

Examen d'accréditation d'interprètes de langue française 2021 – Anglais (SERIE 2)

Anglais / discours 1

Réunion : Singapore Conference on the Future of Work 2019

Date : Mai 2019

Durée : 11:46

Orateur : Guy Ryder

Difficulté : niveau 1

Introduction : Intervention du Directeur Général de l'Organisation internationale du Travail prononcée à l'occasion du centenaire de l'OIT à Singapour.

Éléments à fournir (vocabulaire) :

ILO – International Labour Organization	OIT – Organisation internationale du Travail
ASEAN	ASEAN – Association des nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est
Skills Future	Il s'agit d'une initiative en matière d'emploi à Singapour – à laisser en anglais : Skills Future
Care industry	Secteur des soins

Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends,

The centenary celebrations of the ILO provide us with a real opportunity, of course, to look back at one hundred years of achievements, in pursuing our social justice mandate. And in doing so we, of course, recognize the progress that has been made in keeping with development, anchored in the principal of decent work for all.

But at the same time, I think it's more important. We have the opportunity to look to the future and to see how we are going to shape a future of work that truly leaves nobody behind. The future of work is not decided for us, it's not predestined. We have the power to work together, to determine the direction that future will take. And I believe that we have a shared responsibility to do just that.

And that's an important message. I would say it's *the* central message of the ILO's Global Commission on the Future of Work, which published its report in January of this year. Now the content of that report will be presented to you shortly, so I am not going to spend much time on it right now, except to share one of its messages, which is that we have the potential to work together to drive a human-centered agenda for the future of work. What does that mean? It means placing women and men, and the work that they do at the very center of economic and social policy.

We are all aware that new forces are transforming the world of work. New technologies, demographic pressures, climate change. And today, there is also uncertainty about the future path of globalization. And we know that all of these factors are changing how people work and where they work. Enterprises and business models are changing, as are labor market institutions and the services that they provide.

I think we all know that change is inevitable and it is welcome. But there is one thing that does not change and that is our moral imperative to protect the most vulnerable from any negative consequences of these transformative forces, and for this we need to make sure that we have strong institutions in place to keep the future of work moving in a positive direction.

I have no doubt that our social justice mandate is as relevant today as it was when the ILO was founded in 1919. And I have no doubt either that our standard setting work conducted through our unique tripartite structure is needed as much as ever it was - possibly even more so today than ever before - as the world of work undergoes these transformative changes, at unprecedented scale and speed.

And if we look at the ASEAN region in this context, let me say that there is certainly a lot to celebrate here, good reason to look to the future with both optimism and confidence, in a region that continues to outperform all others in terms of economic growth. As we've heard, the average growth rate of 5% between 2007 and 2017 was well above the average global rate and some of the fastest growing economies in the world are represented in this room today, with almost all ASEAN countries still above 5% annual growth.

In the 20th century, millions of Asians moved to Europe or to North America to pursue their dreams of building a good life. Today the flows are reversing. Entrepreneurial Europeans and Americans are flocking to Asia, attracted by your region's dynamism.

Asia has become the heart of the digital innovation and there is that sense of optimism here. And so, there is a great deal to be excited about and a lot of interesting policies here that are to be applauded. I think particularly of the Skills Future initiative of our host country as a case in point. And I suspect that we will all benefit from hearing about their Smart Nation Singapore and also about a future manufacturing initiative that is creating the economic dynamism needed to lead in this 4th Industrial Revolution.

But let's keep in mind as well that innovation of and by itself does not necessarily create decent work or inclusive growth for all. And in fact, despite the region's success and economic growth, let's remember that there are still far too many workers living in poverty or near to poverty. In 2018, nearly 1 in 2 workers in the ASEAN region was toiling in vulnerable employment, either self-employed or in unpaid family work, and 2 out of 3 were in informal employment, and 1 in 5 workers lived below the poverty line.

I think we can all accept that we must aim to do better than this. Technological advances are bringing extraordinary opportunities to boost economies and the standard of living. And that is

why most of the countries represented in the Hall today are moving forward in their Industry 4.0 strategies. But we still need to ask ourselves: how the big push to embrace technology will bring about improvements in the quality of working lives for everybody in the region? How are we going to make that happen? I think this is the big question on the table for today and for tomorrow. And of course, I will be very interested to hear the views expressed.

In addition, in this room today, are representatives from the world's most aged countries as well as the most rapidly aging countries. Five countries, Australia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, and Singapore have more than 14 percent of their populations aged above 65 years. And I think in Japan that figure is now 22 percent. China, Thailand and Vietnam will turn that corner within just a few years. With aging, which is itself a reflection of social success, come challenges in recruiting and retaining suitably skilled care workers, in filling labor demand in general and in keeping productivity levels up. The research that the ILO has done shows that we can generate as many as 296 million jobs in the care economy around the world if investments in education, in health and in social work were doubled by 2030. Now there are a lot of interesting initiatives already happening in the ASEAN region to promote active ageing, including through the use of technology. And so again I look forward to hearing more from you on this today and tomorrow.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Climate change and environmental degradation equally present major challenges around the globe. And the ASEAN region is absolutely no exception. And here again there can be absolutely no doubt about the urgency of action.

At the ILO, we now have a consensus between governments, workers and employers that economic growth can no longer come at the expense of the environment and indeed that there is no inevitable trade-off between the two. That consensus was cemented in the Paris Climate Change Agreement of 2015. And the outcome is that policymaking in the future of work must now incorporate the element of environmental sustainability. The very future of our planet, not just of our work, depends upon it.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda enjoins us to “Leave nobody behind”. So, the great feeling of optimism for the future of work in the ASEAN region should not lead us to forget that there are many people who still feel a sense of instability, of anxiety, even fear about their futures. Millions do not know whether they will have an income next year, let alone benefit from a pension in their retirement. Growth is slowing down in most countries and workers are losing their jobs, sometimes even in the most leading high-tech enterprises.

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Anglais / discours 2

Réunion : Lakshman Kadirgamar Institute of International Relations and Strategic
Studies - Lecture

Date : Mars 2018

Durée : 10:39

Orateur : Prince Mired Raad Zeid Al-Hussein de Jordanie, Envoyé spécial

Difficulté : niveau 2

Introduction : Discours prononcé au Sri Lanka par un représentant de la Jordanie sur les mines antipersonnel.

Éléments à fournir (vocabulaire) :

Convention sur l'interdiction de l'emploi, du stockage, de la production et du transfert des mines antipersonnel et sur leur destruction – Convention d'Ottawa sur les mines

Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Before I start, I would like to pass onto you, to all of you, the best wishes and greetings of his Majesty King Abdullah the Second of Jordan and that of the people of Jordan. So, best wishes to you all. This is my first time to Sri Lanka but definitely not my last time. I hope to come back again soon and see more of your beautiful country.

It is an honor and a privilege to address you this evening on a subject that is near and dear to my heart: the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention which many of you, I am sure, have heard as called the Ottawa Treaty or the Mine Ban Treaty.

I have come to Colombo, first and foremost, to congratulate Sri Lanka for its courageous and rightful decision. It has decided that the humanitarian consequences caused by anti-personnel mines outweigh any marginal utility these weapons may have. I welcome Sri Lanka to our family of States Parties wholeheartedly. What brings me here before you tonight, however, goes beyond congratulating Sri Lanka.

I am here to address the subject of Asia's opportunities and challenges or, better said, Sri Lanka's role in this regard. As many of you are probably aware, the Convention is one of the most widely accepted disarmament and humanitarian treaties in the world. To date, 164 States Parties have made the decision to never, under any circumstances, use, stockpile, produce, transfer anti-personnel mines and to destroy these weapons and to assist the victims of this unjust instrument of war.

Having been born from what was at the time an unprecedented partnership between civil society and governments, the Convention entered into force in March of 1999. Last week, the Convention celebrated its 19th anniversary.

This historical movement of conscience against a weapon that violates key principles of international law due to its indiscriminate nature was a combination of the will of hundreds of NGOs, international organizations and concerned States the world over, that came together to

protect lives and limbs. If last week we celebrated 19 years since the entry into force, in December 2017, so just a few months ago, we celebrated 20 years since the Convention was adopted. Now, 21 years - we are 2018 - so 21 years ago, in 1997, the civil society movement, that drove efforts that resulted in the adoption of the Convention, was recognized as an important peacemaking actor and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Convention that Sri Lanka has joined is truly historic and I am sure many of you remember the role that the late Princess Diana played in promoting the landmine cause, before she so sadly passed away. Princess Diana had a major role and played a major role in boosting, giving a tremendous boost to the cause, so... The Convention signifies the birth of what we now call humanitarian disarmament. A disarmament treaty that aims to end the suffering and casualties caused by this weapon. So, what made this Convention the fastest adopted disarmament treaty?

One crucial element was the inclusion of support to victims, to victims of this weapon in the text of the Convention, something unheard of prior to the adoption of this instrument and viewed today as common sense in the development of new disarmament treaties. The Convention is truly a trailblazer. If you wonder why this is so, let me cite a few examples. The stigma placed on the use of these weapons is such, that the majority, the majority of States not party, so those that have not acceded, not party, implement key provisions of the Convention and many have put moratoria in place on their use, production and transfer.

The United States, for example, has indicated it was pursuing measures that would allow it to accede the Convention. The United States has not acceded but, in spirit, it more or less has, in spirit but it abides by all the articles of the Convention practically, as an example. The use of these weapons draws such stark condemnation that it's rarely used by State forces. Efforts put forth by States Parties to the Convention have led to the destruction of more than 51 million anti-personnel mines. These landmines will never be used again.

Of 162 States Parties with current stockpiling destruction obligations, only 3 remain in the process of destroying their stockpiled anti-personnel mines. This is really an amazing success story. Millions of square meters of land that were once contaminated by landmines have now been cleared and allowed people to live... and allow people to live in safety without the risk of dying or being maimed.

Notwithstanding this progress, challenges certainly remain in the implementation of this landmark instrument. The number of new victims, which was steadily decreasing for nearly two decades has climbed again. In spite of this worrying trend, thanks to the work undertaken by the Convention, we understand better than ever the importance of ensuring that our victim assistance efforts be firmly anchored in sustainable, broader national policies, plans and legal frameworks related to the rights of persons with disabilities. This includes better health, education, employment, development and poverty reduction measures etc., etc., etc.

Another important challenge that remains is that 33 States have not yet joined. A significant number of those are here in Asia and it is here that Sri Lanka could help make a difference. With its accession, Sri Lanka has come to occupy its place among States Parties and could help drive international efforts to foster this norm in the region. While Sri Lanka is not the sole State in South Asia to have acceded to the Convention, it stands proudly amongst the few. There is something very noble about standing with the few. It also puts Sri Lanka in a position of great responsibility. In addition to Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives are members of the Convention. However, India, Nepal and Pakistan remain on the sidelines.

Sri Lanka, a mine affected country that has come to see the effects of landmines, has manifested its vigorous desire to do the right thing for its development and its people by joining this treaty. It now has the opportunity to take a leadership role on this matter in Asia. Sri Lanka can be a leader on the landmine issue for various reasons. First, thanks to its political savviness, by acceding, Sri Lanka is demonstrating that adopting the Convention does not go counter to a State's national security needs.

Secondly, for the manner in which Sri Lanka is implementing its mine clearance commitments with a clear strategy and a necessary national ownership to see it through. Thirdly, because by joining, Sri Lanka understands that cooperation and assistance is more than just a nice sentence in the text of the Convention. Sri Lanka does not stand alone in its implementation of the Convention but joins a family of States Parties that support joint efforts to meet the ambition of a world free of anti-personnel mines.

With its accession, Sri Lanka has positioned, is positioned to receive technical and financial assistance from those members of the Convention that want to see Sri Lanka succeed in achieving its goals and meeting its Convention obligations.

Thank you!

Anglais / discours 3

Réunion : The New School – Women and power

Date : Février 2020

Durée : 10:23

Orateur : António Guterres

Difficulté : niveau 3

Introduction : Intervention de l'actuel Secrétaire général des Nations Unies sur l'égalité femmes-hommes.

Éléments à fournir (vocabulaire) : aucun

Dear students, dear friends,

As a man born in Western Europe, I have enjoyed many privileges. But my childhood in a military dictatorship in Portugal opened my eyes to injustice and oppression. As a student doing voluntary work in the slums of Lisbon, throughout my political career and as the leader of the UN Refugee agency, I have always felt compelled to fight against injustice, inequality or the denial of human rights. And today as Secretary General of the United Nations, I see one overwhelming injustice across the globe, an abuse that is crying out for attention, that is gender inequality and discrimination against women and girls.

Everywhere women are worse off than men, simply because they are women. Migrant and refugee women, those with disabilities and women members of minorities of all kinds face even greater barriers. And *these* discrimination harms us all. Just as slavery and colonialism were a stain on previous centuries, women's inequality should shame us all in the 21st. Because it is not only unacceptable, it is stupid. Only through the equal participation of women can we benefit from the intelligence, experience and insights of all of humanity. Women's equal participation is vital to stability, *help* prevent conflict and promote sustainable and inclusive development. Gender equality is the prerequisite for a better world.

Dear friends and dear students,

This is not a new issue. Women have been fighting for their rights for centuries. The women's rights movement came of age in the 20th century. Women heads of state dispelled any doubts about women's ability to lead. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserted the equal rights of men and women and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women outlined a vision of gender equality.

Today, young women like Malala Yousafzai and Nadia Murad are breaking barriers and creating new models of leadership. But despite these advances, the state of women's rights remains dire. Inequality and discrimination are the norm still everywhere. Progress has slowed to a standstill and in some cases has been reversed. There is a strong and relentless pushback against women's rights. Violence against women, including femicide, is at epidemic levels and more than one in three women will experience violence in some form during her lifetime.

Legal protections against rape and domestic violence are being diluted or rolled back in some places and rape within marriage continues to be legal in 34 countries. Women's sexual and reproductive rights are under threat from different sides. Women leaders and public figures face harassment, threats and abuse online and offline. The policing of personal freedom and dress are a daily reality for millions of women and girls. From governments to corporate boards to award ceremonies, women are still excluded from the top table. Policies that penalize women like austerity and coercive reproduction are back in fashion. Peace negotiations still largely exclude

women 20 years after all countries pledged to include them. And the digital age could make these inequalities even more entrenched.

Dear friends and dear students,

Gender equality is fundamentally a question of power. We live in a male-dominated world with a male-dominated culture and we have done so for millennia. Patriarchy, a social system founded on inheritance through the male line, continues to affect every area of our lives. We are all men and women, girls and boys, suffering the consequences. Male-dominated power structures underpin our economies, our political systems and our corporations.

All too often, alongside violence, control, male-dominated power structures and even discrimination, women and girls contend with centuries of misogyny and the erasure of their achievements. From ridiculing of women as hysterical or hormonal to the routine judgment of women based on their looks, misogyny has been everywhere.

The damage done by patriarchy and inequality goes far beyond women and girls. Men have a gender too. It is defined so rigidly that it can trap men and boys into stereotypes that involve risky behavior, physical aggression and an unwillingness to seek advice or support. Around the world, men have shorter lifespans than women, they are more likely to be in prison, to use and experience violence and they are less likely to seek help. We have defined men's power in ways that come at great cost to men themselves.

Gender equality has enormous benefits for men's personal relationships. Men who share caregiving and spend more time with their families are happier and have happier children. On a larger scale, transforming the balance of power is essential not only as a question of human rights, personal development, health and well-being. It is critical to solving some of the most damaging and intractable problems of our age, from deepening inequality and polarization to the climate crisis.

Dear friends and dear students,

I see five areas in which achieving gender equality can transform our world.

First, conflict and violence. There is a straight line between violence against women, civil oppression and conflicts. Trillions of dollars are spent every year on peace and security, but we should be asking whose peace and whose security. Interstate conflict makes headlines but in some of the most violent parts of the world, levels of femicide - the killing of women - are comparable to a war zone. Rape and sexual slavery are routinely used as a tactic of war and misogyny is part of the ideology of almost all violent extremist groups. Conversely, involving women leaders and decision-makers in mediation and peace processes leads to more lasting and sustainable peace.

Second, the climate crisis. The existential emergency we are facing is the result of decisions that were taken mainly by men but have a disproportionate impact on women and girls. Drought and famine mean women work harder to find food and water, while heat waves, storms and floods kill more women and girls than men and boys.

Dear students and dear friends,

The third area in which women's rights and equal opportunities can create a breakthrough is in building inclusive economies. Worldwide, women still earn just 77 cents for every dollar earned by men. The gender pay gap is one reason why 70% of the world's poor are women and girls. Women's equal economic rights and opportunities are a global imperative if we are to build a fair globalization that works for all.

Fourth, the digital divide. Digital technology can be an enormous force for good, but I am deeply concerned by the male domination of technological professions in universities, start-ups and Silicon Valleys of this world. And unless women play an equal role in designing digital technologies, progress on women's rights could be reversed. Lack of diversity will not only expand gender inequality, it will limit the innovation and scope of new technologies, making them less useful for everyone.

Fifth and finally, political representation. Women's participation in parliaments around the world has doubled in the last 25 years, to one quarter. Fewer than one tenth of states are led by a

woman. One of my first priorities as Secretary-General of the United Nations was to bring more women into leadership positions. On the 1st of January this year, we achieved gender parity: 90 women and 90 men in the ranks of full-time senior leadership two years ahead of the target date I set at the start of my tenure. Let us all play our part and I thank you.

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