



RESOLUCIÓN, DE 20 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2018, DEL TRIBUNAL DEL PROCESO SELECTIVO PARA EL INGRESO EN LA ESCALA DE TÉCNICOS FACULTATIVOS SUPERIORES DE ORGANISMOS AUTÓNOMOS DEL MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE CONVOCADO POR RESOLUCIÓN DE 4 DE JUNIO DE 2018, POR LA QUE SE PUBLICAN LOS TEXTOS DE LA PRIMERA PRUEBA DEL SEGUNDO EJERCICIO DE LA FASE DE OPOSICIÓN DEL PROCESO SELECTIVO POR EL SISTEMA GENERAL DE ACCESO LIBRE

De acuerdo con lo establecido en el apartado 8 de las Bases Específicas que figuran en la Resolución de 4 de junio de 2018, de la Subsecretaría, por la que se convoca proceso selectivo para ingreso en la Escala de Técnicos Facultativos Superiores de Organismos Autónomos del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente (BOE de 8 de junio) el Tribunal ha adoptado los siguientes acuerdos:

PRIMERO. Publicar los textos de la primera prueba del segundo ejercicio de la fase de oposición del proceso selectivo por el sistema general de acceso libre.

SEGUNDO. El señalamiento del lugar, el día y la hora de lectura pública de los ejercicios, por los aspirantes, se anunciará en los próximos días.

A los efectos previstos en el apartado 9.2 de las Bases Específicas de la Convocatoria, el Tribunal notificará la presente Resolución al órgano gestor, para su publicación en la página web del Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica.



El Presidente

Carlos Domínguez Collado



DOCUMENTO EN INGLÉS PARA SU TRADUCCIÓN DIRECTA

Better Regulation: Commission sets out way forward to strengthen subsidiarity and proportionality in EU policy-making

With the European elections approaching and in the context of the future of Europe debate, the European Commission has today set out the changes it intends to introduce to the EU policymaking process in order to focus its limited resources on a smaller number of activities and deliver on its political priorities more efficiently. Today's Communication on how to strengthen the principles of proportionality and subsidiarity in EU decision-making also seeks to address the recommendations of the 'Task Force on subsidiarity, proportionality and doing less, more efficiently'.

Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker said: "I welcome the Task Force's conclusion that the EU adds value in all areas where it currently acts. At some point, however, we will have to confront the fact that we cannot continue to do more to tackle growing challenges with the resources currently available. In the future, the Commission will have to prioritise its activities and resources even more."

First Vice-President Frans Timmermans, responsible for Better Regulation and Chair of the Task Force, added: "We have done a lot to create a world-class system for making better regulation. But we can still improve. The Task Force has initiated important changes within the Commission and we are embedding these in our institutional DNA. However, the Commission is not the only player in the policymaking process. We need everybody to take their own responsibilities, starting at the conference organised by the Austrian EU Presidency next month in Bregenz."

The Commission is today setting out how the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality will guide our future work and how we can further strengthen their role in EU policy-making. The Commission will, for example, integrate the 'subsidiarity grid' proposed by the Task Force into all its Impact Assessments and explanatory memoranda; the grid is a tool to guide the analysis of subsidiarity and proportionality in a structured way. We will also make it easier for national Parliaments to respect the timelines for submitting their opinions on draft proposals, and will examine how to better collect and report on local and regional authorities' views in its public consultations. The REFIT Platform, which assesses the regulatory burden of existing EU laws, should also be reshaped to increase the presence of local and regional authorities and should widen its focus to look at subsidiarity and proportionality in addition to its current focus on regulatory burden. In particular, the Commission will ensure that relevant delegated and implementing acts are addressed systematically in its evaluations.

The Austrian Presidency conference in Bregenz in November will be the moment for other institutions to make their own commitments to implement the Task Force's recommendations.



TEXTO EN INGLÉS PARA EL RESUMEN

3D printing: sorting out the legal issues

Additive manufacturing, commonly known as 3D printing, is changing how products are designed, developed, manufactured, and distributed. By 2021, the 3D printing market could be worth " 9.6 billion, according to a report by the European Commission.

Although it is creating opportunities for companies, it is also raising challenges, especially concerning civil liability and intellectual property rights.

French EFDD member Joëlle Bergeron has written an own-initiative report with legislative and regulatory recommendations in the field of 3D printing. Her report was adopted by MEPs on 3rd July and will now be forwarded to the European Commission for consideration.

We talked to Bergeron following the vote by Parliament's legal affairs committee on 20th June about why legislation on this is needed.

Who should be liable when a 3D printed product is found to be defective or unsafe?

The rules regarding civil liability, as defined by the e-commerce directive, apply. However, we should consider creating specific rules for 3D printing products.

If there is an accident, the person responsible could potentially be the creator or vendor of the 3D file, the producer of the printer or the software, the supplier of the materials used or the person creating the object, depending on where the defect originated.

At the moment there are no legal precedents regarding civil liability for products that were created with 3D printing. So manufacturers don't know what to expect.

Therefore it is up to us, who have been elected to the Parliament, to call on the European Commission to take a close look at these legal issues.

Clear rules on who owns the right to a 3D printed product should help to fight counterfeiting, but also to protect the work of designers and printers. How do you see the industry's future?

Although 3D printing is becoming more popular, it is not at the moment creating any major issues regarding the infringement of intellectual property law. Most customers and online printing services are professionals, especially designers or high-tech services run by large industrial companies who use this technique to produce prototypes or limited series objects.

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AUTÓNOMOS DEL MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE
(RESOLUCIÓN DE 4 DE JUNIO DE 2018)

**SEGUNDO EJERCICIO
PRIMERA PRUEBA
19/DICIEMBRE/2018**



There are few people on 3D file exchange platforms who reproduce a work protected by intellectual property law. Works of art are most at risk of counterfeiting. However, there could be copyright issues once 3D printing is used on an industrial scale.

We should also be careful regarding issues such as encryption and file protection in order to prevent people illegally downloading or reproducing these files and copyrighted objects or duplicating illicit objects.

It is also important to develop a legal offer for 3D printing so that people can print an object without breaking the law, while the original developer will still receive what they are entitled to.