

Concours d'entrée 2025

Voie Orient

Concours externe

4^{ème} épreuve d'admissibilité

Une épreuve consistant en des questions à réponses courtes, en anglais, sur les enjeux globaux, notamment économiques, internationaux, du développement et des négociations climatiques internationales.

L'épreuve de questions à réponses courtes consiste à traiter de manière concise des sujets transversaux portant sur les enjeux mondiaux du développement en anglais. Cette épreuve doit être abordée dans une perspective interdisciplinaire, en considérant la langue anglaise comme véhicule de transmission d'un argumentaire analytique pouvant déboucher sur des conclusions personnelles. Elle vise à vérifier que les candidats disposent d'une bonne maîtrise écrite de la langue anglaise et sont en capacité à mobiliser leurs connaissances avec pertinence pour les exprimer en anglais.

L'épreuve vise à évaluer la capacité à écrire en anglais des textes clairs et détaillés sur les questions relatives aux enjeux mondiaux en faisant la synthèse et l'évaluation d'informations et d'arguments empruntés au dossier proposé. Outre la maîtrise des connaissances, seront valorisées la capacité à exposer en anglais, clairement et de manière bien structurée, les réponses attendues et l'aptitude à exposer puis prouver son point de vue assez longuement à l'aide d'arguments secondaires, de justifications et d'exemples pertinents sur les enjeux mondiaux.

Chaque question posée peut être accompagnée d'un ou de plusieurs documents (notamment articles, graphiques, tableaux statistiques) à expliquer et commenter. Leur lecture rigoureuse et leur analyse doivent être mises au service de la réflexion personnelle des candidats en vue de traiter la question posée. Un même document peut servir de support à plusieurs questions.

Durée : 3 heures – coefficient 2

Sujet

Question n°1 : « Does green transition create jobs ? »

Question n°2 : « Is the world prepared for future pandemics ? »

Question n°3 : « Is French still the language of diplomacy ? »

Dossier

N°	Documents joints	Pages
1	OECD green transition jobs, OECD Economic outlook, Volume 2024 Issue 2, www.oecd.org	4
2	Evolution of global renewable energy employment by technology, 2012-2022, IRENA (2023), Renewable Energy and Jobs, www.irena.org	5
3	EU Climate Target Plan 2030, Building a modern, sustainable and resilient Europe, September 2020, www.ec.europa.eu	6 et 7
4	The World Is Ill-Prepared to Prevent Another Pandemic, 2021, Global Health Security Index, www.weforum.org	8
5	Global solidarity key to future pandemic preparedness, says UN chief, 27 December 2024, United Nations, www.news.un.org	9
6	Are we « PRET » for the next pandemic ? World Health Organization, www.who.int	10
7	French, the 5th World Language, Report of the International Organisation of La Francophonie (2019 Edition), March 2019, www.observatoire.francophonie.org	11

Liste des sigles :

- EU : European Union
- OECD : Organisation for economic co-operation and development
- UN : United Nations

The green transition increasingly requires a specific subset of skills and will bring reallocation. Although the impact of the green transition on the total number of jobs is expected to be modest, sizeable labour reallocation from polluting to green sectors will be necessary (Causa et al., 2024b; OECD, 2024a). Workers with higher levels of education are more likely to hold green jobs than those with middle or lower levels of education. The latter face greater risk of displacement in the green transition, as they are over-represented in brown jobs (Causa, Nguyen and Soldani, 2024a,b). Tertiary educated workers in high-emission sectors can transition relatively easily to green-driven jobs due to similar skill requirements, but low- and medium-skilled workers face significant skill gaps, requiring more retraining (OECD, 2024a). Shortages may also emerge because of lower wages and job security in low-skilled green jobs, as science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates opt to work in higher-paying sectors instead, and because of geographic mismatches between declining and expanding industries (Box 2.3).

Box 2.3 The transition to net zero emissions is adding pressure on the labour market

Meeting the targets set to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 is likely to contribute to increasing pressure on the labour market. While there is broad agreement that the net effect of the climate targets on the total number of jobs will be modest, the OECD Employment Outlook 2024 (OECD, 2024a) shows that major shifts are expected within and between certain sectors and regions as some jobs disappear, new opportunities emerge and many existing occupations are transformed.

Workers in shrinking high-emission sectors are likely to find new employment in green jobs as well as jobs that do not directly contribute to emission reductions but are in demand because they provide goods and services required by green activities ("green-driven" jobs). OECD (2024a) shows that the skill requirements of green-driven and greenhouse gas-intensive occupations with high education are indeed very similar. However, this is not the case for low- and medium-skilled workers, for whom the skills gap is larger and who therefore require significantly more retraining to move into green-driven jobs. In addition, the transition to net zero will increase the overall demand for skilled workers in the labour market, in particular in STEM.

However, skills are not the only bottleneck. Labour shortages in expanding green sectors may also be related to the lower attractiveness of some green-driven jobs compared to other jobs. OECD (2024a) shows that low-skilled green jobs, such as waste disposal and recycling, tend to have significantly lower wages and labour market security than other low-skilled jobs. This suggests that low-skill green-driven occupations may be a relatively unattractive option for low-skilled workers, even if they require little or no training. Moreover, while middle- and high-skill green-driven occupations come with a wage premium, STEM graduates may find more attractive to work in other sectors (e.g. finance or tech) that pay higher wages (Popp et al., 2022).

Finally, while both green-driven and emission-intensive occupations tend to be geographically concentrated, they are not necessarily in the same regions. The geographical mismatch between declining and expanding sectors is a third bottleneck to consider.

EU Climate Target Plan 2030, Building a modern, sustainable and resilient Europe, September 2020, www.ec.europa.eu



September 2020



Global **temperatures for the past five years were the highest on record**. The impacts of global warming are beyond dispute, with droughts, storms, and other weather extremes on the rise.

To tackle climate change and **build a strong green economy** and society, the European Green Deal and the NextGenerationEU Recovery Plan aim to make Europe a climate-neutral continent by 2050.



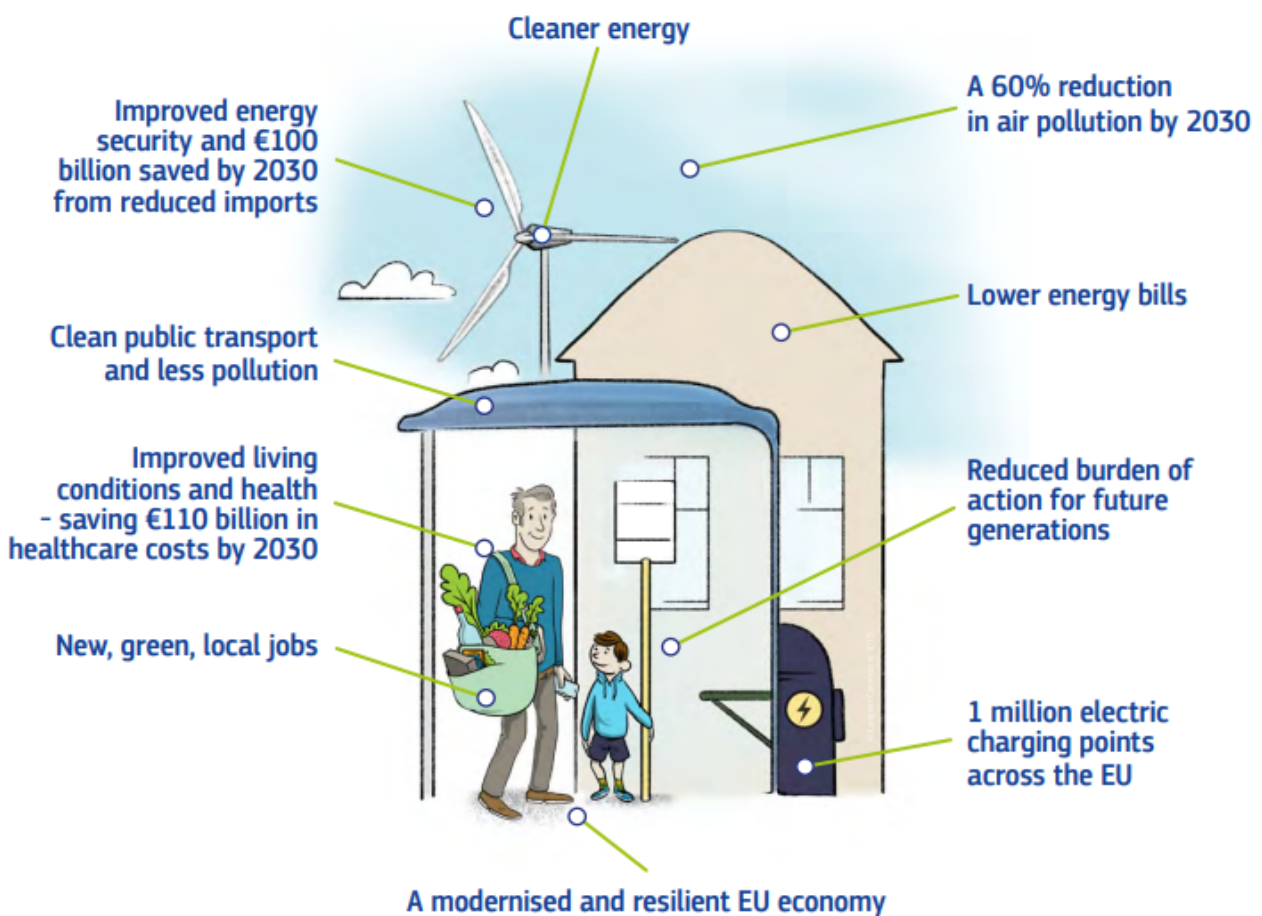
The European Commission is proposing to cut net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels, up from our current target for 2030 of at least 40%.

To become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, we need to set ourselves a **more ambitious path for the next 10 years**. Our Impact Assessment shows that this can be achieved in a responsible way. There is no time to waste, and if we fail to increase our ambition now, we will make it much harder for future generations to get across the finishing line.



➤ **What are the benefits of this ambitious target for European citizens?**

The EU has a track record of cutting emissions whilst growing its economy, and that should continue with the new 2030 target. For European citizens and the EU, this higher ambition will mean cleaner air, **better health and lower healthcare costs**, new, sustainable and local jobs, more sustainable food, a lower energy import bill and more energy security, greener transport and more energy-efficient home.



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The World Is Ill-Prepared to Prevent Another Pandemic, 2021, Global Health Security Index, www.weforum.org

The World Is Ill-Prepared to Prevent Another Pandemic

Global average score in the 2021 Global Health Security Index, by category (maximum score = 100)

Prevention of the emergence or release of new pathogens

28.4

Early Detection & Reporting of epidemics of potential international concern

32.3

Rapid Response & Mitigation of the spread of an epidemic

37.6

Sufficient & Robust Health Sector to treat the sick and protect health workers

31.5

Commitments to Adherence to Global Norms, improving national capacity & financing

47.8

Overall Risk Environment and vulnerability to biological threats

55.8

Source: 2021 Global Health Security Index



statista

The GHS Index measures the capacities of 195 countries to prepare for epidemics and pandemics

Global solidarity key to future pandemic preparedness, says UN chief, 27 December 2024, United Nations, www.news.un.org



Global solidarity key to future pandemic preparedness, says UN chief

27 December 2024

In a message commemorating Friday's International Day of Epidemic Preparedness, UN Secretary-General António Guterres urged all nations to invest in resilience and equity to make a healthier and safer world for all.

The world remains dangerously unprepared for the next pandemic, despite the harrowing lessons of COVID-19, Mr. Guterres warned.

"COVID-19 was a wake-up call to the world," he stated, reflecting on the devastating human, economic and social toll of the pandemic.

"The crisis may have passed, but a harsh lesson remains: the world is woefully unprepared for the next pandemic," he emphasised.

Resilient systems and equitable access

While recent outbreaks of mpox, cholera, polio, and Marburg virus serve as stark reminders of persistent threats, the Secretary-General emphasised the need for stronger, more inclusive health systems.

He underscored the need for bold investments in pandemic monitoring, detection and response, alongside Universal Health Coverage, as critical pillars of preparedness.

He said that equitable access to vaccines, treatments, and diagnostics is a moral imperative, underscoring the lessons learned during COVID-19 when disparities in healthcare access were striking.

A global approach to prevention

The Secretary-General also underscored the importance of the pandemic preparedness and response accord, which is under intergovernmental negotiations, to ensure the world works better, together, to prevent and contain future pandemics.

"Today, and every day, let's commit to working together for a safer and healthier world for everyone, everywhere," he said.

The World Health Organization (WHO) reiterated this message, highlighting its ongoing collaboration with governments to strengthen emergency and epidemic preparedness systems.

In a statement, the UN health agency underscored the importance of the One Health approach, which integrates human, animal, and environmental health sectors to mitigate epidemic risks.

Are we « PRET » for the next pandemic ? World Health Organization, www.who.int

Are we “PRET” for the next pandemic?

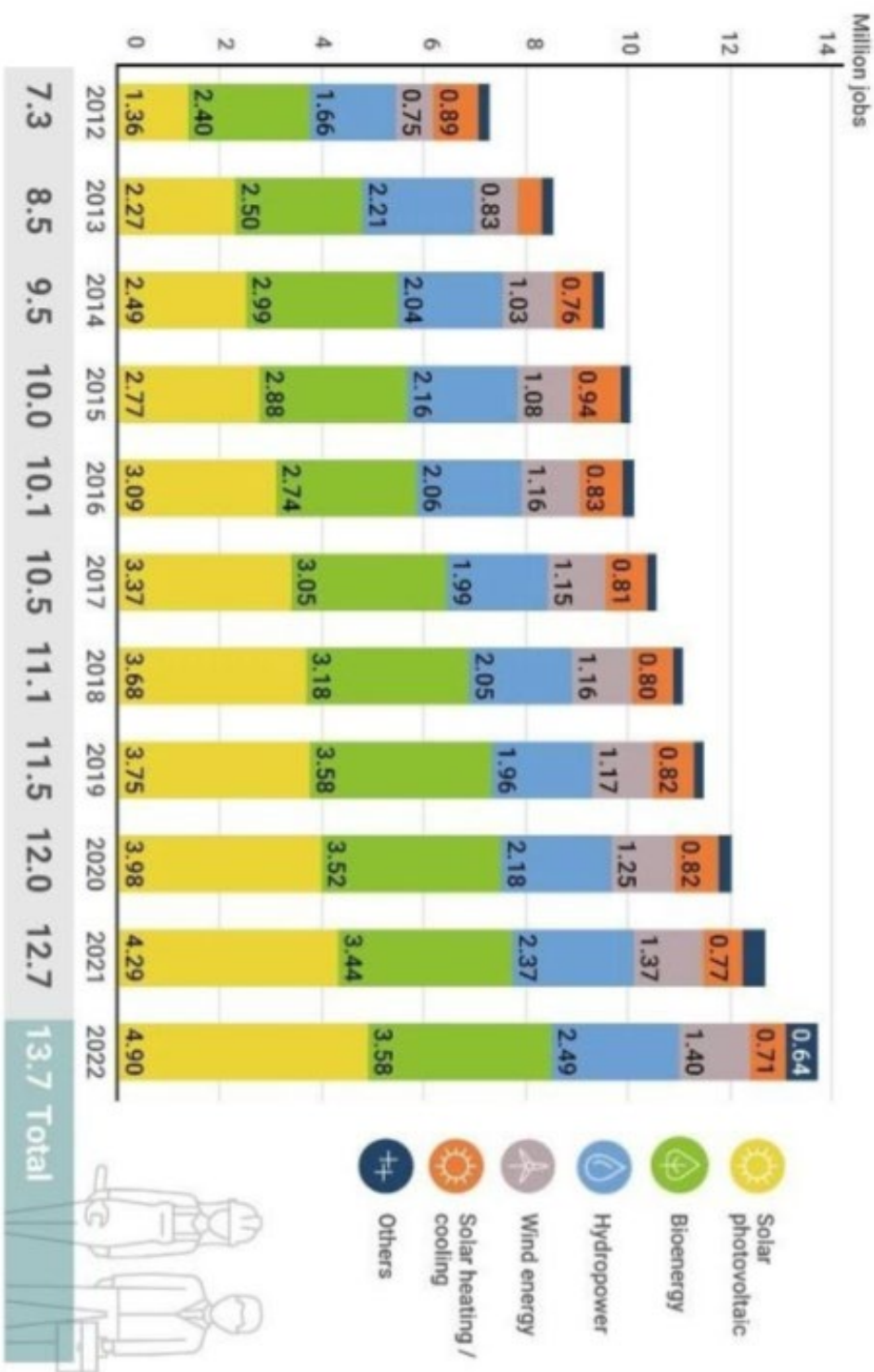


Learn more about Preparedness and Resilience to Emerging Threats (PRET)



Evolution of global renewable energy employment by technology, 2012-2022, IRENA (2023), Renewable Energy and Jobs, www.irena.org

Evolution of global renewable energy employment by technology, 2012-2022



Source: IRENA (2023), Renewable Energy and Jobs at www.irena.org



French, the 5th World Language, Report of the International Organisation of La Francophonie (2019 Edition), March 2019, www.observatoire.francophonie.org

French, the 5th World Language

Number of French speakers in the world

- 300 million, A very large majority of whom are under 30 years old
- 5th global language after Mandarin Chinese, English, Spanish and Arabic
- French, alongside English, is the only language spoken on all continents
- French is the official language of 32 States and Governments
- From 2014 to 2018, the number of French speakers increased by 9.6%
- It is in Africa that the number of French speakers is growing the most (+17%)
- 59% of individuals who speak French daily live in Africa

Teaching

- 2nd most taught foreign language after English
- Across the five continents, in nearly all countries
- 132 million French language learners in 2018:
- More than 80 million people study in French
- More than 50 million people learn French as a foreign language

Thematic areas

French is the

- 2nd most used language in diplomacy
- 3rd most used language in business
- 4th most used language on the Internet

Source:

Report of the International Organisation of La Francophonie (2019 Edition)

<http://observatoire.francophonie.org/qui-parle-francais-dans-le-monde/>

March 2019