ANNALES DU CONCOURS

Accès au corps des attachés
de la DGSE

Épreuve d'admissibilité :
anglais

Session 2023

2ème épreuve d'admissibilité

Anglais

Épreuve d'anglais constituée d'une série de quatre questions à réponses courtes traitant de problématiques dans les domaines européen, international et économique, rédigées en langue anglaise et nécessitant une réponse rédigée en langue anglaise. Chaque question peut être accompagnée d'un ou plusieurs documents en rapport avec la question posée qui n'excèdent pas une page au total.

Durée : 2 heures - coefficient 3

CONCOURS EXTERNE
POUR L'ACCÈS AU CORPS DES ATTACHÉS

SESSION 2023

Epreuve d'admissibilité :   **Anglais**

Épreuve d'anglais constituée d'une série de quatre questions à réponses courtes traitant de problématiques dans les domaines européen, international et économique et nécessitant une réponse rédigée en langue anglaise. Chaque question peut être accompagnée d'un ou plusieurs documents, qui n'excèdent pas une page au total, en rapport avec la question posée.

Durée : 2 heures ; coefficient 3

Barème :

- Chaque question est notée sur 5 points.
- La qualité rédactionnelle (syntaxe, orthographe, structuration) sera prise en compte dans l'évaluation.

Questions :

Vous répondrez en anglais à chacune des questions ci-dessous.

1- The term "overtourism" is relatively new, having been coined over a decade ago to highlight the spiraling number of visitors taking a toll on cities, landmarks and landscapes. What is at stake here and what steps can be taken?

2- Regardless of who wins in the 2024 US elections, there is no guarantee of future support for Ukraine. Furthermore, a conflict between the US and China would leave Europe to defend itself. How can the EU ensure its own security?

3- Intelligence agencies face a serious challenge. From biotechnology and nanotechnology to quantum computing and artificial intelligence, rapid technological change is giving foreign actors new capabilities. As the nation's first line of defence, the intelligence community must adapt to these shifts or risk failure. Why are new threats and new technologies making intelligence collection and analysis far more challenging than at any time?

4- To what extent are we witnessing a return of ideologies?

Nota : aucun document n'est fourni en appui de ces questions.

Copie ayant obtenu la meilleure note

Anglais

L'administration n'a volontairement pas corrigé les imperfections de fond et de forme dans la copie communiquée ci-après.

(1)   In the past decades, the cost of flying has greatly decreased leading to a surge in tourism. With social networks putting forward the same locations through influencers, some places have become crammed with tourists. On one hand, tourism has become a source of revenue for many countries, some of which suffer from extreme poverty. On the other, it has had a negative impact on cities, landscapes and landmarks, often threatening the exact thing the location is known for. To what extent is "overtourism" harmful by its lack of sustainability?

Firstly, "overtourism" can physically damage touristic sites. Crowds will erode the rocks, visitors litter, some engrave their names in the stones... All these behaviors degrade the location they have come to see. Secondly, some indigenous sacred sites have become massive tourist attractions. In Australia, aboriginal people have seen sacred lands become tourist hotspots with complete disregard for their beliefs. Thirdly, when countries become known for their culture or the culture of certain ethnic groups within, these cultures are turned into shows for tourist, stripping them of their authenticity. It is not uncommon in such places to see foreigners wear typical local clothing or religious artefacts simply for fun. Finally, "overtourism" can lead to price hikes as the flow of visitors

1 / 8

greater purchasing power than local populations drive prices up. Many countries allow "over-tourism" to take a toll on cities, landscapes and landmarks as they do not have the funds to adapt to a more sustainable tourism. Others prioritize income over preservation.

There's a wide array of steps that can be taken to overcome the aforementionned issues. One, albeit drastic, way is to implement quotas on the number of tourists allowed per year. A similar solution has been put in place in Hoi An, Vietnam, to limit the flow of visitors: prices for foreigners to enter the city have been put up. This not only limits the number of entries per year but also contributes to financing the maintenance of the city. Another solution is to cut off access to some natural sites to prevent human activity from damaging them. Concerning the use of cultures and sacred lands for tourism, it is paramount that indigenous people be given a say. It's also vital that the importance of culture and its preservation be well understood by policy makers but also tourists. Concerning inflation, governments can implement price caps to limit the rise in cost of living. However, as mentioned previously, many countries do not have the financial capacities to undertake such measures, or do not rank them high enough in their priorities. It is thus of utmost importance that international bodies such as UNESCO take part in discussions and help countries fund preservation projects.

To conclude, "over-tourism" is a recent phenomenon with dreadful consequences. It is crucial that countries act on the matter before more irreversible damage is done.

7.../.8.

(2)   Ahead of the 2024 presidential campaign, former president Donald Trump has stated he would not renew support for Ukraine. US' financial and military aid has been at the core of disagreements between Republicans and Democrats, sending Europe the message that relying on the US on this matter may be the wrong thing to do. Furthermore, the US has grown deeply interested in China which it sees as its new rival and is now looking further East than Europe. At a time where war has made its way back to Europe's doorstep the question of its ability to defend itself is more prevalent than ever. To what extent is Europe able to fend off for itself when it comes to its security?

In the past years, Europe has taken steps to be able to guarantee its security but the path to achieving autonomy in this domain is full of obstacles.

The European Union has taken measures to develop security and defence cooperation. The European Pact for Security and Defence was signed in 1998 by France and the UK to guarantee Europe's security. Eurocorps was also created to create a rapid action force with Nato, and the Treaty of Nice gave Europe its own reactionary force. In more recent times, the European Defence Agency has been set up and on the offset of Russia's aggression of Ukraine, the Strategic Compass. The EU has also looked to boost interoperability between Member States' armies, , to be able to operate with the same norms and weapons responding to similar requirements. Moreover, Europe has looked to develop its weapons industry by building a common aircraft. Finally, European countries have increased their defence spendings to reach 2% of their GDP, with France allocating 413 billion euros over 6 years to its armies. European countries have

3./.8

thus taken a number of steps to be the sole guarantor of their security.

Despite their efforts, a number of obstacles remain. Due to competition between countries a common arms industry has yet to develop. Furthermore, some countries such as Germany prioritize American equipment over French. This reliance on the US also shows on the reliance certain countries have on Nato, making it the main security provider in Europe. Germany's reluctance to provide Ukraine with Leopard 2 tanks before the US took a stance is quite telling too. To end with, reaching a compromise is often tricky due to the diverging opinions and interests of European countries. The election of M. Fico in Slovakia has made finding a common ground even harder.

Overall, the European Union has taken steps to improve its ability to defend itself but it remains overreliant on Nato and on the US. Given the lack of stability in US foreign policy, it is a weakness that Russia may seek to exploit.

(4) The enlargement of the BRICS who will welcome six new members in 2024, has the looks of a new Cold War with two opposite ideologies facing each other. On one side the "Western" democracies and on the other Countries of the "Global South" opposing the West's vision of the world. However, if we look at a more granular level, a certain degree of complexity appears with countries' allegiances changing with time.

To what extent are we witnessing a return of ideologies?

If some greater nations are in fact driven by $\boxed{4\ .../\ ..8.}$

© EXATECH

Année : 2023

Concours : Externe attaché
Catégorie A

Épreuve : Anglais

Consignes :
- Ne pas signer la composition et ne pas y apporter de signe distinctif
- Numéroter chaque page; placer l'ensemble dans l'ordre et le bon sens
- N'effectuer aucun collage ou découpage de sujets ou de feuilles
- Ne joindre aucun brouillon

ideology, national interests seem to weigh heavier on a global scale.

China is an ideological state and has been since the Communist Party took over in 1949. Mao and Xi's thought are enshrined in the Constitution and policies are often deeply ideological. Similarly, Russia has inherited from the USSR's ideological vision, filled with anti-americanism. As tensions grow and the world seems to become more and more bipolar, ideologies seem to be on the rise. The war in Ukraine has boosted Russia's ideological propaganda against the West. The latter is more than ever calling upon its values of liberalism and democracy. The polarization of the world order is therefore calling for a return of ideologies that seek to oppose that of the enemy block.

However, this vision is quite binary. Many smaller countries do not act by ideology but by interest. They will simply support the nation that can offer the most benefit. Moreover, many nations do not want to pick a side. This has been made clear by ASEAN members who at many times have stated that they do not wish to choose between China and the US. They call for multilateralism and strive to keep their strategic

5 / 8

autonomy.. Nations like India, Turkey, or Saudi Arabia, two of which are part of the BRICS, deal with the US, China or Russia alike. Finally, in the face of trade, ideology has its limits as shows the sheer volume of trade between China and the US.

Although we are seeing a fragmentation of the world order, a return of ideologies similar to the Cold War does not seem to be in the books as globalization has given trade more weight than ideology.

(3)   The dismissal of Sam Altman from OpenAI caused an incredible turmoil in the technological field. The exponential rate at which technologic advances and breakthrough are made is changing the face of society. This poses a new challenge for intelligence services who have to accustom themselves to these new technologies.
   In what ways do new technologies challenge intelligence services?
Intelligence services need to accustom themselves to these new technologies, which they don't always know of and that can limit the credibility of their sources.

As progress keeps on being made in the technological sector, intelligence services need to keep up. This can be challenging as not all technologies are public and they may be facing them without having ever encountered them before. Furthermore, by the time they adapt to the change it may have evolved, staying one step ahead of them. These technologies being new also implies there is less expertise the intelligence services can rely upon to   6.1.8.

guide them. Moreover, should they be willing to collect information on those technologies, they may not yet have the relevant contacts. New technologies make intelligence collection and analysis harder as services do not yet grasp how the technology works making them prone to mistakes.

New technologies have also proven to be a hazard for the reliability of information. The AI revolution in the past years has shown that photos and videos can be created out of thin air and that voices can be reconstructed. Deepfakes and AI generated content is a vector for disinformation. This makes open source intelligence riskier as services may end up on fake content generated through AI. Human sources are also less reliable as they could themselves have been preys of disinformation. Verification of the reliability of the source is thus a lengthy process, further complicating the service's work. AI therefore poses a threat, making open sources and human sources less reliable, thus requiring lengthy verification process.

To conclude, new technologies are challenging for intelligence services as they are not accustomed to them and they undermine the credibility of sources. However, they could be used as offensive tools against rivals; with technological advantage giving innovative services an edge.