



**CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER ESAMI, PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 1 POSTO DI  
FUNZIONARIO AMMINISTRATIVO (AREA FUNZIONARI ED E.Q., C.C.N.L. 16/11/2022)  
PRESSO SETTORE PRESIDENZA E ATTIVITA' ISTITUZIONALI - UFFICIO  
PROGRAMMAZIONE EUROPEA, TURISMO E SUPPORTO AREA VASTA, RISERVATO  
PRIORITARIAMENTE A SOGGETTI ISCRITTI NEGLI ELENCHI DELLE CATEGORIE  
PROTETTE EX ART. 18, COMMA 2, L. N. 68/99**

**Prova orale**

**GRUPPO TESTI IN LINGUA INGLESE E**

1. **EN** The European Parliament represents the citizens of EU countries and is directly elected by them. It takes decisions on European laws jointly with the Council of the European Union. It also approves the EU budget. The European Parliament has Liaison Offices in all the EU capitals as well as regional offices in five most populous Member States, and two offices outside the EU (in London and Washington).
2. **EN** European Council: the heads of state or government of the EU countries meet to define the general political direction and priorities of the European Union. The European Council is chaired by a president who is elected for a 2.5-year term, renewable once. It does not adopt laws except for possible EU Treaty amendments. It generally decides issues by consensus.
3. **EN** The Council of the EU represents the governments of EU countries. The Council of the EU is where national ministers from each government meet to adopt laws and coordinate policies. Ministers meet in different configurations depending on the topic to be discussed. The Council of the EU takes decisions on European laws jointly with the European Parliament.
4. **EN** The European Commission represents the common interests of the EU and is the EU's main executive body. It uses its 'right of initiative' to put forward proposals for new laws, which are scrutinised and adopted by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. It also manages EU policies and the EU's budget and ensures that countries apply EU law correctly.
5. **EN** The European Central Bank and the European System of Central Banks are responsible for keeping prices stable in the euro area. They are also responsible for the monetary and exchange rate policy in the Eurozone and support EU economic policies. The ECB works with the national central banks of all EU countries.