

Ofertas complementarias de la Oferta de Empleo Público de 2007 y de la Oferta de Empleo Público de 2011.

CUERPO/CATEGORIA: Funcionarios Superiores de la Administración de la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón.

ESCALA/ESPECIALIDAD: Escala Superior de Administración, Administradores Superiores.

TURNO: Promoción interna.

CONVOCATORIA: BOA 28/04/2014

EJERCICIOS: Tercer y cuarto.

TERCER EJERCICIO.**PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS PARA INGRESO EN LA ADMINISTRACIÓN
DE LA COMUNIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE ARAGÓN****CUERPO O CATEGORÍA: ADMINISTRADORES SUPERIORES****TURNO DE PROMOCIÓN INTERNA****CASO PRÁCTICO**

En marzo de 2011, el Gobierno de Aragón y la Universidad de Zaragoza suscribieron un Acuerdo de financiación que recogía las reglas para determinar el importe de las aportaciones del Gobierno debidas a la institución académica desde el año 2012 en adelante. En el momento de la firma, ambas partes eran conscientes de la situación de crisis económica que se cernía sobre el Acuerdo. Acaso por ello, en múltiples pasajes de su texto se condiciona su eficacia a la disponibilidad financiera de la Comunidad Autónoma, expresada en las eventuales leyes de presupuestos de ésta.

El hecho es que la asignación presupuestaria a la Universidad de Zaragoza ha sido congelada durante los tres últimos ejercicios, en la medida en que la capacidad presupuestaria de la Comunidad Autónoma se ha reducido un 20% respecto de las cifras de 2011. Las transferencias de la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón suponen casi 161 millones de euros en el conjunto de unos presupuestos universitarios que ascienden a unos 275 millones de euros.

Por este motivo, la Universidad considera que el Gobierno ha incumplido el Acuerdo, cifrando dicho incumplimiento en 53,5 millones de euros. A la vista de los fundamentos jurídicos recogidos en un informe de la Abogacía del Estado recabado al efecto, en noviembre de 2014 la Universidad de Zaragoza ha optado por reclamar en Derecho al Gobierno de Aragón la citada cantidad. El Ejecutivo autonómico ha negado el pretendido incumplimiento y, en demostración de su buena voluntad, ha suscrito en noviembre de 2014 un contrato-programa para la financiación de los complementos retributivos ligados a méritos individuales del personal docente e investigador por importe de unos 8 millones de euros, estos sí previstos en el Presupuesto de la Comunidad Autónoma para 2014.

Por su parte, el reciente Informe de la Cámara de Cuentas de fiscalización de la Universidad de Zaragoza correspondiente al ejercicio 2012 destaca que:

- a) el porcentaje de mujeres entre los miembros del Consejo de Gobierno de la Universidad asciende a un 20%;
- b) el Plan de incentivación a la jubilación anticipada de la Universidad de Zaragoza (que se encuentra suspendido desde diciembre de 2012) fue aprobado en 2009 por un órgano que carecía en su momento de competencia para ello de acuerdo con lo establecido en los propios Estatutos de la Universidad, los cuales debieron ser posteriormente modificados en el año 2011 al efecto;
- c) el personal emérito representa el 4,5% del total del personal docente, superando el límite máximo del 3% señalado taxativamente por el art. 22.8 del Real Decreto 898/1985, de 30 de abril, *sobre régimen del profesorado universitario*.

CUESTIONES

1. ¿Considera, a la vista de las circunstancias arriba expresadas, que existe un incumplimiento del Acuerdo de financiación de 2011 por parte del Gobierno de Aragón? ¿Es dicho Acuerdo respetuoso con lo dispuesto en la legislación autonómica –concretamente, en la Ley 5/2005, de 14 de junio, de *Ordenación del Sistema Universitario de Aragón*-?
2. Exponga detalladamente los argumentos jurídicos que podría oponer el Gobierno de Aragón ante las pretensiones de la Universidad de Zaragoza.
3. ¿Qué opinión jurídica le merecen las observaciones de la Cámara de cuentas? Valore los siguientes hechos singularizadamente, y analice la existencia de mecanismos legales de reproche o reparación al efecto:
 - a. el Consejo de Gobierno de la Universidad cuenta con solo un 20% de mujeres.
 - b. la aprobación del Plan de incentivación a la jubilación anticipada en incumplimiento de las disposiciones orgánicas contenidas en los Estatutos de la Universidad, así como la incidencia de la posterior modificación de éstos.
 - c. el rebasamiento del porcentaje de personal emérito marcado por la citada norma reglamentaria estatal.
4. ¿Podría el Gobierno de Aragón paliar los problemas inmediatos de ciertas instalaciones universitarias decrepitas –Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, por ejemplo- mediante la oferta de espacios vacantes en el recinto de la “Expo 2008”? ¿Cómo se articularía jurídicamente esta solución, dado que el accionariado de la sociedad “Expo Zaragoza Empresarial S.A.” corresponde en un 97,85% a la Corporación de Empresas Públicas del Gobierno de Aragón y el 2,15% el Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza?

CUARTO EJERCICIO. INGLÉS. PARTE 1 OBLIGATORIA.

Improving health for all EU citizens

Why we need a public health policy.

Key challenges

To achieve a high level of human health and quality of healthcare across the EU, a significant number of challenges must be overcome, including those listed below.

- **Sustainability:** Healthcare systems must adapt to demographic changes and a growing demand for care, and make the best use of innovative health technologies. Health system reforms must guarantee universal access to high-quality care and improve the efficiency and financial sustainability of the health systems.
- **An ageing population:** EU citizens are living longer — often well beyond the retirement age — but the average age to which they enjoy good health remains the same. This places pressure on society and the economy, as well as healthcare systems. The incidence of certain diseases, for example Alzheimer's and dementia, is also increasing as the population gets older. The EU seeks to increase the number of healthy life years by two by 2020 to help Europeans remain active and productive for as long as possible.
- **Reducing the incidence of preventable diseases:** Cancer, heart disease, diabetes, respiratory, mental and other chronic diseases represent great suffering to citizens and come at a huge cost to society and the economy. It is estimated that they will cost the global economy around €22.5 trillion between 2012 and 2030. In the EU, the cost of diseases linked to smoking alone totals over €100 billion. Chronic diseases are responsible for 87 % of all deaths in the EU. Many cases of chronic diseases are preventable and linked to four common risk factors — tobacco, harmful use of alcohol, nutrition and lack of physical activity.
- **Health inequalities:** Huge differences in health and healthcare exist between and within EU countries and regions. The level of disease and the age at which people die are strongly influenced by factors such as employment, income, education and ethnicity, as well as access to healthcare. For example, life expectancy at birth varies by 10 years between EU countries.
- **New and emerging health problems:** New diseases, or strains of diseases, are being identified all the time. AIDS, for example, was first clinically observed in 1981, the corresponding virus, HIV, was identified in 1983; in 2009, a new type of pandemic influenza — H1N1 — was identified. Some bacteria have become resistant to the drugs used to treat them. This has made it harder to treat specific infections with certain antibiotics. Mental health problems are another disease group where the number of diagnoses has increased significantly.
- **Health security:** serious cross-border health threats — including biological agents and infectious disease, chemical agents and environmental hazards — pose a great threat to health and international travel and trade. The 2011 E. coli outbreak and the 2009 global H1N1 flu pandemic are recent examples that demonstrate the importance of being able to tackle health threats at a multinational level.

Améliorer la santé de tous les citoyens européens

Pourquoi une politique de santé publique

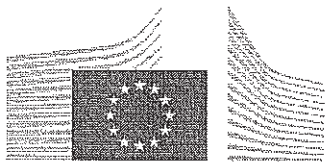
Priorités

Pour garantir un niveau élevé de protection de la santé humaine et de qualité des soins de santé dans l'UE, de nombreux défis doivent être relevés:

- **pérennité des systèmes:** les systèmes de santé doivent s'adapter aux changements démographiques et à une demande croissante de soins, et exploiter les technologies innovantes. Les réformes doivent garantir l'accès universel à des soins de qualité et améliorer l'efficacité et la viabilité financière des systèmes de santé;
- **vieillesse de la population:** les Européens vivent plus longtemps, souvent bien au-delà de l'âge de la retraite, mais le nombre moyen d'années durant lesquelles ils vivent en bonne santé reste inchangé. Cette situation pèse sur la société et l'économie, mais aussi sur les systèmes de santé. Certaines pathologies, comme la maladie d'Alzheimer et la démence, deviennent plus courantes du fait du vieillissement de la population. L'UE cherche à multiplier par deux le nombre d'années de vie en bonne santé d'ici à 2020, afin de permettre aux Européens de rester actifs et productifs aussi longtemps que possible;
- **diminuer l'incidence des maladies évitables:** le cancer, les maladies cardiaques, le diabète, les maladies respiratoires et mentales et les autres maladies chroniques sont sources de grande souffrance et constituent un coût considérable pour la société et l'économie. On estime que ces maladies coûteront environ 22 500 milliards d'euros à l'économie mondiale entre 2012 et 2030. Dans l'UE, le coût des maladies liées au tabagisme représente à lui seul plus de 100 milliards d'euros. Les maladies chroniques sont responsables de 87 % des décès dans l'UE. De nombreux cas de maladies chroniques peuvent être évités et sont liés à quatre facteurs de risque communs: le tabac, la consommation nocive d'alcool, l'alimentation et le manque d'exercice physique;
- **inégalités en matière de santé:** on constate de très grandes différences en matière de santé et de soins de santé entre les pays de l'UE et au sein même des pays. L'incidence des maladies et l'espérance de vie sont fortement influencées par des facteurs tels que l'emploi, le revenu, l'éducation et l'origine ethnique, ainsi que l'accès aux soins de santé. L'écart d'espérance de vie à la naissance peut atteindre 10 ans entre les pays de l'UE;
- **problèmes de santé publique nouveaux et émergents:** on découvre régulièrement de nouvelles maladies ou souches de maladies. Ainsi, le sida a été observé pour la première fois en 1981, et le virus correspondant, le VIH, a été identifié en 1983; un nouveau type de grippe pandémique, l'A/H1N1, a été identifié en 2009. Certaines bactéries ont développé des résistances aux médicaments utilisés pour les traiter. De ce fait, certaines infections sont devenues plus difficiles à soigner avec certains antibiotiques. Enfin, les problèmes de santé mentale forment une autre catégorie de maladies de plus en plus courantes;
- **sécurité sanitaire:** les menaces transfrontalières telles que les agents biologiques, les maladies infectieuses, les agents chimiques et les risques environnementaux représentent un grand risque non seulement pour la santé, mais aussi pour les échanges et les voyages internationaux. L'épidémie due à la bactérie E. coli en 2011 et la pandémie de grippe A/H1N1 en 2009 sont des exemples récents qui démontrent l'importance de pouvoir lutter contre ces menaces sanitaires au niveau international.

ADMINISTRADORES SUPERIORES. PROMOCIÓN INTERNA.

CUARTO EJERCICIO. INGLÉS. PARTE 2 VOLUNTARIA.



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Strasbourg, 16.12.2014
COM(2014) 910 final

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

Commission Work Programme 2015

A New Start

INTRODUCTION

This Commission was voted into office with a commitment to make a difference: to do different things and to do things differently. Citizens expect the EU to make a difference on the big economic and social challenges – high unemployment, slow growth, high levels of public debt, an investment gap and lack of competitiveness in the global marketplace. And they want less EU interference on the issues where Member States are better equipped to give the right response at national and regional level. They also expect the EU to be more open and accountable about what it does and how it does it.

This Commission is determined to drive this change, and to work with the European Parliament and the Council to ensure it happens. That is why we will focus on the 'big things' like jobs and growth, in line with the ten priorities of President Juncker's Political Guidelines¹. We will not present proposals that do not contribute to these priorities. And we will apply political discontinuity² and will take off the table pending proposals that do not match our objectives or which are going nowhere, because we want all institutions to focus on delivering what really matters.

This is our political engagement, and on that basis we want to reach out beyond the Brussels base across the EU to rebuild confidence and regain the trust of EU citizens. Citizens will judge us by our engagement and delivery, on the improvements they see in their own lives as a result. In our first month in office we have tabled a major Jobs, Growth and Investment Package³ with a new Investment Plan to mobilise more than EUR 315bn in additional investments in strategic areas during the coming three years. We mean to go on as we have started.

The proposals we announce in this Work Programme are chosen because we believe they can make a difference for jobs, growth and investment and can lead to concrete benefits for citizens next year. What we commit to in this Work Programme are the things we will deliver in 2015. We will propose other actions to fulfil the ten priorities in our work programmes for future years – the preparatory work will start for some of these in 2015.

But the bulk of what happens in the EU today and how our citizens judge the EU is based on existing legislation and programmes. Their immediate concerns are with the stock of existing

¹ A New Start for Europe: My Agenda for Jobs, Growth, Fairness and Democratic Change – Political Guidelines for the next European Commission (http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/docs/pg_en.pdf).

² See point 39 subparagraph 2 of the Framework Agreement on relations between the European Parliament and the European Commission: "The Commission shall proceed with a review of all pending proposals at the beginning of the new Commission's term of office, in order to politically confirm or withdraw them, taking due account of the view expressed by Parliament".

³ COM(2014) 903.

rules, which is why this Commission is making a political priority of lightening the regulatory load while keeping high levels of social, health and environmental protection and consumer choice. We will overhaul the rules to make sure they contribute to the jobs and growth agenda and do not impose unnecessary red tape or administrative burdens, while at the same time bringing the benefits that citizens expect. Where the rules are outdated or out of line with our priorities, we will review and improve them. Where there is unnecessary red tape, we will cut it. Where the rules we have make sense and serve our objectives, we will work actively to ensure they are properly applied, implemented and enforced so they deliver real benefits to citizens. And we will use the other tools we have available to drive jobs and growth, in particular the EU budget which is primarily a means for smart investment in Member States and regions.

This is an agenda for change, born out of the need to get the EU growing again so that the European social model and a healthy environment can be sustained into the future.

It is also a call for change in the working methods of the European Parliament and the Council. We want to work with them to define top priorities across all three Institutions and speed up decision making on them, so that the positive effects of our proposals can reach citizens quickly. We will build a closer partnership with Member States, national Parliaments, regions and cities to bring better implementation of existing policies and effectiveness of action on the ground, from the use of Structural and Investment Funds to environment policy, from the Single Market to consumer rights.

To restore confidence there is a need for change to be visible⁴ and to have a quick impact. With this Work Programme – and by delivering it in 2015 – we want to prove that this time things are different.

This Work Programme sets out focused actions for 2015. It does not detail what the Commission will do in the following four years of its mandate even if preparatory work will start on issues like the mid-term review of the multi-annual financial framework. Annex I sets out the new initiatives, organised around the main priorities of the Political Guidelines, where the Commission will concentrate its efforts in 2015.

In preparing this Work Programme the Commission has examined all the proposals that are currently awaiting decision by the European Parliament and the Council⁵. We see applying the principle of political discontinuity as an important part of our political responsibility: there

⁴ To mark the new start made with the new Commission and this Work Programme, the Commission will focus its communication work in 2015 on the 10 priorities of the Political Guidelines. See point 2.4. of SEC(2013) 486 of 23 September 2013 on corporate communication under the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020.

⁵ In total, 452 proposals are pending from previous Commissions.

is a need to clear the decks so that time and energy can be invested in those proposals that will have the biggest impact on jobs and growth and which have a good prospect of being adopted in the near future.

We have taken a view on the proposals we wish to maintain and to see through to adoption, those we plan to amend to bring them into line with our ten priorities and those we propose to withdraw. The Commission remains strongly committed to the objectives of many of the proposals it proposes to withdraw. But proposals are of no use if they are simply sitting dormant on a negotiating table, if they are overtaken by events, or if in the course of negotiations they are watered down to a point where they can no longer achieve their initial purpose. In some cases, the Commission is proposing to withdraw proposals in order to replace them subsequently by more ambitious proposals or to tailor them more closely to its ten priorities. In other cases, society has moved on since the original Commission proposal was made. Annex II sets out the proposals to be withdrawn (or modified). The Commission awaits the views of the European Parliament and the Council on these proposals before proceeding with the withdrawals.

The Work Programme also reflects the Commission's commitment to Better Regulation. This is at the heart of the Commission's Regulatory Fitness Programme which seeks to cut red tape and remove regulatory burdens. Its actions – legislative amendment, fitness checks and evaluations – form a core element of Commission work and are outlined in Annex III. Simplification efforts, for example of the Common Agricultural Policy, will be launched. Work will also focus on putting the recent financial services reform, the Common Fisheries Policy and the new rules for the European Structural and Investment Funds 2014-2020 smoothly into operation. This entails coordination at all levels and involvement of all stakeholders – building networks and sharing experiences and best practices in different policy areas.

To better inform citizens and companies of when EU laws come into force, the Work Programme lists legislation that becomes applicable in 2015 in Annex IV.