

1900012



## **SESSION 2019**

**Durée de l'épreuve : 3 h 00 – Coefficient : 1**

# **UE 12- ANGLAIS APPLIQUÉ AUX AFFAIRES**

Aucun matériel (agendas, calculatrices, traductrices) ni dictionnaire n'est autorisé.

**Dès que le sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.  
Le sujet comporte 7 pages numérotées de 1/7 à 7/7.**

## Document 1

### **Chinese investment in Africa could create national economies 'entirely dependent on China', say experts**

Around \$86bn (£64bn) in loans were issued by China between 2000 and 2014 to finance over 3,000 infrastructure projects in Africa. But as leaders gather in Beijing for China's Belt and Road Summit this week, under the banner of President Xi Jinping's flagship policy, experts have warned that this level of investment may not be as rosy as it appears.

Zuneid Yousuf, from MBI Group, said: "The 10,000 state owned firms operating in China today arrive off the back of these mammoth investments, and there's no doubting their significant positive impact in many areas. Infrastructure projects create jobs, provide an opportunity for skills development and the transfer of new technologies. However, these firms come under the guise of partnership, but this rhetoric, combined with genuine short term benefits masks longer term problems."

One of the main issues around the Chinese approach is the dangerously high levels of debt that it brings, which could prove unsustainable for growing economies. There is also a risk that the continent becomes overly dependent on one country, which could allow it to hold an uncomfortably high level of influence.

Mr Yousuf said: "China is seeking to present itself as the new face of globalisation (...)" "The problem with this is that the current model of their 'globalisation' doesn't so much encourage increased interaction between nations on a worldwide scale, as increased interaction with China on a worldwide scale. The reality in Africa is a model of globalisation that works only in China's interests. A far more effective model, one which would not lose the short-term benefits outlined above whilst simultaneously avoiding the pitfalls of unsustainable debt, would be to focus investment on partnerships with local businesses. This way there would be no need for vast government loans, and the job creation, skills development, and technology transfer would be ingrained at a local level and grow organically."

*The Independent*, May 15, 2018

## Document 2

### **The Future Is in Africa, and China Knows It**

*Fast population growth offers some great investment opportunities, but the West is missing out.*

During the past decade, China has been investing a lot of money in sub-Saharan Africa. Some Western observers worry that this represents a new form of colonialism. Given the continent's history with European conquerors and rich countries trying to cheaply exploit its natural resources, that suspicion is understandable. But (...) the new African investment bears little resemblance to the colonialism of old.

Colonialism, and the pseudo-colonial exploitation that sometimes followed independence, was mostly about extracting natural resources (and sometimes slave labor). Although securing access to natural resources is surely one of China's goals, its investments in Africa go beyond extractive industries. The sectors receiving the most Chinese money have been business services, wholesale and retail, import and export, construction, transportation, storage and postal services, with mineral products coming in fifth. In Ethiopia, China is pouring money into garment\* manufacturing — the traditional first step on the road to industrialization.

Receiving foreign investment isn't the only way that a country can industrialize. But as China itself has shown in dramatic fashion during the past few decades, attracting foreign capital can be a key part of an effective growth strategy. When a company from China — or the U.S., Japan, France or elsewhere — employs Africans to make clothes, program software or build houses, African workers immediately share the benefits. This also provides income to local African entrepreneurs, who create new businesses to sell things to the foreign companies and their employees.

And if countries are smart about appropriating foreign technology, it can lead to long-term productivity increases as well. As Africans learn techniques, ideas and tricks from foreign companies (and invent new ones themselves), they will gain the leverage to capture an ever-bigger slice of the value that foreign investments create — and as their productivity improves, that value will grow in size. (...)

Instead of standing on the sidelines and wringing their hands over China's investments, Westerners and people in other rich countries should be looking to copy or surpass China's efforts to tap the final frontier of emerging markets.

The biggest reason Africa will be important is population. Look up any map of total fertility rates, and you can easily see that with a few scattered exceptions, sub-Saharan Africa is the only place where people still have large families. Though family sizes will decrease as the continent becomes richer — this is already occurring — Africa is still expected to experience much more population growth than anywhere else.

*Bloomberg.com, Sept 21, 2018*

\*garment : piece of clothing

## Document 3

### **China's growing activity in Africa raises some policy questions**

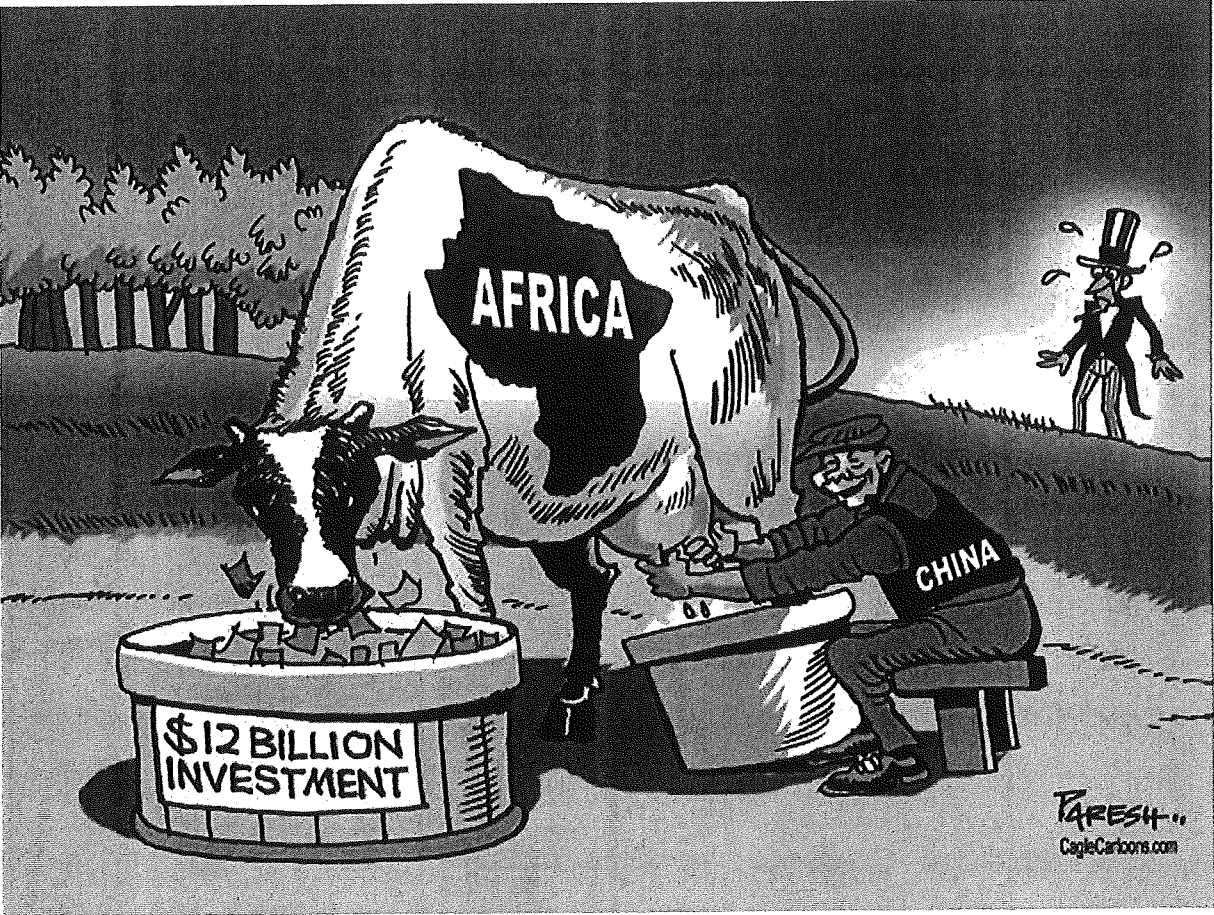
On average, 63 percent of Africans view China's economic and political influence as somewhat or very positive, according to a 2016 poll conducted in thirty-six countries by Afrobarometer, a Pan-African research network. Many African leaders have lauded the benefits of Chinese investment to support growth in their countries. "China, which has fought its own battles to modernise, has a much greater sense of the personal urgency of development in Africa than many western nations," wrote former Senegalese President Abdoulaye Wade in a 2008 op-ed.

Still, China's presence in Africa has not been without controversy. Some countries have pushed back against China's development activities. Grievances range from poor compliance with safety and environmental standards to unfair business practices and violations of local laws.

The impression that China has exploited resources without building up local economies has triggered fierce criticism from some leaders. In 2011, Michael Sata won Zambia's presidency in part by tapping into anti-Chinese sentiment after Chinese managers shot protesters at a large coal mine in southern Zambia. In 2013, Sanusi Lamido Sanusi, then-governor of Nigeria's Central Bank, wrote "we must see China for what it is: a competitor." He added: "Africa must recognise that China—like the U.S., Russia, Britain, Brazil and the rest—is in Africa not for African interests but its own."

Eleanor Albert, Council on Foreign Relations, for *PBS News Hour*, March 7, 2018

Document 4



Paresh Nath, CagleCartoons.com, 28/07/12

## LE DOSSIER QUI VOUS EST PROPOSÉ COMPORTE QUATRE DOCUMENTS :

**Document 1** : un article publié par *The Independent* le 15 mai 2018.

**Document 2** : un article publié sur le site *bloomberg.com* le 21 septembre 2018.

**Document 3** : un article publié sur le site *pbs.org* le 7 mars 2018.

**Document 4** : un document iconographique réalisé par Paresh Nath, publié sur *CagleCartoons.com* le 28 juillet 2012.

### TRAVAIL À FAIRE PAR LE CANDIDAT

#### I- COMPREHENSION (10 points)

En vous appuyant sur les quatre documents fournis, vous rédigerez **en français** une note de synthèse qui rendra compte **de la problématique générale du dossier**.

*250 mots (+/- 10 %). Vous indiquerez le nombre de mots utilisés.*

#### II- EXPRESSION EN ANGLAIS (10 points)

**Les 2 exercices doivent être réalisés.**

1. Comment on document 4.

*150 words (+/- 10 %). Vous indiquerez le nombre de mots utilisés.*

2. Write a letter

Vous êtes membre d'une ONG en Ethiopie et avez reçu des plaintes de la part des employés d'une fabrique de textile à Addis Abeba.

Vous écrivez **une lettre** à l'*International Labour Organisation* (Adresse : Africa Hall, 6th Floor, Menelik II Avenue, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, P.O. Box 2788) pour dénoncer le non-respect du droit du travail et des normes de sécurité de la part des responsables chinois de l'entreprise. Vous citez notamment les heures supplémentaires imposées, l'absence de pauses accordées dans la journée, des cas de maltraitance des travailleurs, etc. Vous leur demandez d'intervenir.

Présentation et formules d'usage.

*150 mots (+/- 10 %) dans le corps de la lettre. Vous indiquerez le nombre de mots utilisés.*

