



MINISTERIO  
PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA  
Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO

Primer ejercicio del proceso selectivo para el ingreso por  
el sistema general de **PROMOCIÓN INTERNA** en el  
**CUERPO DE INGENIEROS DE MONTES DEL ESTADO**

PARTE B – IDIOMA INGLÉS

Resolución de 17 de junio de 2021 (BOE 1 de julio de 2021)

**ADVERTENCIAS:**

- No comience la traducción del texto hasta que se le indique.
- El tiempo total de realización de este ejercicio es de **30 minutos**.
- Esta parte B, deberá ser leída por el aspirante en sesión pública ante el Tribunal, para lo que será convocado.
- NO se permite el uso de diccionarios ni documentación de ningún tipo, de móviles ni de ningún otro aparato electrónico.
- Finalizado el ejercicio de esta parte B, los aspirantes introducirán su ejercicio en el sobre facilitado por el Tribunal, indicando en el anverso su nombre y apellidos. Una vez cerrado el sobre, deberá firmar en el reverso del mismo, de manera que sobrepase la línea de unión entre la solapa del sobre y el cuerpo del mismo. Posteriormente, los miembros del Tribunal procederán a recoger los sobres.



Forests and other wooded land cover over 43.5% of the EU's land space and they are essential for the health and wellbeing of all Europeans. We depend on them for the air we breathe and the water we drink, and their rich biodiversity and unique natural system are home and habitat for most species found on land around the world. They are a place to connect with nature, thus helping us to strengthen our physical and mental health and are central to preserving lively and prosperous rural areas.

Forests have long held a hugely important role in our economy and society, creating jobs and providing food, medicines, materials, clean water and more. For centuries, forests have been a thriving hub for cultural heritage and craftsmanship, tradition and innovation. But as important as they were in the past, they are essential for our future. Forests are a natural ally in adapting to and fighting against climate change and will play a vital role in making Europe the first climate neutral continent by 2050. Protecting forest ecosystems also lessens the risk of zoonotic diseases and global pandemics. A healthy future for people and the planet therefore depends on ensuring healthy, biodiverse and resilient forests across Europe and the world.

Despite this imperative, European forests are under increasing strain—partly as a result of natural processes but also because of increased human activity and pressures. While forest area has become bigger in recent decades thanks to natural processes, afforestation, sustainable management and active restoration, the conservation status of forests should be considerably improved, including in the 27% of the EU forest area that is protected and should be the healthiest. Climate change continues to negatively affect European forests, particularly but not only in areas with mono-specific and even-aged forest stands. Climate change has also brought to light previously hidden vulnerabilities aggravating other destructive pressures such as pests, pollution and diseases, and it affects forest fire regimes, leading to conditions under which the extent and intensity of forest fires in the EU will increase in the coming years. Tree cover loss has accelerated over the past decade, because of extreme weather events and increased harvesting for different economic purposes.

The new EU Forest Strategy aims to overcome these challenges and unlock the potential of forests for our future, in full respect for the principle of subsidiarity, best available scientific evidence and Better Regulation requirements. It recognises the central and multi-functional role of forests, and the contribution of foresters and the entire forest-based value chain for achieving by 2050 a sustainable and climate-neutral economy while ensuring that all ecosystems are restored, resilient, and adequately protected.

The commitments and actions proposed in the Strategy will contribute to achieving the EU's greenhouse gas emission reduction target of at least 55% by 2030. The Strategy also sets out the policy framework to deliver growing, healthy, diverse and resilient EU forests that will contribute significantly to our biodiversity ambition, secure livelihoods in rural areas and beyond, and support a sustainable forest bioeconomy.