



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

6 février 2018

Combinaison linguistique 2 – A : français B : anglais C : arabe littéral
Combinaison linguistique 4 – A : français B : anglais C : espagnol

TRADUCTION (LANGUE B 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 B.*

Durée : 4 heures

Coefficient : 7

Toute note inférieure à 10 sur 20 est éliminatoire.

SUJET

Textes pages suivantes.

Texte politique

The Economist, Nov 2nd 2017

Britain's planned departure is already changing Brussels

Free-traders and Atlanticists have much to mourn

SCRATCH your head and the memory flickers into life. Britain was once an influential member of the European Union. Its politicians were infuriating but effective, its diplomats skilled at crafting alliances, its officials adept at the push-me-pull-you of shaping EU law. This is how Britain earned a budget rebate, an opt-out from the euro, and, under David Cameron, a "renegotiation" of its membership (since voided by the Brexit vote). Nor were its energies devoted solely to carving out special treatment. Vital EU achievements like the single market and post-1989 enlargement owe their existence to dogged British diplomacy.

How things change. British officials describe a chill that set in the moment voters elected to leave. Ostensibly Britain remains fully signed up to the EU, with voting rights, representation and all the paraphernalia of membership. In reality, its influence has largely evaporated. That has a potent effect on the remaining 27 members. "The balance of power is changing every day," says a diplomat from a country friendly to Britain. "You can feel it." Almost 18 months before Britain is due to leave, Brexit is changing the EU in a way that unsettles some, inspires others and affects all.

Few countries wanted Britain to leave, but for some the stakes are especially high. Assembling compromises inside the EU is a delicate dance often dominated by the positions of a few big beasts. Like-minded countries were delighted to rally behind the British on matters like trade, regulation and the single market. Smaller governments often appreciated Britain blocking Franco-German stitch-ups. Now few care to hear the views of a country that has one foot out of the door, and few British officials seek the opprobrium they would attract if they offered them.

Take trade, where fresh fault-lines are emerging. Countries like the Netherlands, Denmark and even Spain are casting a suspicious eye on Emmanuel Macron, France's president, whose calls for a "Europe that protects" are starting to sound a little like protectionism. At a recent summit Mark Rutte, the Dutch prime minister, questioned Mr Macron's attempts to slow down EU trade talks with Mercosur, a Latin American bloc; in the past, say Dutch officials, they might have left it to Britain to take on the French. On the increasingly modish topic of "trade remedies" (anti-dumping measures, investment screening and so on), the absence of a sceptical British voice also tilts the scales against the free-traders.

Low-tax economies like Ireland and Luxembourg fear a fresh Franco-German assault on their fiscal independence, another issue on which they could once rely on stout British resistance. The European Commission has already announced that it wants to remove governments' rights to veto EU tax proposals. On foreign policy, the EU's carefully co-ordinated sanctions on Russia over its incursions in Ukraine may have been shepherded by Angela Merkel but were energised by a group of hardliners led by Britain.

Texte juridique

PARIS AGREEMENT

The Parties to this Agreement,

Being Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention",

In pursuit of the objective of the Convention, and being guided by its principles, including the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Recognizing the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge,

Also recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention,

[...]

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and noting the importance for some of the concept of "climate justice", when taking action to address climate change,

Recognizing the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors, in accordance with respective national legislations of Parties, in addressing climate change,

Also recognizing that sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production, with developed country Parties taking the lead, play an important role in addressing climate change,

Have agreed as follows:

[...]

Article 2

1. This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:

- (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
- (b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and
- (c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

2. This Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.

[...]

Article 6

1. Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.

2. Parties shall, where engaging on a voluntary basis in cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards nationally determined contributions, promote sustainable development and ensure environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and shall apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, the avoidance of double counting, consistent with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.