

Oferta de Empleo Público de 2017.

CUERPO/CATEGORIA: Funcionarios Superiores de la Administración de la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón.

ESCALA/ESPECIALIDAD: Escala Facultativa Superior, Facultativos Superiores de Patrimonio Cultural, Bibliotecas.

TURNO: Libre.

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EJERCICIOS: Primero, tercero y cuarto.

PRIMER EJERCICIO
FACULTATIVOS SUPERIORES DE PATRIMONIO
CULTURAL, BIBLIOTECAS
08/02/2019

PRIMER TEMA: PROFESIONALES EN LAS BIBLIOTECAS PÚBLICAS ESPAÑOLAS. PERSPECTIVA HISTÓRICA Y FUNCIONES EN LA ERA DE LA INTERCONEXIÓN, LA CULTURA PARTICIPATIVA, COOPERATIVA Y TECNOLÓGICA.

SEGUNDO TEMA: RELACIONES DE LOS CIUDADANOS CON LAS ADMINISTRACIONES PÚBLICAS E INSTRUMENTOS JURÍDICOS DE PARTICIPACIÓN CIUDADANA.

TERCER EJERCICIO DE LAS PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS PARA EL INGRESO EN EL CUERPO DE FUNCIONARIOS SUPERIORES DE LA ADMINISTRACIÓN DE LA COMUNIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE ARAGÓN, ESCALA FACULTATIVA SUPERIOR, FACULTATIVOS SUPERIORES DE PATRIMONIO CULTURAL, BIBLIOTECAS.

SUPUESTO PRÁCTICO

Es usted la directora de una Biblioteca Pública del Estado en una ciudad de 50.000 habitantes, En el último estudio de usuarios realizado en la Biblioteca se muestra que las personas mayores de 65 años no se sienten integradas en la misma.

Diseñe una serie de servicios y acciones encaminados a corregir esta situación.

Zaragoza, 7 de mayo de 2019

CUARTO EJERCICIO DE LAS PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS PARA EL INGRESO EN EL CUERPO DE FUNCIONARIOS SUPERIORES DE LA ADMINISTRACIÓN DE LA COMUNIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE ARAGÓN, ESCALA FACULTATIVA SUPERIOR, FACULTATIVOS SUPERIORES DE PATRIMONIO CULTURAL, BIBLIOTECAS.

IDIOMA INGLÉS

21/05/2019

What is the Copyright Directive about?

Digital technologies have transformed the way creative content is produced, distributed and accessed. The new Directive brings the copyright rules up to date with those changes and the way users access content on line. For example, copyright exceptions exist in the areas of education, research and preservation of cultural heritage, but the digital uses were not anticipated by the current rules, which dated back to 2001. Therefore, this limited the possibilities for users (e.g. educational establishments, research institutions, libraries) to benefit from the potential of new technologies. In addition, the current EU copyright framework does not address the problems that emerged in the recent years in relation to the distribution of value in the online environment.

The Directive aims to create a comprehensive framework where copyrighted material, copyright holders, publishers, providers and users can all benefit from clearer rules, adapted to the digital era.

In order to achieve this goal, the Copyright Directive focuses on three main objectives:

Wider opportunities to use copyrighted material for education, research and preservation of cultural heritage: the exceptions allowing these uses have been modernised and adapted to the technological changes, to allow uses online and across borders.

More cross-border and online access for citizens to copyright-protected content: The Directive will contribute to increase availability of audiovisual works on video-on-demand platforms, facilitate the digitalisation and dissemination of works that are out of commerce and will make sure that all users are able to circulate online with full legal certainty copies of works of art that are in the public domain.

Fairer rules for a copyright marketplace which will function better and will stimulate the creation of high-quality content: a new right for press publishers in relation to the use of their content by online service providers, a reinforced position of right holders to negotiate and be remunerated for the online exploitation of their content by user-uploaded content platforms and transparency rules related to the remuneration of authors and performers.

How will the new rules tackle the so-called 'value gap' between the creators and the online platforms?

One of the objectives of the Directive is to reinforce the position of creators and right holders to negotiate and be remunerated for the online use of their content by certain user uploaded content platforms.

According to the text adopted today by the European Parliament, the platforms covered by the new rules are considered to be carrying out acts covered by copyright (i.e. performing acts of communication or making available to the public) for which they need to obtain an authorisation from the right holders concerned.

In situations where there are no licensing agreements concluded with right holders, the platforms will need to take certain actions if they want to avoid liability. In particular, they will need to (i) make best efforts to obtain an authorisation, (ii) make best efforts to ensure the unavailability of unauthorised content regarding which right holders have provided necessary and relevant information and (iii) act expeditiously to remove unauthorised content following a notice received and make also their best efforts to prevent future uploads.