



DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE L'ADMINISTRATION  
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**CONCOURS EXTERNE ET INTERNE POUR L'ACCÈS À L'EMPLOI DE  
SECRETARE DE CHANCELLERIE  
AU TITRE DE L'ANNEE 2020**

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**ÉPREUVES ÉCRITES D'ADMISSIBILITÉ**

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**Partie 1 :**  
**Rédaction en français d'une note de synthèse  
à partir de documents en anglais**

Ce dossier comporte 10 pages (page de garde non comprise)

**SUJET : « Parlement européen : les populistes sont-ils les grands vainqueurs des élections ? »**



# European election results: Green parties surge as 'Green Wave' hits EU

*Jon Stone The Independent Europe Correspondent 26 May 2019*

Europe's green parties have made major gains across the continent in this week's EU elections in a "Green wave", according to results released overnight on Sunday.

In Germany, Die Grünen jumped into second place with 20 per cent, solidly beating the historically dominant social democrats, while in France, Les Verts came from nowhere to pull off a surprise third place behind Emmanuel Macron's outfit.

Exit polls out of Ireland also show its Green Party surging, particularly in Dublin, while preliminary results in the French-speaking and bilingual parts of Belgium show Les Ecolos well up and potentially coming first in Europe's capital. Greens also surged into second place in Finland ahead of the social democrats, and unexpectedly appear to have won seats in Portugal despite no pollster registering significant support for their party. Some of the biggest gains came in the UK, where the Green Party of England and Wales more than doubled their seat haul from three to seven, off the back of a pro-Remain position..

Gains for the parties, which are generally pro-EU, environmentalist, and left-leaning, appear to have mostly been concentrated in urban areas and amongst younger voters.

Early EU-wide projections suggest the Greens could be on course to form a parliamentary group about equal in size to Matteo Salvini's new far-right outfit –though it is too early to tell whether that will be borne out.

Ska Keller, a German Green MEP and co-convenor of the Green group in the European parliament, said she was very happy about the result. "For us it's a big task and a great responsibility to now put [voters'] trust into concrete action to concrete climate protection, into promotion of the social Europe, as well as democracy in the rule of law – here into practice in the European parliament," she said.

Philippe Lamberts, the other co-convenor of the group, told reporters: "We can see that with an uptick in nationalism and populism, that to forge a stable European union the Greens are going to be indispensable.

"We have begun to see that all of our competitors are beginning to speak about ecological policies and Green policies and so things have changed."

The gains for the ecologists come amid anti-climate change protests across Europe, including persistent student strikes hitting schools in a number of EU countries.

# European election's winners and losers

The main parties slipped back across the EU, while Euroskeptics and green parties had a good night.

By **Ryan Heath** *Politico Europe* 5/27/19

This European election was not a contest with an overarching continental narrative, but a series of national and regional battles. For the two main party groupings in the European Parliament (each losing seats and with less than a quarter of the vote), there will be relief that the results were not worse than they turned out. Here's POLITICO's guide to the biggest winners and losers:

**Turnout:** Voter turnout rose dramatically, making the voting process the biggest winner, after 40 years of declining participation. Champagne corks will be popping in Brussels if national election authorities confirm that the magic 50 percent turnout figure was reached.

**The main parties:** The center-right European People's Party fell below 25 percent of the vote for the first time since 1989, and the Socialists are hovering at about 20 percent. That's their worst performance since European Parliament direct elections began in 1979. The bright spots for the big parties came in Italy, where the Democratic Party pushed past the 5Star Movement to take second place and 19 seats. In Spain too, the Socialist party won a clear victory and grew to 18 seats. In Greece, the EPP-aligned New Democracy will win nine seats.

**Salvini's crew:** Of the parties that grew, Italian Deputy Prime Minister Matteo Salvini's alliance is doing best — essentially doubling in size to 70-75 seats, but getting nowhere close to dominance in Parliament. The liberal ALDE alliance also gained about 35 seats, thanks mostly to Emmanuel Macron's En Marche movement, to hit 100-105 seats and take a clear third place.

**Green wave:** The EU's "Green wave" is both real and geographically limited. Green parties finished second and third in countries including Germany, France, Finland and Luxembourg. Yet Green parties have won no seats in Southern and Eastern Europe. Even so, a surge in support for the Greens in the U.K. means the group is likely to beat Salvini's alliance.

**Euroskeptical march:** Euroskeptical parties had their best showing in Hungary where Viktor Orbán's ruling Fidesz party scored 53 percent, enough for 13 seats. In Poland, Euroskeptics captured 53 percent of the vote. Across the Parliament, Euroskeptical parties look set to end the night with 235 seats. In the U.K., Nigel Farage's Brexit Party, which wants the country to get out of the EU with or without a deal, took first place nationally, raking in close to a third of the votes cast. But that win was counterbalanced by strong surges for unequivocally pro-Remain parties, most notably the Liberal Democrats, who look to be on course for second place.

**Voter disapproval:** Scandal-prone parties tended to pay a heavy price. The ruling Romanian Social Democratic Party lost seven of their 16 seats, punishment in part for playing fast and loose with rule of law. Austria's far-right Freedom Party (FPÖ) lost support after the so-called Ibiza scandal. The Danish People's Party, whose members were regularly caught up in investigations over mispending EU money, lost more than half of their votes.

**Narrow win:** Marine Le Pen's National Rally was the winner in France on vote share, but it was a hollow victory: Her party lost support compared to 2014. Macron's so-called Renaissance list suffered the humiliation of finishing second in France, but could still act as a kingmaker in coming months; either by dominating the Parliament's Liberal bloc or forming a small new progressive front that acts as a balance of power in Council, Commission and Parliament votes.

# Fragmentation comes to the European Parliament. It might improve it

The nationalist surge is less impressive than it looks

*The Economist May 30th 2019 | Brussels*

The most eye-catching political development in Europe recently has been the surge of nationalist populism. The Brexiteers in Britain, Marine Le Pen in France and the Alternative for Germany (afd) have transformed their countries' political landscape. Italy and Poland are both governed by anti-establishment Eurosceptics. Viktor Orban's political dominance in Hungary is undermining liberal democracy. Many European nationalists have borrowed tactics from President Donald Trump. Steve Bannon, Mr Trump's one-time strategy chief, even toured the continent hoping to turn the five-yearly European Parliament election into a repeat of his ex-boss's triumph in 2016.

The four-day election, the world's second-largest democratic exercise concluded on May 26th. Some 214m Europeans cast their ballots. At first glance, the results looked good for the Bannontite tendency. The Northern League of Matteo Salvini, Italy's deputy prime minister, saw its share of the 751 seats in the EU's legislature rise from five to 28. The Brexit Party triumphed in Britain to become the largest national party in the new chamber. Ms Le Pen's National Rally beat Emmanuel Macron's liberal slate to win in France.

A closer look, however, reveals a more mixed pattern. The populist advance in Europe has slowed. Responsibility for that lies not with Mr Bannon but with a broader trend: the fragmentation of the European party landscape.

The three nationalist groups in the parliament gained seats overall. But their joint share rose only very modestly, from 21% to 23%. Without Mr Salvini's Italian triumph they would have lost votes overall, as they did in many member states. Relative to the previous election, in 2014, Ms Le Pen in France, the hard-right Freedom Party in Austria and the nationalist Danish People's Party all lost ground. So did Eurosceptic parties, taken collectively, in the Netherlands. In Germany the AFD only modestly increased its vote share, its disappointed leadership blaming a scandal in neighbouring Austria for the flop. Even in half-way-out Britain the Brexit Party—though seemingly coming from nowhere—was in fact largely cannibalising the old United Kingdom Independence Party's vote. It is led by Nigel Farage, UKIP's former leader.

The big losers, it is true, were the two groups or families that have long dominated the European Parliament and European politics more widely: the centre-right European People's Party (EPP) and the centre-left Socialists and Democrats (S&D). The seat tally of the EU's unofficial "grand coalition" fell from 412 seats last time (55%) to 332 seats (44%). But it ceded these seats primarily to liberals and greens, who together gained 57 seats, or eight percentage points of the total. This shift occurred particularly in western Europe—with Mr Macron's "Renaissance" list entering the parliament with 21 seats and Germany's Greens doubling their share, to 21. But there were also traces of it in supposedly reactionary central Europe. In Slovakia and Romania pro-European, anti-corruption forces came first and second respectively.

The fragmentation follows the pattern of recent national elections. The decline of big-tent parties and the rise of smaller rivals have made forming governments harder. Take Spain, where a two-party system has become a five-party one.

The picture at a European level is not nearly so gloomy. The European Parliament's problem has never been its inability to marshal deals and coalitions. No party alone has ever held a

majority there, and yet the assembly passes about 90% of the legislation it considers in a process of “codecision” with national governments. What the parliament has lacked is a visible political contest. But for the first time in the four-decade history of elections to the European Parliament, turnout has risen; from 43% in 2014 to 51%. This may be explained by a combination of factors. The election of Mr Trump, no fan of the EU, and the Brexit vote have both reminded voters of the Union’s vulnerability. New challenges that cross national borders, such as migration and economic disruption, have emphasised the EU’s role. Support for the Union has risen and even Eurosceptic parties talk less about leaving and more about change from within. Personalities like Mr Macron, Mr Orban and Mr Salvini—and activists such as Greta Thunberg, whose youth climate strikes have swept European cities—have become EU-wide political figures.

The result is a more plural, varied legislature resting on a foundation of higher public engagement with the union.

The European election had been billed in some quarters as a nationalist blow to the ideal of a Europe-wide politics. Instead it may come to represent the invigoration of that ideal.

# *Get ready for a strong EU*

Nominees for top jobs have robust foreign policy credentials.

*By Nathalie Tocci Politico Europe 7/3/19*

ROME — Proponents of a strong European Union foreign policy have something to smile about this week. The nomination of Ursula von der Leyen at the helm of the European Commission and Josep Borrell as the EU's foreign policy chief is good news for those wanting to beef up Brussels' role in the world.

If the proposal for the EU's top jobs approved by the European Council passes muster in the European Parliament, the Continent's foreign policy will be in solid hands. The choice of Commission president and foreign policy chief heralds renewed vigor for the EU on the global stage.

If confirmed, von der Leyen will be the first female Commission president, one with international expertise and a strong penchant for foreign policy. Having served as German defense minister since 2013, von der Leyen has been at the heart of European foreign and security policy and the transatlantic relationship in a pivotal and tumultuous time.

Von der Leyen's foreign policy credentials include the 2016 German Defense White Paper and the ensuing increase in defense spending, a steadfast commitment to NATO and the strengthening the EU-NATO relationship, and vocal support for a European security and defense union.

Under her lead, the transformation of the Commission in the field of defense, spearheaded by the outgoing president Jean-Claude Juncker and High Representative Federica Mogherini, is guaranteed to keep moving forward, if not accelerate. This is as crucial for European foreign policy as it is for the European project as a whole.

The nomination of Borrell to succeed Mogherini is also good news. Unlike other names that had been floated in recent days, Borrell has real foreign policy experience, serving since 2018 as Spanish foreign minister. Perhaps even stronger than his foreign policy chops are his European credentials, fully on display both during his European career which included a term as European Parliament president in 2004-2007. Borrell is no novice. He brings along with him experience and commitment.

The Spaniard may well be less inclined to non-stop travel than Mogherini. But this is not necessarily a bad thing. After five years of a representative who placed the highest emphasis on the EU's visibility in the world, a successor who hones in on the institutional dimension of European foreign policy and selects only a few dossiers on which to focus may be what is needed.

The EU will face many foreign policy challenges in the year ahead: Beyond the Balkans and the need for a more robust European defense, tensions are brewing over the Iran nuclear deal and the increasingly frosty transatlantic relationship with the United States. Other challenges include the enduring fragilities and conflicts in the EU's surrounding regions, Russian aggressiveness and China's growing assertiveness.

On the whole, however, the agreement reached by the European Council on Tuesday means that those who believe the EU should have a strong international role can breathe a sigh of relief.

# Italy's drift towards the fascist right is not as inevitable as Salvini wants you to think

We should pay more attention to numbers and data, rather than following the right-wing's apocalyptic propaganda

*Andrea Mammone The Independent Wednesday 29 May 2019*

The EU election result has gone to the heads of far-right leaders across the old continent. And they have gone straight to the playbook of right-wing populism and fascism to start mixing propaganda with demagoguery. The results have been exalted as evidence they are the "chosen ones" representing the will of an absolute majority.

After topping polls, and in a paradoxical new bid for power, Marine Le Pen said that it was now necessary to dissolve France's National Assembly. The strong victory for the Fidesz party led Hungary's prime minister Viktor Orban to claim that Hungarians have given his movement the task of "stopping immigration all across Europe", along with protecting "Christian culture".

Meanwhile in Rome, the like-minded hard-right politician, Italy's interior minister Matteo Salvini, echoed that statement while clutching a crucifix in his hands. He suggested that, given the strong gains of his party, League, and other, similar groups in France and Britain, Europe is "changing".

Is all this real? Will the EU and its member states look different in the years to come?

Well, first, Britain's Brexit Party will (probably) soon leave the EU. Fidesz has been around a while but is close to a pariah as it falls under scrutiny of human rights and democracy watchdogs. Le Pen, meanwhile, is not in power in France and it will likely stay that way. Italy's far-right and anti-establishment government, however, is the troubling nightmare for eurocrats and progressive forces.

Italy will face another season of political radicalisation and scapegoating (against the EU and refugees). This will come along with an even more polarised, irrational and messianic vision of politics and society.

It is easy to get wrapped up in this kind of far-right rhetoric, whether you agree with it or not. In truth though, there is some hope for the future.

The far-right parties have delighted in portraying themselves as the only election winners, but they will have a limited impact in Brussels. The EU parliament will be more fragmented now, but other, pro-European voices, have emerged. Even if nationalists are well represented in the mainstream a majority bloc will be created against such overtly anti-EU extremist forces. It is, once more, up to liberal and moderate forces to legitimise or de-legitimise the far right, its themes and its nationalism.

Equally, the vote in Italy was more complex than Salvini would have you believe. League won the EU election, but local ballots are a different story. The centre-left kept a number of important city councils in the north. 44 per cent of Italians abstained from the election. League has not therefore captured the "will" of the people, but only that of 9,000,000 citizens out of 60,000,000. Rhetoric and some of the media headlines have also hidden the growing signs of opposition in society – the civic engagement, the reborn anti-fascist activism and the discomfort of Pope Francis with the xenophobic policies implemented by the far-right party.



# ***Populist tide rises but fails to flood EU***

Euroskeptics won't be taking over Brussels any time soon.

By MATTHEW KARNITSCHNIG POLITICO EUROPE 5/27/19

BERLIN — Phew. Turns out the bark of Europe's far right is worse than its bite.

Yes, illiberal parties did well in France and Italy, Poland, Hungary and beyond. But overall no better than expected, and in some cases worse so.

Bottom line: The populists' finish isn't that much stronger than in 2014. That's good news for Europe's democratic parties and even better news for the European Union. The strategy of Europe's centrists, from Merkel to Macron, to cast the election as a question of "Europe's destiny" helped drive voters to polling stations.

Throughout the campaign, pro-EU parties warned that the scourge of Euroskeptical populism, in the guise of France's National Rally, the Alternative for Germany (AfD), Italy's League and many others, threatens to undo decades of European integration. Even in France and Italy, where the populists did the best on the Continent, the results are below some expectations.

Europeans heeded those calls and turned out to vote in large numbers, with voter participation across Europe at about 51 percent, compared to 43 percent in 2014. The strong participation helped temper the results for the Euroskeptics, who tend to benefit from low turnout because they're good at getting their own voters to cast a ballot.

In Germany and Austria, the far-right populists finished below their results in national elections in 2017, down by 1.8 and 3.3 percentage points respectively. Though the AfD was quick to note its result is up by more than 50 percent compared to the last European election, the comparison is problematic because the party has undergone a dramatic metamorphosis since then. The German-speaking far right's reversal of fortune might have been influenced by the recent "Ibiza affair" in Austria, but there were signs of weakness elsewhere too.

The anti-immigration Danish People's Party won only one seat in the European Parliament, compared to four last time out. In the Netherlands, far-right parties performed worse than many of their opponents feared. In Spain, the populist Vox party managed to win only about 6 percent of the vote. Estonia's far-right EKRE party, which recently joined the country's governing coalition, finished only third in Sunday's European election.

Though Nigel Farage's Brexit Party did well in the U.K., capturing first place, it's unlikely to play much of a role in the next Parliament without membership in one of the main alliances, which seems unlikely.

Even in France and Italy, where the populists did best on the Continent, the results are below some expectations. Marine Le Pen's National Rally recorded a strong 23.5 percent of the French vote, finishing first but that is below the party's 2014 result. Her rebranded party is on course to have two seats fewer in the European Parliament this time.

Salvini's League party appears to have performed strongly in Italy, winning more than 33 percent of the vote. But his dreams of forming the biggest group in the European Parliament will remain just that.

Salvini has been laying the groundwork for a new populist alliance that is expected to include the AfD, the National Rally, Austria's Freedom Party and possibly Viktor Orbán's Fidesz. With or without Orbán, there are big questions over just how cohesive the planned populist

grouping will be. While the parties share a basic aversion to migration and an illiberal, anti-democratic ethos, they don't have much else in common.

While such divisions aren't new, they illustrate the advantage the centrist parties — a group expected to control a majority of the new parliament's seats — will have. By definition, the populists pursue a nationalist agenda at odds with coalition-building at the European level. That means the mainstream parties don't have to try to divide and conquer them. The populists will do it themselves.

# Pro-EU parties hold ground across continent in European elections

Jump in turnout boosts support for Greens and Liberals while far-right makes modest gains

*Alex Barker, Mehreen Khan, Jim Brunsden and Michael Peel, Brussels MAY 27, 2019*

A diffuse alliance of pro-EU parties has largely held its ground in European elections, after a bruising battle with anti-establishment groups in which Emmanuel Macron's En Marche was narrowly defeated in France.

Turnout rose for the first time in 40 years, as voters returned a more fragmented pro-EU majority, with traditional centre-ground parties losing seats to Greens and Liberals. Eurosceptic and far-right parties made modest gains, securing roughly a quarter of all MEP seats.

The results across the EU's 28 member states will have a decisive impact on the political direction in Brussels for the next five years, determining the parliament's stance on sensitive issues such as green taxes and international trade deals. They will also weigh heavily on the race for the bloc's top jobs.

The election results spell the end of the centre-left and centre-right joint hold over the legislature since 1979, giving way to a more divided pro-EU bloc that will include up to four parties. "The two big party blocs no longer have an automatic majority," said Fabian Zuleeg, chief executive of the European Policy Centre think-tank. "Decision-making will be more difficult in the parliament — but certainly it will continue to function."

Rightwing Eurosceptics also made important gains, notably in France and Italy, but without amassing the numbers to make a decisive difference in the EU's main legislative chamber. Eurosceptic, anti-establishment and hard-right parties also topped polls in the UK, Italy, Poland and Hungary, according to parliament provisional results and estimates. Nigel Farage's Brexit party was in contention to be the biggest single national party in the parliament, vying with German Chancellor Angela Merkel's CDU/CSU alliance and Matteo Salvini's rightwing League in Italy.

Germany's left-right grand coalition faced a potentially significant electoral shock, with the Green party making a historic breakthrough, taking 20.7 per cent of the vote. This pushed the centre-left Social Democratic party into third place for the first time in nationwide elections, raising pressure on party leaders to rethink their federal alliance with the centre-right.

With votes shifting to smaller parties, the centre-right European People's party (EPP) held on to 179 seats in the EU legislature, down from 221 in 2014, according to provisional results published by the parliament early on Monday. The Socialist group fell from 191 to 150 seats. The traditional centre-ground pan-EU parties lost ground to the Liberals, who rose from 67 to 107 seats, according to the provisional results. The Greens climbed from 50 to 70, boosted by their performance in Germany.

While the EPP remains the biggest group in the parliament, its diminished size may hamper the efforts of Manfred Weber, its lead candidate, to claim the European Commission presidency. Speaking after the vote, Mr Weber argued that pro-EU parties were "facing a shrinking centre" and needed to stick together as a coalition.

Other group leaders by contrast were quick to stress the need to forge a broader alliance that would end the EPP's dominant position in Brussels. Margrethe Vestager, the EU competition commissioner and liberal election candidate, said voters had "broken the monopoly" of power within the EU.

Philippe Lamberts, co-leader of the Greens group, said: "To make a stable majority in this parliament, the Greens are now indispensable

The Socialists looked set to top the poll in Spain, in a boost for Prime Minister Sánchez, but their vote share fell to just 6 per cent in France.

There were unexpectedly strong showings for the centre-left in Italy and the Netherlands, where it has been battered in recent years. The Netherlands is the home of Frans Timmermans, the lead candidate for the centre-left in its pan-European campaign. While noting the need for the Socialists to be "humble" about losing seats, Mr Timmermans called for progressive parties to unite on a programme before embarking on a "Game of Thrones" to decide top jobs.

Turnout topped 50 per cent across the EU, the highest figure since 1994, according to the parliament provisional results. It bucks a 40-year downward trend that had often been cited as evidence of the legislature failing to connect with its electorate. In 2014, 42.6 per cent of the electorate took part.



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**Partie 2 :**  
**Traduction en anglais d'un texte rédigé en français**

**SUJET : au verso**

## **Plus de 1 200 Français sont détenus à l'étranger, dont sept condamnés à mort**

*Le Parisien - Le 21 juillet 2018*

Selon le Quai d'Orsay, les Français en prison à l'étranger le sont majoritairement dans des affaires de drogues.

Au moment où Michaël Blanc, arrêté à Bali en 1999 pour trafic de drogue puis condamné à une lourde peine de prison en Indonésie, doit revenir en France ce samedi, plus de 1200 Français restent toujours détenus à l'étranger. Sept d'entre eux sont sous le coup d'une condamnation à mort, selon le ministère des Affaires étrangères.

Ce chiffre correspond aux cas qui ont été signalés aux consulats français par les intéressés eux-mêmes ou bien par des proches ou encore par les autorités locales. C'est pourquoi, ce total est « probablement sous-évalué », estime le Quai d'Orsay.

Dans un tiers des cas, les Français emprisonnés le sont pour des affaires de drogue. Ce chiffre grimpe à 60% des cas en Amérique latine. Ainsi Gérard Debetz, un Limougeaud a été arrêté en 2011 à l'aéroport de Jakarta par la douane avec une valise où étaient dissimulés 5,1 kilos de méthamphétamine.

En outre, le Quai d'Orsay qui suit de près les sept condamnés à mort cherche à chaque fois à faire commuer ces peines auprès des autorités locales en peine d'emprisonnement.