



PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS PARA EL INGRESO EN EL CUERPO SUPERIOR DE ACTUARIOS, ESTADÍSTICOS Y ECONOMISTAS DE LA ADMINISTRACIÓN DE LA SEGURIDAD SOCIAL

CUARTO EJERCICIO: 21 de octubre de 2025

PARTE A)

1. ¿Cuál es la estructura de la Constitución de 1978 y qué papel juegan los derechos fundamentales en ella?
2. Régimen de funcionamiento y atribuciones principales de la Corona.
3. Describa el funcionamiento de las Cámaras de las que se componen las Cortes Generales.
4. Fuentes del Derecho Administrativo.
5. Indique las diferencias entre las distintas normas con rango de ley.
6. En la organización de la Administración Pública, enumere los órganos superiores y directivos, estableciendo la jerarquía entre dichos órganos.
7. Principios Generales de la Ley 12/1989, de 9 de mayo, de la Función Estadística Pública
8. Protección de datos: objeto de la ley, principios y derechos de las personas
9. En el marco de la cotización a la Seguridad Social, enumeración y características generales de los Regímenes y los sistemas especiales dentro del Régimen General.
10. Explique el procedimiento para el alta y la baja de un trabajador por parte de la empresa, e indique la diferencia entre un alta real y una asimilada al alta.
11. En la cotización a la Seguridad Social en el Régimen General, indique los elementos para calcular la cuota, y explique el procedimiento de cálculo para obtener dicha cuota.
12. Distinción entre la cotización por contingencias comunes y contingencias profesionales.
13. En el ámbito de la acción protectora de la Seguridad Social, describa los principales caracteres de las prestaciones.



14. Contingencias profesionales: el concepto de accidente de trabajo y enfermedad profesional. Accidente 'in itinere'.
15. Concepto, beneficiarios y dinámica de la prestación por Incapacidad Temporal.
16. La protección por incapacidad permanente en su modalidad contributiva: clases y grados de incapacidad y cuantía.
17. Explique los requisitos para acceder a la jubilación contributiva y cómo se calcula su cuantía.
18. Explique las diferencias entre las modalidades de jubilación anticipada, parcial y flexible.
19. La prestación por desempleo: beneficiarios, requisitos para el nacimiento del derecho y cuantía.
20. Enumere las Entidades Gestoras, los Servicios Comunes y las Entidades Colaboradoras de la Seguridad Social.



PARTE B)

Reducing unemployment: key facts and EU measures explained

Find out how the unemployment rate in Europe has changed over time and what the EU is doing to tackle EU labour market challenges.

Even if EU labour market conditions and workers' rights have significantly improved in recent years, the fight against unemployment remains a priority for the European Union.

The EU is working hard to reduce unemployment, protect existing jobs and create new ones, support vulnerable groups and improve social inclusion. EU initiatives aim to:

- help young people enter the labour market
- reduce long-term unemployment
- upgrade job seekers' skills
- facilitate workers' mobility in the EU.

The evolution of the EU unemployment rate

The 2008 crisis pushed the unemployment rate in the EU to a peak of 11.7% in April 2013. At the beginning of the Covid-19 crisis, it had decreased to 6.5% in March 2020, but at the height of the pandemic in August 2020 it reached 7.8%.

In January 2025, the unemployment rate in the EU was down to 5.8%, a slight improvement compared to the rate of 6.1% in January 2024 and January 2023.

Even though the unemployment rates are decreasing overall, they vary strongly among EU countries. In January 2025, the highest unemployment rates were registered in Spain (10.4%) and Sweden (9.7%) and the lowest rates were in Czechia and Poland (both 2.6%).

European employment strategy

Even though EU countries are primarily responsible for employment and social policies, the EU actively supports efforts to reduce unemployment and foster job creation.

According to Article 9 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the EU should consider the objective of a high level of employment when defining and implementing all of its policies and activities.

The European Employment Strategy (EES) sets common objectives and targets for the employment policies of EU countries. The European Commission monitors the strategy, which is implemented through the European Semester, an annual mechanism that coordinates the EU countries' economic and employment policies at EU level.

The Commission issues country-specific recommendations, based on the progress of individual countries towards each goal.



The European Parliament regularly provides input to the annual coordination of employment policies in the EU. In March 2025, Members of the European Parliament called for more investments in education and training to tackle labour shortages. They also pushed for a focus on developing workers' skills.

Key challenges in the EU labour market

Tackling youth unemployment

While youth unemployment was nearly 25% in early 2013, it went down to 14.6% in January 2025.

The EU strives to create opportunities for young people to find a job. Among the EU measures to combat youth unemployment are:

- The Youth Guarantee - a commitment by EU countries to ensure that all young people under the age of 30 years receive a job offer, further education opportunities or a traineeship four months after becoming unemployed or leaving formal education.
- The European Solidarity Corps allows young people to volunteer and work in solidarity-related projects across Europe.

Addressing long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployment, when people are unemployed for more than 12 months, is a major cause of poverty. The long-term unemployment rate in the EU dropped from 5.4% in 2014 to 2.1% in 2023.

To bring people back to work, EU countries adopted recommendations in 2016 that encourage:

- the registration of those unemployed long-term with an employment service,
- carrying out individual in-depth assessment to identify their needs,
- preparing a tailor-made plan (a job integration agreement) to bring those unemployed for 18 months or more back to work.

Supporting vulnerable groups and promoting equality

To retain and reintegrate workers with health challenges into the workplace, the European Parliament encouraged a set of measures in 2018 for member states to work on, such as:

- making workplaces more adaptable through skills development programmes,
- ensuring flexible working conditions,
- providing support to workers (including coaching and mental health assistance).

In January 2025, the unemployment rate of women was 6.0% in the EU, slightly higher than the unemployment rate of men (5.6%).

The EU is working to ensure equal opportunities for men and women and increase women's employment rate. New EU-wide rules on family and care-related leave and more adaptable working conditions were adopted in 2019.