



2º EJERCICIO DE LA OPOSICIÓN DE ARQUITECTOS SUPERIORES DE LA HACIENDA PÚBLICA (INGLÉS).

LUNES 6 DE MARZO DE 2017

El opositor deberá de traducir al español, sin ayuda del diccionario, en un tiempo máximo de una hora el siguiente texto:

A new boost for jobs, growth and investment

The European Commission's top priority is to get Europe growing again and increase the number of jobs without creating new debt.

Since the start of the global economic and financial crisis, the EU has been suffering from low levels of investment and high unemployment. Collective efforts at European level are needed to help Europe's economy recover.

As a result of the crisis, uncertainty in the economic outlook and high public and private debt in parts of the EU have been holding back investments. Resources are available, however, so money must be channelled to where it is most needed and projects must be developed to make best use of these resources.

This Commission is focused on making smarter use of existing financial resources and making flexible use of public funds while improving the quality of regulation.

It foresees a mobilisation of public and private sources of finance where public money is used to generate additional private investment without creating new debt.

To provide this additional financing and to target projects of strategic and societal importance, the Commission, in cooperation with the European Investment Bank, launched the investment plan for Europe. At its heart lies a new European Fund for Strategic Investments that has been created in record time in 2015, with an initial € 21 billion of EU money. This will grow thanks to a multiplier effect, triggering other investments of more than €315 billion.

This could create 1.3 million jobs in the coming 3 years.

One quarter of the money will be invested in smaller businesses.

All the EU countries have endorsed the fund and may contribute to it.

By October 2015, nine Member States had already pledged to contribute more than € 40 billion and China also indicated its intention to contribute.

Investment will be targeted towards:

- *infrastructure — broadband, energy networks and transport;*
- *education, research and innovation;*
- *renewable energy and energy efficiency;*
- *projects to help young people find work.*

Funding will be channelled to projects that are viable and bring benefit to the wider society. A list of projects which could be implemented over the next 3 years — and barriers holding back investment — has been identified.

Priority will be given to removing the significant regulatory and non-regulatory barriers which remain across key infrastructure sectors including energy, telecoms, digital and transport, as well as barriers in services and product markets. The Commission has proposed a comprehensive list of initiatives in its 2015 work programme.

The regulatory environment has a direct impact on investment, growth and jobs. Closing gaps in the single market could produce benefits of as much as € 1 500 billion per year, while exploiting the full growth potential of the single market could add more than 11 % to the EU's gross domestic product (GDP).