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**PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS PARA INGRESO EN LA ESCALA DE TÉCNICOS FACULTATIVOS
SUPERIORES DE ORGANISMOS AUTÓNOMOS DEL MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE
CONVOCADAS POR RESOLUCIÓN DE 17 DE OCTUBRE DE 2016.**

Culture and creativity are at the core of the European project. Culture shapes our identities, aspirations and how we relate to others and the world. It also shapes the places and landscapes where we live and the lifestyles we lead.

The rapidly changing pace of technology presents both opportunities and challenges for Europe's cultural and creative sectors. The European Union (EU) is committed to helping all those involved in these sectors — from local communities celebrating their cultural heritage to the producers of an award-winning film — to embrace the chances that come their way and overcome the obstacles they face.

The challenges are significant. Cultural diversity is an asset for the EU, but linguistic and cultural differences lead to market fragmentation. The global economic crisis makes it increasingly difficult to access finance in the creative sector. New digital technologies are having a great impact on traditional distribution methods — vast content libraries have come off the shelves and onto hard drives, but it is difficult to build sustainable business models.

A creative boost to more than just the economy Europe's cultural and creative sectors contribute to economic growth, employment, innovation and social cohesion.

The sectors represent around 4.5 % of European gross domestic product and account for some 3.8 % of the EU workforce (8.5 million people). In addition, Europe's cultural and creative sectors have proven to be more resilient than other sectors in times of economic downturn and contribute to innovation, skills development and urban regeneration, while positively impacting other sectors such as tourism and information and communication technology.

The countries of the European Union all have their own way of dealing with issues relating to culture and audiovisual policy. The work done by the EU complements this and adds a new dimension to it.

Information gathered from the EU as a whole can be used to support national policy decisions or provide examples of best practices that others can share. Dedicated cooperation mechanisms among EU Member States have been established for this purpose.

The EU is investing €1.46 billion over the 2014–20 time period in the cultural and audiovisual sectors through the Creative Europe programme, which replaces the Culture, MEDIA and MEDIA Mundus programmes. This represents a 9 % increase on previous budget levels.

The Creative Europe programme seeks to enhance our shared cultural heritage by supporting cultural cross-border projects such as cooperation actions, platforms and networks as well as literary translation projects.

Creative Europe also complements national funding to strengthen European cinema, increase the circulation of new films and make the audiovisual sector more competitive. A single market for audiovisual media and the establishment of a safer Internet programme to protect children online across the EU are just two ways in which an EU-wide approach can go further than tackling such issues at national level.

Many regions and cities see how culture and the creative sectors contribute to their economic competitiveness and create jobs.

INGLÉS. SEGUNDO EJERCICIO. PARTE B.

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(TEXTO PARA LECTURA POR ESPECIALISTA)

Solidarity at the heart of European construction

The European Union (EU) and its Member States are the largest donors of official development assistance (ODA). Together, in 2013, they provided aid to the tune of €56.5 billion, which amounted to 52 % of the total global ODA donated during the year.

The EU has a global presence in 140 countries, wide-ranging expertise and a unique credibility and neutrality when it comes to human rights, electoral observation, governance and crisis resolution. The EU programmes stretch over several years, thus mobilising long-term and predictable aid. Both are essential factors in achieving sustainability in development.

The EU plays a role in coordinating the actions of the different donors. Thanks to its supranational dimension, it can set ambitious joint objectives and map out comprehensive solutions to global development challenges. In the current economic climate, avoiding duplication makes more sense than ever. Finally, the EU has the critical weight to respond to global challenges.

The EU's development activities are coordinated with its efforts in other fields, such as humanitarian aid, environment, security and trade policy.

Development cooperation has been part of the European integration process from the beginning. The Treaty of Rome (1957) provided for the creation of the European Development Fund to grant assistance to colonies and overseas territories. When decolonisation began in the early 1960s, Member States agreed to share part of the cost of supporting their former colonies following their independence. The policy was gradually extended to include more and more developing countries in Asia, Latin America and the European neighbourhood.

The year 2000 saw the signature of the far-reaching Cotonou Agreement between the EU and African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. This trade and aid agreement is the most comprehensive partnership between ACP countries and the EU to date and was concluded for a 20-year period. It aims to work together to eradicate poverty and to help ACP countries integrate into the world economy.

Additional financial instruments, such as the Development Cooperation Instrument and the European Neighbourhood Instrument, allow the EU to pursue its work in other parts of the world.

Furthermore, in 2000, the EU committed itself to supporting the United Nations millennium development goals to reduce extreme poverty by 2015.