



**ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΕΞΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ**

Ειδικός Γραπτός Διαγωνισμός για πλήρωση είκοσι (20) κενών θέσεων
Ακολουθού,
Εξωτερικές Υπηρεσίες της Δημοκρατίας

Δημοσίευση στην
Επίσημη Εφημερίδα της Δημοκρατίας
με αριθμό 5574 (Μέρος Α: αριθμός 1133) και ημερομηνία 6 Οκτωβρίου 2023

ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ Β – ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ

Ημερομηνία: 10 Μαΐου 2024
Διάρκεια: 1 ώρα και 15 λεπτά (10:45 – 12:00)

ΕΝΟΤΗΤΑ Β - ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ - 100 Μονάδες

ΜΕΡΟΣ Α

ΕΠΙΛΕΞΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΤΕ ΣΤΑ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ ΕΝΑ (1) ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΔΥΟ (2) ΠΙΟ ΚΑΤΩ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ

ΘΕΜΑ 1

The preamble of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union stipulates:

The peoples of Europe, in creating an ever closer union among them, are resolved to share a peaceful future based on common values.

Conscious of its spiritual and moral heritage, the Union is founded on the indivisible, universal values of human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity; it is based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law. It places the individual at the heart of its activities, by establishing the citizenship of the Union and by creating an area of freedom, security and justice.

The Union contributes to the preservation and to the development of these common values while respecting the diversity of the cultures and traditions of the peoples of Europe as well as the national identities of the Member States and the organisation of their public authorities at national, regional and local levels; it seeks to promote balanced and sustainable development and ensures free movement of persons, goods, services and capital, and the freedom of establishment.

To this end, it is necessary to strengthen the protection of fundamental rights in the light of changes in society, social progress and scientific and technological developments by making those rights more visible in a Charter.

This Charter reaffirms, with due regard for the powers and tasks of the Community and the Union and the principle of subsidiarity, the rights as they result, in particular, from the constitutional traditions and international obligations common to the Member States, the Treaty on European Union, the Community Treaties, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Social Charters adopted by the Community and by the Council of Europe and the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Communities and of the European Court of Human Rights.

Enjoyment of these rights entails responsibilities and duties with regard to other persons, to the human community and to future generations.

Article 34

Social security and social assistance

The Union recognises and respects the entitlement to social security benefits and social services providing protection in cases such as maternity, illness, industrial accidents, dependency or old age, and in the case of loss of employment, in accordance with the rules laid down by Community law and national laws and practices.

2. Everyone residing and moving legally within the European Union is entitled to social security benefits and social advantages in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices.

3. In order to combat social exclusion and poverty, the Union recognises and respects the right to social and housing assistance so as to ensure a decent existence for all those who lack sufficient resources, in accordance with the rules laid down by Community law and national laws and practices.

Article 39

Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections to the European Parliament

1. Every citizen of the Union has the right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections to the European Parliament in the Member State in which he or she resides, under the same conditions as nationals of that State.

2. Members of the European Parliament shall be elected by direct universal suffrage in a free and secret ballot.

Article 40

Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at municipal elections

Every citizen of the Union has the right to vote and to stand as a candidate at municipal elections in the Member State in which he or she resides under the same conditions as nationals of that State.

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΤΕ ΟΛΕΣ ΤΙΣ ΠΙΟ ΚΑΤΩ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΑ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ ΣΤΟ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΟ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΩΝ

1. Briefly explain the importance of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union for the citizens of the Union. **20 μονάδες**
2. Articles 34, 39, 40 of the Charter, make the distinction between citizens of the European Union and persons who reside and move legally within the Union. Why, in your opinion, was it necessary to make this distinction? **15 μονάδες**
3. Why, in your opinion, was the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union enshrined into Primary Law of the European Union? **10 μονάδες**

OEMA 2

«World peace cannot be safeguarded without the making of creative efforts proportionate to the dangers which threaten it.

The contribution which an organized and living Europe can bring to civilization is indispensable to the maintenance of peaceful relations. In taking upon herself for more than 20 years the role of champion of a united Europe, France has always had as her essential aim the service of peace. A united Europe was not achieved and we had war.

Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity. The coming together of the nations of Europe requires the elimination of the age-old opposition of France and Germany. Any action taken must in the first place concern these two countries.

With this aim in view, the French Government proposes that action be taken immediately on one limited but decisive point.

It proposes that Franco-German production of coal and steel as a whole be placed under a common High Authority, within the framework of an organization open to the participation of the other countries of Europe. The pooling of coal and steel production should immediately provide for the setting up of common foundations for economic development as a first step in the federation of Europe, and will change the destinies of those regions which have long been devoted to the manufacture of munitions of war, of which they have been the most constant victims.

The solidarity in production thus established will make it plain that any war between France and Germany becomes not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible. The setting up of this powerful productive unit, open to all countries willing to take part and bound ultimately to provide all the member countries with the basic elements of industrial production on the same terms, will lay a true foundation for their economic unification.

This production will be offered to the world as a whole without distinction or exception, with the aim of contributing to raising living standards and to promoting peaceful achievements. With increased resources Europe will be able to pursue the achievement of one of its essential tasks, namely, the development of the African continent. In this way, there will be realised simply and speedily that fusion of interest which is indispensable to the establishment of a common economic system; it may be the leaven from which may grow a wider and deeper community between countries long opposed to one another by sanguinary divisions.

By pooling basic production and by instituting a new High Authority, whose decisions will bind France, Germany and other member countries, this proposal will lead to the realization of the first concrete foundation of a European federation indispensable to the preservation of peace». Schuman Declaration, 9 May 1950.

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΤΕ ΟΛΕΣ ΤΙΣ ΠΙΟ ΚΑΤΩ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΑ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ ΣΤΟ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΟ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΩΝ

1. Which countries was the above Declaration signed by? **6 μονάδες**
2. Explain the importance of the basic premise of the above text, and why, in your opinion, could it be considered a radical one? **24 μονάδες**
3. Explain the importance of the below phrase and give examples which prove its historical validity and application. **15 μονάδες**

«Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity».

ΜΕΡΟΣ Β

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΤΕ ΟΛΕΣ ΤΙΣ ΠΙΟ ΚΑΤΩ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΤΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΟ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΟ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΩΝ

4. 20 χρόνια από την ένταξη της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση. Αναδείξτε, και με παραδείγματα, τα μεγαλύτερα οφέλη από την ένταξή μας στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση. **15 Μονάδες**
5. Πώς μπορεί να συμβάλει η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και τα Κράτη Μέλη της στην απάμβλυνση του μεταναστευτικού προβλήματος που αντιμετωπίζει η Κυπριακή Δημοκρατία, ιδίως μετά από το ορόσημο της 10^{ης} Απριλίου 2024; **15 Μονάδες**
6. Ποιο ή ποια θεσμικό/α όργανο/α νομοθετεί/ουν στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση; **5 Μονάδες**
7. Τι είναι η ναυτική επιχείρηση “ASPIDES” της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης; **5 Μονάδες**
8. Ποια είναι τα ονόματα των ατόμων που κατέχουν τα πιο κάτω αξιώματα στην Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση; **3 Μονάδες**
 - (α) Προέδρου Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής
 - (β) Υπάτου Εκπροσώπου για θέματα Εξωτερικής Πολιτικής και Πολιτικής Ασφάλειας
 - (γ) Επιτρόπου Υγείας, Ασφάλειας και Τροφίμων
9. Με ποια Συνθήκη ιδρύθηκε η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση; **2 Μονάδες**
 - (α) Συνθήκη Μάαστριχτ
 - (β) Συνθήκη Λισαβόνας
 - (γ) Συνθήκη Νίκαιας
 - (δ) Συνθήκη Ρώμης
10. Ποια Συνθήκη εγκαθίδρυσε τον θεσμό του Προέδρου του Ευρωπαϊκού Συμβουλίου; **2 μονάδες**
 - (α) Συνθήκη των Βρυξελλών
 - (β) Συνθήκη του Άμστερνταμ
 - (γ) Συνθήκη της Λισαβόνας
 - (δ) Συνθήκη του Μάαστριχτ

11. Με ποιο από τα παρακάτω θα τερματιστεί η ισχύς του Πρωτόκολλου 10 της Πράξης Προσχώρησης της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας στην ΕΕ; **2 Μονάδες**

- (α) με την εφαρμογή του κεκτημένου της ΕΕ στις κατεχόμενες περιοχές
- (β) με την εφαρμογή του κεκτημένου της ΕΕ στις περιοχές των Κυρίαρχων Βρετανικών Βάσεων
- (γ) με την επίλυση του κυπριακού προβλήματος
- (δ) με την κατάργηση της Συνθήκης Εγγυήσεως

12. Οι Αποφάσεις και οι Κανονισμοί του Συμβουλίου και του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου ανήκουν στο Πρωτογενές Δίκαιο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης.

2 Μονάδες

- (α) Σωστό
- (β) Λάθος

13. Οι Υπουργοί των Κρατών Μελών της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης μετέχουν στο Ευρωπαϊκό Συμβούλιο.

2 Μονάδες

- (α) Σωστό
- (β) Λάθος

14. Το Δικαστήριο της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης (ΔΕΕ) είναι αρμόδιο για υποθέσεις που αφορούν σε παράπονα/υποθέσεις των πολιτών της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης εναντίον αποφάσεων των Κρατών Μελών. **2 Μονάδες**

- (α) Σωστό
- (β) Λάθος