



**MINISTÈRE
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DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE L'ADMINISTRATION
ET DE LA MODERNISATION

DIRECTION DES RESSOURCES HUMAINES

Sous-direction de la politique des ressources humaines

Bureau des concours et examens professionnels

CONCOURS EXTERNE POUR L'ACCÈS À L'EMPLOI DE TRADUCTEUR AU TITRE DE L'ANNÉE 2023

ÉPREUVES ÉCRITES D'ADMISSIBILITÉ

Mercredi 8 février 2023

Combinaison linguistique 5 – 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 totale de l'épreuve : 3 h 00
Coefficient : 6

Toute note inférieure à 8 sur 20 est éliminatoire.

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SUJET

Au verso

Texte politique

The Economist –December 3rd 2022

Africa rising

After decades of slow growth, Africa has a real chance to follow in the footsteps of Asia

Optimism about Africa needs to be taken in fairly small doses, for things are still exceedingly bleak in much of the continent. Most Africans live on less than two dollars a day. Food production per person has slumped since independence in the 1960s. The average lifespan in some countries is under 50. Drought and famine persist. The climate is worsening, with deforestation and desertification still on the march.

Some countries praised for their breakneck economic growth, such as Angola and Equatorial Guinea, are oil-sodden kleptocracies. Some that have begun to get economic development right, such as Rwanda and Ethiopia, have become politically noxious. Congo, now undergoing a shoddy election, still looks barely governable and hideously corrupt. Zimbabwe is a scar on the conscience of the rest of southern Africa. South Africa, which used to be a model for the continent, is tainted with corruption; and within the ruling African National Congress there is talk of nationalising land and mines.

Yet against that depressingly familiar backdrop, some fundamental numbers are moving in the right direction. Africa now has a fast-growing middle class: according to Standard Bank, around 60m Africans have an income of \$3,000 a year, and 100m will in 2015. The rate of foreign investment has soared around tenfold in the past decade.

China's arrival has improved Africa's infrastructure and boosted its manufacturing sector. Other non-Western countries, from Brazil and Turkey to Malaysia and India, are following its lead. Africa could break into the global market for light manufacturing and services such as call centres. Cross-border commerce, long suppressed by political rivalry, is growing, as tariffs fall and barriers to trade are dismantled.

Africa's enthusiasm for technology is boosting growth. It has more than 600m mobile-phone users—more than America or Europe. Since roads are generally dreadful, advances in communications, with mobile banking and telephonic agro-info, have been a huge boon. Around a tenth of Africa's land mass is covered by mobile-internet services—a higher proportion than in India. The health of many millions of Africans has also improved, thanks in part to the wider distribution of mosquito nets and the gradual easing of the ravages of HIV/AIDS. Skills are improving: productivity is growing by nearly 3% a year, compared with 2.3% in America.

Texte juridique

Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization regarding the Headquarters of UNESCO and the Privileges and Immunities of the Organization on French Territory

The Government of the French Republic and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering that by resolution 28 adopted at its 6th session, the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization decided to build the permanent headquarters of the Organization at Paris,

Considering further that the Government of the French Republic has for this purpose by contract dated 25 June 1954 granted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization the use of such land as is necessary for the establishment of its permanent headquarters and the construction of its buildings,

[...]

Article 1

The Government of the French Republic recognizes the legal personality of the Organization and its capacity:

- (a) To contract;
- (b) To acquire and dispose of movable and immovable property;
- (c) To be party to judicial proceedings.

Article 2

The permanent Headquarters of the Organization (hereinafter called “Headquarters”) shall comprise the land described and defined in Annex A of this Agreement, and all the buildings that are or may be in future built thereon.

Article 3

The Government of the French Republic agrees to take all necessary measures to ensure that the Organization shall have full and uninterrupted use of the land and buildings which constitute its Headquarters.

[...]

Article 6

1. Headquarters shall be inviolable. Agents and officials of the French Republic shall not enter Headquarters to discharge any official duty save with the consent or at the request of the Director-General and in accordance with conditions approved by him.
2. The execution of legal process, including the seizure of private property may take place in Headquarters only with the consent of and under conditions approved by the Director-General.
3. Without prejudice to the terms of this Agreement, the Organization shall not permit its Headquarters to become a refuge from justice for persons against whom a penal judgement has been made or who are pursued *flagrante delicto*, or against whom a warrant of arrest or a deportation order has been issued by the competent French authorities.