducing a procedure for cooperation with the Council, which gave Parliament real, albeit limited, legislative powers.