



**MINISTÈRE  
DE L'EUROPE  
ET DES AFFAIRES  
ÉTRANGÈRES**

*Liberté  
Égalité  
Fraternité*

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE L'ADMINISTRATION  
ET DE LA MODERNISATION

DIRECTION DES RESSOURCES HUMAINES

Bureau des Concours et Examens Professionnels

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**CONCOURS EXTERNE ET INTERNE POUR L'ACCÈS A  
L'EMPLOI DE SECRÉTAIRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES  
(CADRE GÉNÉRAL ET CADRE D'ORIENT)  
AU TITRE DE L'ANNÉE 2023**

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**ÉPREUVES ÉCRITES D'ADMISSIBILITÉ**

**Jeudi 22 septembre 2022**

**ANGLAIS**

Durée totale de l'épreuve : 3 heures

Coefficient : 2

Toute note globale inférieure à 10 sur 20 est éliminatoire

Barème de notation : composition en anglais 12 points ; traduction en français 8 points



*Composition en anglais à partir d'une question, rédigée dans cette même langue,  
liée à l'actualité (500 mots avec une tolérance de plus ou moins 10%)*

SUJET :

Discuss the following question :

*Does Europe still fit into the US foreign policy ?*



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**TRADUCTION EN FRANÇAIS**

*Traduction en français d'un texte rédigé en anglais*

TEXTE AU VERSO

## **The Other Threat to Democracy in Europe** (*The Atlantic*)

By Yasmeen Serhan

April 11, 2022

If asked to name the greatest threat facing Europe today, the continent's leaders would probably point to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The war has completely upended European politics, sending millions of Ukrainian refugees into neighboring European Union countries and putting states nearest to Russia on high alert. Disagreements over further sanctions on Moscow following the Russian military's atrocities in Bucha have begun to expose the cracks in Europe's fragile unity.

But another, more insidious, threat can be found within the EU's own borders, one that it only now truly appears to be waking up to.

Last week, Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán was reelected, securing not only four more years in power but a two-thirds supermajority, thus enabling his ruling party, Fidesz, to unilaterally amend the country's constitution. For years, he has overseen the steady destruction of his country's democracy, transforming Hungary into what some scholars refer to as a "soft" or "competitive" autocracy, in which elections are held but the opposition's ability to compete in them is severely undermined. Orbán's influence over Hungary's institutions, coupled with his control over state coffers and the airwaves, has made elections ostensibly free but far from fair. Such was the implicit verdict of a team of election observers from the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, which concluded that the Hungarian contest was "marred by the absence of a level playing field." (...)

For all the attention being paid to the autocratic threat from Russia, the European Union seems belatedly to be coming to the realization that autocrats among its ranks are just as great a risk. Last week the EU announced that it would, for the first time ever, apply new powers enabling it to withhold funds from countries that fail to meet the bloc's democratic standards—a move that could cost Budapest tens of billions of euros. (...)

Such funding cuts would have a huge impact on Hungary, which is one of the largest per capita recipients of EU funding, and on Orbán. The prime minister has spent more than a decade enriching himself and his cronies with European funds. As Orbán faces a costly election tab, rising inflation, and an energy crisis brought on by the war in Ukraine, he can't exactly afford to lose any fiscal support right now. It's for this reason that the prime minister wrote to Brussels last month requesting the release of the bloc's pandemic-recovery funds, billions of which have been withheld from Budapest over corruption concerns. (...)

Even if money is a powerful form of leverage, the threat of losing it is unlikely to have a transformative effect on Orbán, at least in the short term. In response to the EU's announcement that it would begin the process of applying the conditionality mechanism, his government urged Brussels not to "punish Hungarian voters" for their choice and cautioned the bloc against "making the same mistakes as the Hungarian left." The Hungarian prime minister has since positioned himself as the greatest obstacle to additional European sanctions on Russia over its atrocities in Ukraine, further demonstrating the cost of the EU's inaction—not just within the bloc, but beyond it. Orbán has already been vindicated by winning another term (...) But so long as the bloc continues to overlook, much less subsidize, autocracy within it, the whole European project is at stake. (...).