

BAC BLANC AMC

JEUDI 26 MARS 2026

Durée de l'épreuve : 3 heures 30

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Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.
Ce sujet comporte 8 pages numérotées de 1/8 à 8/8.

**Le candidat traite au choix le sujet 1 ou le sujet 2.
Il précisera sur la copie le numéro du sujet choisi.**

SUJET 1

Le sujet porte sur la thématique « Relation au monde ».

Partie 1 (16 pts)

Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés et traitez en anglais le sujet suivant (500 mots environ) :

Taking into account the three documents, say what they reveal about the United States' increasing interests in the Arctic and its strategic choices.

Partie 2 (4 pts)

Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document B (l. 10-16) :

Eight nations have a presence in the Arctic, including Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the United States and Russia. All have interests there for both commerce and security.

Climate changes have meant the melting of ice in the Arctic and the opening of new sea routes, which means new opportunities for commerce and resource exploitation, but also increased risk to nations whose borders were previously protected by the region's inaccessibility.

Document A

A thawing¹ Arctic is heating up a new Cold War

In early May, U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo traveled to Rovaniemi, the capital of Finland's northernmost province, to deliver a speech to the Arctic Council, a group made up of the eight nations that border the Arctic, plus representatives of the region's indigenous peoples. [...]

5 “This is America’s moment to stand up as an Arctic nation and for the Arctic’s future,” Pompeo declared at an event the night before the official meeting. “Because far from the barren² backcountry that many thought it to be ... the Arctic is at the forefront of opportunity and abundance.”

10 The speech signaled the end of a truly bizarre rebranding of the Arctic that has been under way for more than a decade. What was once considered a frozen wasteland is now routinely described as an emerging frontier. The Arctic, in other words, is open for business. [...]

Today the Arctic landscape is greener than you are probably comfortable imagining, with fewer caribou and reindeer, more mosquitoes, warmer summers. [...]

15 Along the new frontier, the contest will not be about claiming new territory. Except for a few disputed tracts,³ mostly on the seafloor and including the North Pole itself, the Arctic’s borders are settled. Instead nations and corporations are now seeking a share of trillions of dollars’ worth of minerals—including gold, diamonds, and rare earth metals—petroleum, natural gas, and fish, as well as access to potentially cost-saving
20 new shipping lanes.

Retreating ice has been followed, in some places, by heavy investment. Russia and Norway have been the most active Arctic nations, spending billions over the past decade on natural gas and oil infrastructure, deep-water ports, and ships capable of navigating the Arctic Ocean’s still-icy waters. Meanwhile China has sought its own
25 footholds in the region, backing Russian gas projects and offering development loans to other Arctic nations. [...]

By contrast, most Western nations, including Canada and the United States, which together control nearly half the Arctic coastline, have virtually ignored the north.

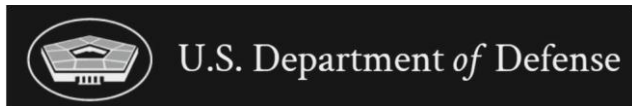
National Geographic, August 15, 2019

¹ melting

² deserted

³ vast areas of land

Document B



New DOD¹ Strategy Calls for Enhancements, Engagements, Exercises in Arctic

The Defense Department today released its 2024 Arctic Strategy. The strategy acknowledges how environmental changes are affecting the Arctic region, details the implications for U.S. security and spells out how the department plans to be ready to meet new challenges there.

5 “The Arctic region of the United States is critical to the defense of our homeland, the protection of U.S. national sovereignty and the preservation of our defense treaty commitments,” Deputy Defense Secretary Kathleen Hicks said today during a briefing at the Pentagon. “Our Arctic strategy will guide the department's efforts to ensure that the Arctic remains a secure and stable region.”

10 Eight nations have a presence in the Arctic, including Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the United States and Russia. All have interests there for both commerce and security.

Climate changes have meant the melting of ice in the Arctic and the opening of new sea routes, which means new opportunities for commerce and resource exploitation,
15 but also increased risk to nations whose borders were previously protected by the region's inaccessibility.

“Climate change is fundamentally altering the Arctic, and with it, geopolitics and U.S. defense missions,” Hicks said. [...]

Climate change and the shifts in the operating environment, Hicks said, mean the U.S.
20 must rethink how to protect warfighters and prevent conflict.

The People's Republic of China, not an Arctic nation, is increasing its presence in the Arctic. The PRC operates three icebreakers in the Arctic, for instance, and has a military presence there as well. The Chinese military has also demonstrated its ability to operate in the Arctic by conducting operations with the Russian navy, for instance.
25 [...]

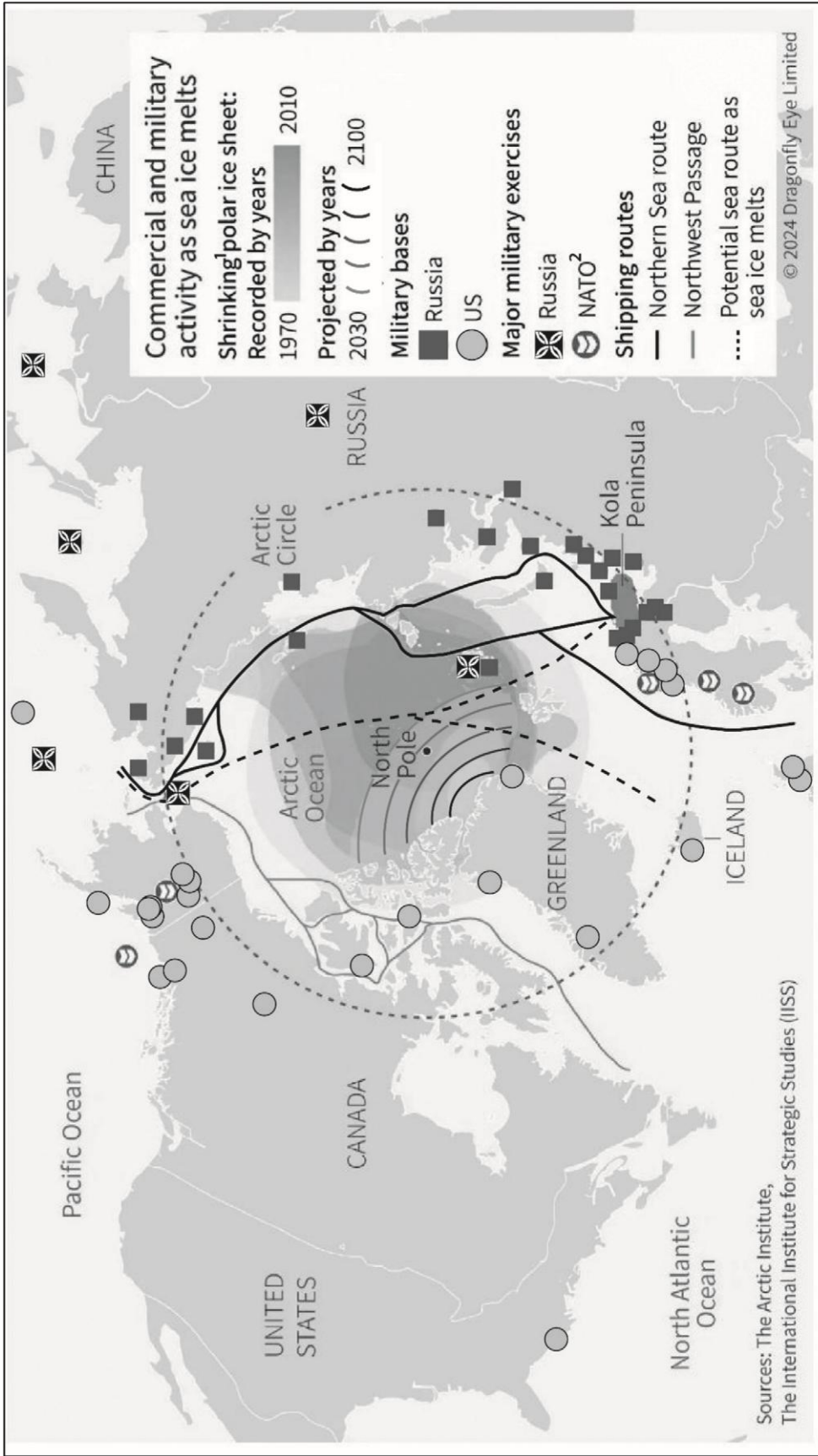
The DOD's 2024 Arctic Strategy addresses these concerns in the Arctic with three lines of effort, including enhancing the capabilities of the joint force, greater engagement with allies and partners and exercising U.S. presence in the Arctic.

*www.defense.gov/News,*² July 22, 2024

¹ Department of Defense

² official website of the U.S. Department of Defense

Document C



Commercial and military activity as sea ice melts, *Dragonfly Intelligence*,³ 2024

¹ becoming smaller

² North Atlantic Treaty Organization

³ company providing geopolitical information to other companies

SUJET 2

Le sujet porte sur la thématique « Environnements en mutation ».

Partie 1 (16 pts)

Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés et traitez en anglais le sujet suivant (500 mots environ) :

Taking into account the three documents, explain the different challenges that the population and the authorities face while dealing with New Delhi's water crisis.

Partie 2 (4 pts)

Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document A (l. 29-35) :

Many work as cleaning staff for nearby embassies, drivers for diplomats, maids for the rich. Their lives are punctuated by the horn of the water tanker. All day long, the slum's residents struggle to fill their jerrycans with water for drinking, washing clothes and bathing. [...]

"People can kill you for water here, if you don't listen to them," said Surinder Singh, the driver of the water tanker that Mr. Kumar and his neighbor waited for over the weekend in Kusumpur Pahari.

Document A

A heat wave has left water in short supply across India's capital region. The poorest are left to crowd around tankers to get whatever they can.

5 Before the water tanker rolled into one of New Delhi's largest slums, Arvind Kumar was pacing between the gate of a public school and a tea seller's stall hundreds of yards from his home, where he lives with nine members of his family.

"There, it is coming," Mr. Kumar shouted to a woman waiting on the slum's edge. With their last stored drops now spent, and a heat wave searing the city, the two neighbors had decided to make sure the truck reached its destination.

10 The woman boarded the 5,000-gallon tanker and guided its driver through a tight lane, past houses lined with thousands of jerrycans, many chained in place, and onto a stony plateau. [...]

With the intense heat, water — piped or trucked to residents — is now in short supply for some 25 million people in the Delhi national capital region.

15 Every summer, the water table in Delhi is reduced because of the huge demand. But this year's crisis has also exposed the increasing dysfunction of India's national governance, with states often stuck in political battles with one another or with the central government. The Delhi regional government has appealed to the country's top court to force a neighboring state to release surplus water that a second state had
20 provided for Delhi.

As officials have been forced to ration water across the capital region, the crisis has hit nearly everyone, regardless of status. But the challenges are particularly severe for the poor.

The slum where Mr. Kumar lives, Kusumpur Pahari, has no piped water connections.
25 The government defines the slum as an illegal settlement of migrant workers, though people have lived there for three generations. It is a maze of narrow streets and shanties¹ surrounded on one side by glittering shopping malls and on the other by upscale residential enclaves.

30 Inside its walls are more than 50,000 people. Many work as cleaning staff for nearby embassies, drivers for diplomats, maids for the rich. Their lives are punctuated by the horn of the water tanker. All day long, the slum's residents struggle to fill their jerrycans with water for drinking, washing clothes and bathing. [...]

35 "People can kill you for water here, if you don't listen to them," said Surinder Singh, the driver of the water tanker that Mr. Kumar and his neighbor waited for over the weekend in Kusumpur Pahari.

The New York Times, June 3, 2024

¹ poorly built cabins

Document B

Decoding Delhi's water crisis: Causes, impact, and sustainable solutions

Did you know five of the world's 20 largest cities under water stress are in India, with Delhi being second on the list? That's according to the Composite Water Management Index released by NITI Aayog¹ in 2019. [...]

Pollution of water sources

- 5 Numerous drains and rivulets² discharge toxic waste from small and medium industries into the Yamuna river, eventually affecting Delhi's clean water supply. [...]

Inefficient water management

While low-income residents of Delhi are already suffering from inadequate access to clean water, the situation is likely to get dire for millions due to the impact of climate change coupled with inefficient water management by the government.

Several neighbourhoods in South Delhi will now receive water only once daily instead of twice, as part of a water rationing strategy announced by Water Minister Atishi Marlena Singh. [...]

What are the solutions to address water scarcity?

- 15 *Water conservation and management*

Wasting water in Delhi will now cost you Rs 2,000.³ In a recent meeting, Delhi Minister Atishi Marlena Singh ordered a crackdown⁴ on water misuse, authorising inspection teams from the DJB⁵ to fine offenders using pipes to wash cars, allowing water tanks to overflow, and using domestic water supply for construction. The teams are also
20 authorised to disconnect illegal water connections at construction sites or commercial establishments. But these came when the city is already reeling under a severe water crisis. [...]

Policy and governance reforms

- 25 Delhi's external sources of water are in the neighbouring states of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh. The challenge is ensuring cooperation between these states, governed by different political parties, for water sharing. Inter-state cooperation can go a long way in mitigating Delhi's annual water crisis during the summer months.

Business Standard, May 31, 2024
[Indian English-language newspaper]

¹ public policy think tank of the government of India

² *ruisseaux*

³ 2,000 rupees = 23 euros

⁴ severe measures

⁵ Delhi Jal Board: government agency responsible for the production and distribution of drinking water in Delhi

Document C



[Residents fill their water containers from a water tanker, New Delhi, India.]

Reuters, June 13, 2024