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CONCOURS EXTERNE POUR L'ACCÈS À L'EMPLOI D'ADJOINT ADMINISTRATIF PRINCIPAL DE 2^{ème} CLASSE DE CHANCELLERIE AU TITRE DE L'ANNÉE 2023

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ANGLAIS

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*Épreuve écrite de langue vivante étrangère consistant en la traduction en français, sans dictionnaire,
d'un texte rédigé en anglais*

Texte au verso

What is Cop15 and why does it matter for all life on Earth?

The Guardian, 30 August 2022

Once-in-a-decade plans to protect the natural world and halt its destruction will be decided in Canada in December.

With only a few short months until Cop15 in Montreal, governments are gearing up to create targets on biodiversity for the next decade. The world has so far failed to meet any UN targets on halting the loss of nature, yet awareness of the challenge is greater than ever. Here we examine why this UN meeting matters and how it could herald meaningful action on nature loss.

What is Cop15 ?

Nature is in crisis and for the past three decades governments have been meeting to ensure the survival of the species and ecosystems that underpin human civilisation. The Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 saw the creation of three conventions: on climate change, desertification and biodiversity. The aim of the convention on biological diversity (CBD) is for countries to conserve the natural world, its sustainable use, and to share the benefits of its genetic resources.

Every 10 years, governments agree new targets on protecting biodiversity, which they aim to meet by the end of the decade. The last round of targets was agreed at Cop10 in Nagoya, Japan, in 2010, when governments pledged to halve the loss of natural habitats and expand nature reserves to 17% of the world's land area by 2020, among other targets. They failed on every count.

Every two years or so there are “ordinary” meetings for governments to check on their progress. The Montreal meeting, Cop15 (which stands for conference of the parties meeting for the 15th time), is “extraordinary” because a new set of targets is being agreed.

When, where and who is in charge ?

The two-week conference starts on 7 December in Montreal, Canada, although China will hold the Cop15 presidency, the first time it has done so for a leading UN environmental agreement. This is because the summit had been scheduled to take place in Kunming, China, but was moved after successive pandemic-related delays and concerns over hosting an international summit under Beijing's zero-Covid policy.

Delegates will arrive in Montreal just a few weeks after the climate Cop27 in Egypt. The official text is expected to be signed off on Saturday 17 December, the eve of the World Cup final in Qatar, although negotiations often go beyond the deadline.