

TURNO: PROMOCION INTERNA

Segunda prueba: IDIOMA INGLES

Esta prueba, de carácter voluntario y no eliminatorio, constará de DOS PARTES que se realizarán en la misma sesión.

A) Una traducción directa, por escrito, de un documento redactado en el idioma INGLES, sin diccionario. Para su realización los aspirantes dispondrán de un tiempo máximo de 30 minutos.

B) Un resumen en español de un texto que les será leído a los opositores en el idioma INGLES. Para su realización los aspirantes dispondrán de un tiempo máximo de 30 minutos. Esta segunda prueba se calificará sobre 8 puntos. Los puntos por encima de 4 de la calificación que obtuviera el opositor se sumarán a la puntuación de la primera prueba de este ejercicio en el idioma elegido por el aspirante

A) TRADUCCIÓN DIRECTA.

Invasive Alien Species. A European Union response

Alien species are species that have been transported outside their natural ecological range as a result of human action

The vast majority are unable to survive in an unfamiliar environment without human intervention and eventually die off. But some species manage to adapt to their new surroundings and eventually establish themselves in the wild, where they can cause significant ecological and economic damage.

These are known as Invasive Alien Species (IAS). IAS are defined as species whose introduction and spread outside their natural ecological range poses a real threat to biodiversity and the economy.

It is estimated that there are already over 12,000 alien species present in Europe, of which around 10-15% are invasive. They occur in all major taxonomic groups, ranging from mammals, amphibians, reptiles, fish, invertebrates and plants to fungi, bacteria and other micro-organisms. They are also found in every type of habitat, both on land and in the surrounding seas. All EU Member States have problems with IAS on their territory to a greater or lesser extent.

Invasive Alien Species enter the EU in a wide variety of ways. Some are introduced intentionally for use in farming, forestry, aquaculture, horticulture or for recreational purposes, or even as pets and garden plants or as biocontrol agents (e.g. Asian ladybirds).

Others came into the EU unintentionally, either as contaminants of other commodities (e.g. ragweed seeds in bird feed mixtures) or as 'hitchhikers' and 'stowaways' on board vessels or equipment).

The pathways of release in the environment vary considerably according to the species group and the surrounding environment. Alien plant species mostly escape from cultivation (e.g. gardens, farms) whereas freshwater alien species are often intentionally released for aquaculture or recreational angling. In the marine environment, most alien species come into Europe as unintentional stowaways.

Invasive alien species have multiple ecological, economic and human health impacts. They are first and foremost a major threat to Europe's biodiversity and can cause the local extinction of indigenous species, for instance through competition for limited resources such as food and habitats, inter-breeding, or the spread of exotic diseases. The impact of IAS may sometimes be so profound that they can alter the structure and functioning of entire ecosystems, compromising their ability to provide valuable ecosystem services, such as pollination, water regulation or flood control.

IAS are also known to have significant economic impacts, reducing yields from agriculture, forestry and fisheries. They can damage infrastructure, obstruct transportation or decrease water availability by blocking waterways or clogging industrial water pipes. IAS can also destroy landscapes and water bodies, causing the loss of recreational or cultural heritage values.

Additionally, IAS can be a major problem for human health, triggering serious allergies and skin problems and acting as vectors for dangerous pathogens and diseases.

IAS are estimated to have cost the EU at least €12 billion/year over the past 20 years, and the figure is growing all the time. Once an IAS escapes or is deliberately released from their contained environment, substantial human and financial resources are needed in order to repair the damage they cause and take measures to eradicate them, or at least stop them from spreading further.

However, it is also important to recall that not all alien species are problematic or invasive; indeed, some generate significant economic benefits which is why they were introduced into the EU in the first place.

The cost associated with IAS increases exponentially if the species is not eradicated immediately. Without rapid intervention, it will have an opportunity to spread further afield and cause even more damage. Clearly, the sooner the problem is addressed the cheaper it is for all concerned. The costs and benefits from IAS are also typically distributed unevenly. Those benefitting from bringing IAS into the EU usually have few or no economic incentives to minimise any IAS-related risks, while the costs associated with IAS damage and management are generally met by a much wider cross section of people, including primary producers, public authorities and society.

B) RESUMEN EN ESPAÑOL Coastal and maritime tourism

The extraordinary beauty, cultural wealth and great diversity of EU's coastal areas have made them the preferred destination for many holidaymakers in Europe and abroad, making coastal and maritime tourism an important tourism sector. Employing over 3.2 million people, this sector generates a total of E 183 billion in gross value added and representing over one third of the maritime economy, As much as 51% of bed capacity in hotels across Europe is concentrated in regions with a sea border.

As part of EU's Blue Growth strategy, the coastal and maritime tourism sector has been identified as an area with special potential to foster a smart, sustainable and inclusive Europe. It is the biggest maritime sector in terms of gross value added and employment and, according to the Blue Growth Study, is expected to grow by 2-3% by 2020, In 2012, Cruise tourism alone represents 330,000 jobs and a direct turnover of €15.5 billion and is expected to grow.

The European Maritime Day (EMD) 2013 focused on coastal and maritime tourism and was the opportunity to introduce the results of a public consultation launched to prepare a communication on coastal and maritime tourism. The EU Commission adopted a Communication on "A European Strategy for more Growth and Jobs in Coastal and Maritime Tourism" on 20 February 2014, presenting a new strategy to enhance coastal and maritime tourism in Europe in order to unlock the potential of this promising sector.

The Commission has identified 14 actions which can help the sector grow sustainably and provide added impetus to Europe's coastal regions (including its overseas countries and territories). For example, the Commission proposes to develop an online guide to the main funding opportunities available for the sector and to support the development of trans-national and interregional partnerships, networks, clusters and smart specialisation strategies in coastal

and maritime tourism, The Commission will work with Member States, regional and local authorities and the industry to implement these actions.

In line with action 14 of the European Strategy for more Growth and Jobs in Coastal and Maritime Tourism (COM 2014 86), the European Commission has published an Annex to the "Guide on EU funding for the tourism sector" focusing on coastal and maritime tourism related projects. This initiative aims at providing operators with information on projects which have been awarded EU funding in order to inspire them on possible ways to apply for financial assistance for the development of sustainable and innovative tourism projects in coastal areas.