MINISTÈRE
DE L'EUROPE
ET DES AFFAIRES
ÉTRANGÈRES
*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*

DIRECTION DES RESSOURCES HUMAINES
———
SOUS-DIRECTION DE L'ATTRACTIVITÉ
ET DES RECRUTEMENTS
———
Bureau des concours et examens professionnels

CONCOURS EXTERNE ET INTERNE POUR L'ACCÈS À L'EMPLOI DE SECRÉTAIRE DE CHANCELLERIE AU TITRE DE L'ANNÉE 2024

ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE D'ADMISSIBILITE

LUNDI 9 OCTOBRE 2023

Anglais

Durée totale de l'épreuve : 2 heures
Coefficient : 2
Toute note inférieure à 10 sur 20 est éliminatoire

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

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

<u>SUJET</u> :

Sommet de Paris pour un Nouveau Pacte Financier Mondial : une réussite pour la France ?

Ce dossier comporte 10 pages (page de garde et sommaire non compris)

SOMMAIRE

Document 1

1. IMF Managing Director Remarks at the Summit for a New Global Financing Pact

As Prepared for Delivery
June 22, 2023

Thank you, President Macron, for hosting this Summit and for bringing such incredible energy to these important issues of debt, climate, and financing for development. And thank you for bringing the new World Bank President, Ajay Banga, and me on stage together for the first time in our new roles. For full disclosure, we have been on stage together before, discussing women's empowerment and financial inclusion. I have no doubt that we will be great partners in the next chapter of our institutions' work together.

A rapidly changing and unbalanced world
Let me start by saying that the IMF and the World Bank were created in 1944 and since then the world has changed dramatically. At that time, there were 99 countries. Now there is more than double that number – the IMF has 190 members – so on that basis alone the Bretton Woods institutions are dramatically different to when they were created. At the same time, the global population more than tripled, and the world economy – as measured by GDP -- increased more than 10 times. The simple math means that the average income per capita has more than tripled.

So, we have a richer world. But it is a world with huge imbalances.
First, we have youth in some places and capital in different places. Unless we build a bridge for capital to flow where young people are [to create jobs and prosperity], not only would we undermine prospects for growth, but we would also undermine global stability.
Two, climate. The sources of emissions – historically and now – are primarily in advanced economies and large emerging market economies. But where is most of the impact? Tragically, in countries that have done nothing to create the problem. We must build a bridge to help address this imbalance.
Three, financial capacity to cope with a fast-changing, more shock prone world. Financial resources are much larger in some places than in others.
And so – our institutions have a huge responsibility to do what is necessary for the world today and the world tomorrow.

Adapting institutions
For the Fund and for the Bank, this translates into the imperative of a change in mindset. We must recognize that – at their core – our mandates are the same but how we implement these mandates should change dramatically. For the IMF, we have a clear mission: macroeconomic and financial stability, growth, and employment.

But to implement this mission in the world I described – with the imbalances we face – requires us to take a much more comprehensive view. What does that mean in practice?
It means a more comprehensive view of the resilience of people – to ensure they are educated, healthy and have good social protection.
It means a more comprehensive view of the resilience of society – not just in the banking sector – because when society is unfair and unjust the economy cannot deliver the best fruit for all people.
And of course, a more comprehensive view when it comes to the resilience of our planet.
And when we take that more holistic, more comprehensive approach to our mandate – that requires us to examine how we work, what our priorities are, and what instruments we deploy.

Well-resourced reinvigorated multilateralism
Clearly a top priority for both the Bank and the Fund is to mobilize more concessional and grant financing because of the imbalances I have described. Start with the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT). We have almost reached the resources we need to meet demand.

Yet, demand is higher, interest rates are higher –so we need more subsidy resources to make up the difference between the market rates received by lenders and the below market rates we are committed to offer to our most vulnerable borrowers. This subsidy gap stands at US$1.2 billion. My appeal at this Summit is to close this gap.
President Banga and I will go to Morocco for the IMF and World Bank Annual Meetings in October. This will be the first time in half a century that the meetings will take place on the African continent. We will go there to deliver for Africa and that means having a strong International Development Association (IDA) and a strong PRGT.

We have also promised to help re-channel Special Drawing Rights (SDRs). So if countries in strong reserve positions that receive SDRs don't need them, they should lend their SDRs to others – through the Fund or through multilateral development banks. The target for such rechanneling was set at US$100 billion. And I can announce today that we reached that target. […]

I want to conclude with the following.
We know that average income per capita has increased by several multiples over the past decades.
But, as my professor of statistics used to say: if you put your head in the refrigerator, and your feet in the oven, your temperature would be average – but you would be dead.
Why do I say this? If we don't restart the engine of income convergence, then – for people lower down the income spectrum whose income is lagging – the fact that the average global income is increasing would not make any difference to their lives.
Our institutions are committed to ensure this is not the fate of the world.

Thank you.

Document 2

2. Paris finance reforms could untie poor countries' hands in climate crisis

Changes to the World Bank could unlock developing states access to loans and to the means of staving off disaster

The Guardian, Fiona Harvey in Paris, Fri 23 Jun 2023

Netherlands has almost the same amount of solar generating capacity as the whole continent of Africa. That must be, in part, because the interest on a loan to set up a windfarm in Africa is about 17% more than one to do the same in Europe.

Many poor countries enjoy vast natural resources of wind and sun yet struggle to access renewable energy because of the crippling cost of capital imposed on them. Private sector companies perceive far greater risk in poor countries, penalising most heavily the countries in greatest need of investment.

These deep inequalities are hampering the world's ability to tackle the climate crisis. Developing countries, apart from major economies such as China, currently account for the minority of global greenhouse gas emissions (although for most of the growth in emissions). They also bear the brunt of the climate crisis, even though they are spending an increasing slice of their meagre budgets on adapting to its impacts. The climate crisis is driving countries that are already in trouble over the edge, reversing decades of progress on poverty, health and education. Add to this that many poor countries are stuck in a debt trap, and the vice grips more tightly with rising interest rates and the strong dollar.

For all these reasons, the world must achieve "not just reform but an absolute transformation" of the international system of public finance, in the words of Mia Mottley, the prime minister of Barbados. Overseas development aid is about $200bn a year. But to shift the world to a low-carbon footing will require many times that.

The economists Nicholas Stern and Vera Songwe calculated last year that about $2.4tn would be needed each year for developing countries, excluding China, to help them cut emissions and cope with the impacts of the climate crisis. This sum seems huge, but in reality it is not much more than is currently invested in high-carbon industries and infrastructure.

That is why the reforms to the World Bank agreed at the Paris finance summit this week are so important. They will result in an estimated $200bn in new lending capacity, and this money can be used to attract far more from the private sector.

If the World Bank can be seen as the first loss guarantor of investment – that is, if projects get into trouble, it is the World Bank's money that is lost first, while private investors can expect to recoup theirs – that could lead to the $1.4tn that Mottley says is needed.

Getting private sector investment for wind and solar farms is relatively easy as these projects produce clear revenues. But countries also urgently need to adapt to the impacts of the climate crisis, and the worst-hit countries need money for rescue and reconstruction, known as loss and damage funding.

Though these efforts – such as regrowing mangrove swamps or rebuilding village schools – are vital for people's lives and security, they produce no clear revenues, and the private sector is unlikely to be interested.

So money must be found from other sources including, potentially, taxes on shipping, aviation, fossil fuels and wealth. A tax on emissions from shipping alone, seen as possibly the easiest of these to implement, could raise as much as $5bn a year and would pay into the loss and damage fund, to rescue and reconstruct poor countries stricken by climate disaster.

The governments meeting in Paris acknowledge that new forms of revenue, including potentially new taxes, will be needed. But getting to those global taxes will probably be a daunting uphill struggle. For instance, the two top US officials at the Paris finance summit – Janet Yellen, the treasury secretary, and John Kerry, the special presidential envoy for climate – signalled a positive stance towards a shipping tax. But any such moves will have to pass a Republican-dominated Congress and that looks all but impossible for the Biden administration.

The French president, Emmanuel Macron, hailed the "unity" at the end of the conference, when rich and poor alike agreed that the world must overhaul the global response to poverty, development and the climate, which are all closely interconnected.

Yet the rifts between the poor and the rich world are much in evidence, and time is running out to heal them. Cyril Ramaphosa, the president of South Africa, said: "Africa should never be seen as a continent that needs generosity. We want to be treated as equals. [In the pandemic] we felt like we were beggars. That generated a lot of resentment."

That resentment was never going to be assuaged at one conference, and Macron acknowledged from the start the role of the Paris summit would be to set a "roadmap" rather than produce all the answers. Governments will meet next week at the International Maritime Organization for the next big test, when they will discuss the potential tax on shipping, and then at the G20 in September and at Cop28 in November.

But even with the clock ticking, without assurance of a real transformation in the global financial system, the lack of trust between developed and developing countries could be the rock on which Cop28 founders.

Document 3

3. Paris climate summit gives fresh impetus to development bank reform

Reuters, Paris, June 23

A Paris summit to discuss reforming the world's financial system scored some notable wins that should tee up greater action before climate talks later this year, though some participants were disappointed with progress to address poorer states' debt. The Summit for a New Global Financing Pact saw French President Macron host around 40 leaders, many from the Global South, to debate changes to multilateral finance institutions in the face of climate change and other development challenges.

Much of the discussion centred on the key requests of developing nations, framed through the "Bridgetown Initiative" led by Barbados leader Mia Mottley, and her adviser Avinash Persaud said he was pleased with the outcome of the talks.
"It's a roadmap for genuine change," he told Reuters on the sidelines of the talks. "What's emerged here is a real ... understanding of the scale and pace of what is required."

Among the highlights were confirmation that the richer world will likely hit a long-overdue target of providing $100 billion annually in climate finance to poorer countries, a long-delayed debt deal for Zambia, and a package to boost Senegal's renewable energy capacity. The World Bank and others also said they would start adding clauses to lending terms that allow vulnerable states to suspend debt repayments when natural disaster strikes.

Yet it was the wording of the final statement from attendees and subtle changes in the tone of discussions behind the scenes that gave hope to Persaud that even greater change was coming. Specifically, for the first time, the document acknowledged the potential need for richer countries to provide fresh money to multilateral development institutions like the World Bank. This came alongside a plan to draw on more of their current assets, to the tune of $200 billion over 10 years. Another first was in the explicit target for multilateral development banks to leverage "at least" $100 billion a year in private sector capital when they lend.

A reference was also made to finding "new avenues for international taxation", as well as other Bridgetown Initiative requests including offering investors foreign exchange guarantees.
"That was widely discussed here and (there's) lots of support behind an initiative that's happening outside of Paris, at the International Maritime Organisation in a couple weeks time, on a levy on shipping emissions," Persaud added.

Still, the summit was not without its critics.
"Unfortunately, the Paris Summit has not provided the breakthrough needed to find the funding for our planet's survival," Teresa Anderson, Global Lead on Climate Justice for ActionAid International, said, pointing to new funding pledges being loans or temporary debt relief instead of grants.

All eyes now turn to more traditional events later in the year, including the International Monetary Fund and World Bank annual meetings, a G20 meeting in September and the COP28 climate talks in Dubai.

Persaud said his focus would be on making sure the plan to scale up multilateral development bank lending was in place by the time of annual meetings in October, and that pilot work began on reducing the cost of capital for developing countries.

The summit, held against a backdrop of criticism that the world is moving far too slowly to address climate change, was a success in that it delivered a roadmap requiring specific actions by specific dates, some observers said.

"They've got a clear timetable of what they want to see happen and it's that timeline that puts the pressure on and means that it's harder to just kick things into the long grass," said Sonia Dunlop from think tank E3G.

Document 4

4. African countries are fed up with being marginalised in global institutions

They will be pushing hard for change at a big global pow-wow this week

The Economist, June 19th, 2023

There was no shortage of bigwigs at a development-finance pow-wow hosted by Emmanuel Macron, France's president, in Paris on June 22nd to discuss pressing global issues including World Bank reform, climate finance and debt distress. The expected attendees at the Summit for a New Global Financial Pact included Li Qiang, the Chinese premier, Janet Yellen, America's treasury secretary, and no fewer than 16 African presidents.

Africa's large presence reflects a fear that the continent is being short-changed as priorities shift towards helping Ukraine and dealing with climate change. That is feeding a deeper anger—that the continent has too little say in global institutions such as the World Bank, the IMF and the UN, and that some of the proposed reforms could again leave Africa out in the cold. "When decision-makers are quite far from the realities of the country it's more difficult to build empathy," says Vera Daves, Angola's finance minister. "That's why it so important for us [Africans] to be more present within the institutions."

Much of the work these institutions do is in Africa, where they are trying to reduce poverty (the continent has more than half the world's poor), rescue listing economies, end civil conflicts and help refugees. But African leaders are alarmed by an impending plunge in cheap financing from the International Development Association (IDA), the concessional arm of the World Bank. When covid-19 struck, the IDA raised additional funds and stepped up its support for poor countries. In the past year it has committed perhaps $37bn around the world, up from almost $22bn in 2019. But this depleted its larder, and its commitments will probably be about $10bn lower in each of the next two years. The cuts will happen even as African countries are being squeezed by rising interest rates and by higher food and fuel prices following Russia's invasion of Ukraine. They want, but probably will not get, the IDA's funds refilled ahead of its next scheduled replenishment in 2025. […] The Bank is hoping to raise $12bn for a new IDA crisis facility, but half of that would go to Ukraine and Moldova, which are not poor enough to normally qualify for the IDA's concessional loans and grants. Many Africans see this effort as evidence that international institutions apply a double standard by bending their own rules for non-African countries.

[…] The Paris summit involves a big push, mainly by rich countries and small island states, to do more on climate change. Africans worry that this will be at the expense of the poor. New priorities should not avert the bank's focus on poverty, says Enoch Godongwana, South Africa's finance minister. A note seen by *The Economist*, signed by every African member among others, says they want "an institution that remains strongly committed to end poverty", warning that "too broad" a mission will dilute this focus. They also called for additional funding for climate projects so that these do not reduce spending on development. Yet "it's really a zero-sum world," says Clemence Landers of the Centre for Global Development (CGD), a think-tank.

In response to the uproar, the institutions are debating some technical fixes. The G20 thinks the bank could lend more by tweaking its own rules and borrowing more from markets. Yet doing so could push up the interest rates it charges poor countries, frets Abdoul Salam Bello, the representative on the World Bank's board for 23 African countries. "They are not reforming for us," sums up one Ethiopian official bluntly. "It is for the countries that will be giving them money." […]

But it is not just the availability of money that is the issue. African countries are also hamstrung by the fund's rules on how much countries can borrow, says Mamo Mihretu, the governor of Ethiopia's central bank. Just when international financial institutions are most needed to play a big role, "they're not there", he says.

Another technical fix is getting rich countries to make available to poor ones some of their special drawing rights (SDRS), a kind of global reserve currency issued by the IMF. Mr Macron may trumpet this in Paris, says the CGD. Yet in November 2021 the G20 set a global target for rich countries to contribute $100bn in SDRS and they are still well short of meeting this, partly because Congress has not released the $21bn that America pledged.

Faced with the prospect of declining funding and technical fixes that may not add up to much, African countries are asking a bigger question: why they have a weak voice in the Fund and the Bank, whose boards are dominated by rich countries that pay in the most capital. "If the big guys, the G7, have formulated an opinion, they stick to it irrespective of what people's concerns are," complains South Africa's Mr Godongwana. African leaders hope to get a stronger voice at the G20, a club of the world's biggest economies, as well as in the international financial institutions.

Macky Sall, the president of Senegal and until recently the chair of the African Union (AU), the regional bloc, argues that Africa's weak representation in international institutions results in the continent having decisions foisted upon it on matters such as climate change and debt. "The G20 undermines its effectiveness and influence by leaving out such a large proportion of humanity and the global economy," he wrote in an op-ed in *Le Monde*.

Africans are also trying to push talks about international taxation from the OECD into the UN, where they have a voice. And they have demanded more of a say in global debt discussions, which remain dominated by creditors. […]

The indifference displayed by African countries in particular to Russia's invasion of Ukraine seems to have focused minds on the need to listen to the continent. Some 11 members of the G20 support the AU attending, as the EU already does. In November President Joe Biden called for permanent seats for countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. "The time has come for this institution to become more inclusive," he said, "so that it can better respond to the needs of today's world." His words apply no less to the IMF, World Bank and G20. It is high time the continent with the world's fastest-growing population was given its voice.

Document 5

5.

SUMMIT FOR
A NEW GLOBAL
FINANCING PACT

Chair’s summary of discussions at the Summit on a New Global Financing Pact

Public and private actors gathered in Paris on June 22-23 and affirmed their collective determination to address the joint climate, nature and development challenges through increased global cooperation. They took a series of engagements that will contribute to updating the international financing system – almost 80 years after the creation of the Bretton Woods institutions – and to improve the protection of global public goods necessary to secure and heal the planet while ensuring affordable financing for the poorest.

Faced with the most challenging environment in decades, leaders in Paris affirmed that 2023 could be transformed into a year of opportunity. They exchanged views on a wide range of policy issues, which led to the identification of a series of priority actions towards the objective of building a more shock-responsive and resilient financial system fit for the challenges of the 21st century. They affirmed that no country should ever have to choose between reducing poverty, achieving a green transition and preserving the planet. Fighting poverty and fighting climate change converge. But the transition may be hard and poor people may be especially affected. Leaders affirmed that addressing new, global, challenges would not be done at the expense of the fight against global poverty.

With this objective in mind, they converged on a shared ambition to win the battle against poverty and vulnerabilities; to stand united in increasing international solidarity; to protect global public goods; and to mobilize the additional resources it takes to meet these challenges, especially on the private sector side. They acknowledged the importance of the UNSG’s SDG Stimulus plan, as well as of other contributions including the “Bridgetown 2.0” agenda and the V20’s Accra-Marrakech Agenda in this regard.

These commitments will support the Paris agenda for People and Planet, which aims at identifying key policies and to be advanced during key milestones of the international agenda in 2023 and 2024, which include the G20 Summit in Delhi; the UN SDG Summit; the IMF and World Bank Annual Meetings in Marrakech; and COP28 in Dubai.

1. WIN THE BATTLE AGAINST POVERTY AND VULNERABILITIES

Vulnerability needs to be addressed in its many dimensions. Crises will occur with increasing frequency. Climate change and extreme climate events are a major cause - but crises are also driven or amplified by conflicts, population growth, and urbanization. Poverty and inequalities remain at high levels, and a growing number of low- and middle-income countries face unsustainable debt trajectories. […]

Discussions focused on solutions that can help alleviate the debt burden through adequate renegotiations/restructuring, or reorient financing from debt repayment towards investments into resilience, short-term responses to crises and the protection of global public goods. […]

2. STANDING UNITED IN INCREASING INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

Every approach to mobilize and increase sources of low-cost finance should be actively explored. In May 2021, the Summit for the financing of African economies led to the adoption of a commitment to mobilize 100bn USD of Special Drawing Rights or equivalent contributions for the benefit of countries in need, to provide additional resources for countries with limited financial breathing space. This effort is essential at a time when the most vulnerable countries require short-term financial support to respond to urgent needs. New, innovative and stable sources of finance - borne out of international solidarity - will be necessary in the future. Leaders are determined to keep working together on this important issue. […]

3. PROTECTING THE PLANET AND OUR SHARED GOODS – CLEAN AIR, FORESTS AND OCEAN

The transition towards a net-zero and biodiversity-positive world requires systemic transformations of key sectors of the economy. Steady economic growth, a strong human capital base, and changes to production and consumption patterns are necessary elements to this transition. In the meantime, all countries must be able to adapt and make their societies and economies resilient to climate change. […]

4. MOBILIZING ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES, ESPECIALLY FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Multilateral development banks play a critical role in supporting efforts for financing SDG-aligned projects to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Their evolution will be key to allow additional financing to flow towards vulnerable countries' needs and the protection of the planet, in line with the 1.5° target and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. […]

The magnitude of investments needed to keep climate change on track with the 1.5° objective and to preserve the world's biodiversity resources requires that private finance flows the right way, with ex-ante consultation and coordination with the private sector. Ensuring more stable, equal, and affordable access to capital and liquidity for everyone is key to financing the climate and energy transition in the decade to come.

Key success factors in this regard should include policies and regulatory tools that foster green investment strategies through disclosure and access to verifiable data, and strategies to lower risk and risk perception around projects that make the biggest difference for people, nature and climate. The global financial system undertook a major prudential overhaul to enhance its stability after the 2008 crisis. Time has come to assess the impact and consequences of this regulatory framework to identify and suppress potential unintended or unjustified disincentives that limit mobilization of international private capital in developing countries. In particular regulation should better take into account innovative risk sharing mechanisms deployed by financial actors and notably public development banks. […]

To monitor progress, a follow-up mechanism will be put in place and will assess advances every six months. On this basis, a stocktake of progress and achievement of the objectives will be organized in 2025.