

**CONCOURS EXTERNE  
POUR LE RECRUTEMENT DE TRADUCTEURS**

***SESSION 2011***

***COMBINAISON LINGUISTIQUE  
FRANÇAIS - ITALIEN - 3<sup>ÈME</sup> LANGUE***



ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE D'ADMISSIBILITÉ N° 4 DU 26 MAI 2011



ÉTUDE D'UN DOSSIER CONSTITUÉ DE DEUX TEXTES, LE PREMIER  
À CARACTÈRE SPÉCIFIQUE ET LE SECOND DE NATURE JURIDIQUE,

**RÉDIGÉS EN ANGLAIS,**

COMPORTANT LES EXERCICES SUIVANTS :

- SYNTHÈSE EN FRANÇAIS DU PREMIER TEXTE ;
- TRADUCTION EN FRANÇAIS D'UNE PARTIE DE CE TEXTE ;
- TRADUCTION EN FRANÇAIS DU SECOND TEXTE



(Durée : 3 heures - Coefficient : 5)

**REMARQUES IMPORTANTES :**

- les copies doivent être rigoureusement anonymes et ne comporter aucun signe distinctif ni signature, même fictive, sous peine de nullité.
- le candidat s'assurera, à l'aide de la pagination, qu'il détient un sujet complet.
- l'usage de tout dictionnaire ou lexique est formellement interdit.

**TOUTE NOTE INFÉRIEURE À 8 SUR 20 EST ÉLIMINATOIRE**

## SUJET

### Texte N° 1 : texte à caractère spécifique

- Synthèse en langue française de ce texte (environ 250 mots):
- Traduction en français du titre du texte et de la partie entre crochets :  
[de *As activity gathers momentum* jusqu'à *growth in demand in individual countries.*]

### Texte N° 2 : texte de nature juridique

- Traduction en français de l'intégralité de ce texte.

## **Strengthening recovery, new risks**

Pier Carlo Padoan, OECD Chief Economist  
 ©OECD Observer, July 2010

Growth is picking up in the OECD area—at different speeds across regions—and at a faster pace than expected in the previous Economic Outlook (November 2009). Strong growth in emerging-market economies is contributing significantly. However, risks to the global recovery could be higher now, given the speed and magnitude of capital inflows in emerging-market economies and instability in sovereign debt markets.

Keeping markets open has been a strong positive factor in the upturn. The rebound in trade, while incomplete, has been substantial and is proving to be a major force pulling the global economy out of recession. The ongoing recovery in activity could surprise on the upside, with a policy-driven expansion giving way to self-sustained growth. Fixed investment could bounce back more robustly and household consumption could recover more rapidly with household savings rates having risen more slowly than previously anticipated, especially in Europe. The spillover from growth in non-OECD Asia could be stronger than expected, especially in the United States and Japan. From this point of view, the overall economic environment is relatively auspicious.

[[As activity gathers momentum, global imbalances are beginning to widen again. However, in some emerging-market economies, notably China, strong domestic, policy-driven demand is keeping a large external surplus from rising to the levels seen prior to the crisis. This does not obviate the need to tackle global imbalances through appropriate policies. As discussed in this Economic Outlook, strong, sustainable and more balanced growth can be achieved through a combination of macroeconomic, exchange-rate and structural policies, while delivering fiscal consolidation.

[...]

This otherwise moderately encouraging outlook could be jeopardized by significant risks. A first substantive risk is related to developments in sovereign debt markets. While originating in some euro-area economies, instability has spread to other euro-area members and sovereign debt markets in other parts of the world.

Overheating in emerging-market economies also poses a serious risk. A boom-bust scenario cannot be ruled out, requiring a much stronger tightening of monetary policy in some non-OECD countries, including China and India, to counter inflationary pressures and reduce the risk of asset-price bubbles. Growth would slow down as a consequence, with negative effects on other regions. Exchange-rate flexibility could alleviate some of the pressure on Chinese monetary policy and allow more scope for addressing domestic inflation.

These risks indicate that policy challenges are substantial and more demanding than appeared to be the case a few months ago.

Bearing in mind these risks, monetary policy must be normalised. Support is already being removed in several countries. Exit strategies must take into account concomitant fiscal consolidation so as to facilitate it without putting undue pressure on interest rates. The outlook for inflation remains benign in the OECD area due to considerable economic slack, but inflationary expectations may become unanchored. As mentioned earlier, emerging-market economies are having to deal with inflationary pressures and to absorb sizeable capital inflows. Strong growth in those economies is pushing up energy and commodity prices, which in turn will lead to further inflation.

Exit from exceptional fiscal support must start now, or by 2011 at the latest, at a pace that is contingent on specific country conditions and the state of public finances. Many countries are facing very unfavourable government debt dynamics, as rising indebtedness raises risk premia, which adds to the debt burden while holding back growth, with further adverse consequences on debt sustainability. A related challenge is that several countries are having to embark on fiscal consolidation simultaneously. Given the magnitude and synchronicity of fiscal consolidation, international spillover effects could further bear down on the growth in demand in individual countries.]]

Prompt and massive response by euro-area governments and the European Central Bank have calmed financial market turbulence. But the region's underlying weaknesses are far from settled. Fiscal consolidation has been stepped up and front-loaded in some countries. But fundamental structural adjustment programmes will have to be implemented, as announcements alone may not be enough to secure credibility in consolidation strategies.

The sovereign debt crisis has highlighted the need for the euro area to strengthen significantly its institutional and operational architecture to dissipate doubts about the long-term viability of the monetary union. At a minimum, surveillance of domestic policies needs to be strengthened, taking on board broader competitiveness considerations. But these efforts alone may not be enough. Bolder measures need to be taken to ensure fiscal discipline, along a continuum that ranges from stronger surveillance and more effective sanctions for non-compliance, to external auditing of national budgets, all the way to de facto fiscal union.

**Management Services Agreement**

**5. TERMINATION**

[...]

5.2. The Service Provider shall be entitled to terminate this Agreement by giving twelve months notice in writing to the Associates

5.3. Notwithstanding Clauses 5.1 and 5.2 above, this Agreement shall automatically terminate in relation to any party in the events that:

5.3.1. a party commits a material breach of any of the provisions of this Agreement and, in the case of a breach capable of remedy, fails to remedy the same within thirty (30) days.

[...]

**7. ENTIRE AGREEMENT**

7.1. This Agreement represents the entire agreement between the parties in relation to the subject matter hereof and supersedes and replaces all prior communications, representations, warranties, undertakings and agreement between the parties, whether oral or written.

**8. ASSIGNMENT**

A party shall not be entitled to assign or transfer any of its rights or obligations arising under this Agreement without the prior written consent of the other parties (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed).

[...]

**11. NOTICES**

Any notice required or permitted to be given by a party to any other under this Agreement shall be in writing and sent to the relevant other parties at the address set out at the beginning of this Agreement or any other address notified by a party to the other parties from time to time.

**12. GENERAL**

12.1. No waiver by a party of any breach of this Agreement by any other party shall be considered to be a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or any other provision.

12.2. In the event that any provision of this Agreement is held by a competent authority to be invalid or unenforceable in whole or in part, the validity of the remainder of the provision in question and the remaining provisions shall not be affected.

12.3. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts and by the several parties to it on separate counterparts, each of which when so executed shall constitute an original of this Agreement, but all counterparts together shall constitute one and the same instrument.