



DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE L'ADMINISTRATION
ET DE LA MODERNISATION

DIRECTION DES RESSOURCES HUMAINES

Sous-direction de la Formation et des Concours

Bureau des Concours et Examens professionnels
RH4B

**CONCOURS EXTERNE
POUR L'ACCÈS À L'EMPLOI DE TRADUCTEUR
AU TITRE DE L'ANNÉE 2018**

ÉPREUVES ÉCRITES D'ADMISSIBILITÉ

7 février 2018

Combinaison linguistique 1 - A : arabe littéral B : français C : anglais

TRADUCTION (LANGUE C VERS A)

*Traduction en langue A de deux textes,
le premier à caractère politique ou économique et le second de nature juridique,
rédigés en langue C.*

Durée : 3 heures

Coefficient : 6

Toute note inférieure à 8 sur 20 est éliminatoire.

SUJET

Textes pages suivantes.

Texte politique

The Economist, Nov 9th 2017

Xi and Trump look friendly, but anti-US feeling stirs in China

The two great powers have very different dreams

CHINA'S leader, Xi Jinping, welcomed Donald Trump on the American president's first visit to Beijing like a Chinese emperor receiving a barbarian potentate, with a mixture of flattery and disdain. The government closed to the public the 9,000-room Forbidden City - the vermilion-walled former imperial palace at the heart of Beijing - so the visitor could have his own tour and dinner there. The courtiers of the Communist Party have lost little of the ancient art of feigned deference.

The Chinese also bore gifts: trade deals worth over \$200bn, covering everything from jet engines and car parts to shale gas. Most of the pledges were memoranda of understanding: expressions of intent, not enforceable contracts. Many concerned things the Chinese would have done anyway. Still, Mr Trump seemed pleased, as he also was by Mr Xi's (reiterated) pledge to enforce UN resolutions on North Korea.

The question is how long the summit's bonhomie will last. Under Mr Xi, China has become more open in its challenge to American influence in Asia. The official media have turned more sharply critical of America's political system. The problem has hardly reached the embassy-burning stage (angry crowds last surrounded the American embassy in Beijing in 1999, after NATO's mistaken bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade). But there is a whiff of anti-Americanism in the air.

[...]

For many years, despite ups and downs in policy, China's rulers stuck to a strategic view that the United States was essential to their country's modernisation. China, they argued, needed American technology to upgrade its industries and American markets for its exports. That view has become far less strongly held as China's economy shifts away from exports and towards home-grown innovation. In the past year, moreover, it has been overlain by a competing idea: that China's global ambitions require a dose of anti-Americanism.

In a speech last month at a five-yearly party congress, Mr Xi made those ambitions even more apparent. He talked of moving China "closer to centre stage" and of the country's "all-round efforts" to pursue "great-power diplomacy with Chinese characteristics". It is not clear what these characteristics are, but it is a safe bet that they do not involve accepting global norms established by America.

Texte juridique

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

**CHAPTER VII: ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE,
BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION**

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.