

## LLCE1 Anglais - EXAMEN FINAL 1<sup>ère</sup> Session- DOSSIER DE PRESSE - janvier 2010

Vous réaliserez un présentation orale de type « dossier de presse » à partir des deux textes suivants (introduction situant/définissant le sujet, résumé à 10% maximum de la longueur des textes - 658 et 721 mots respectivement, mise en perspective des deux documents, conclusion avec point de vue personnel).  
Temps de préparation : 1h

### **TEXTE 1: "New Copenhagen negotiating text fails to win over developing nations"**

*The Guardian, 11/12/09 (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/dec/11/copenhagen-negotiating-text>)*

*By John Vidal in Copenhagen — Climate document interpreted as more ambitious and positive than the leaked 'Danish text', but many issues including finance remain unresolved*

*International climate talks at the UN summit in Copenhagen have made little progress on key issues such as finance for a deal, despite the publication today of a new draft negotiating text by the UN.*

*The so-called "long-term action plan text" was last night interpreted as far more ambitious and positive than a document prepared by the Danish delegation and other developed countries that was leaked to the Guardian earlier this week. But many key issues within the new document - which is seven pages long and will form the basis of discussions between ministers when they arrive next week - remain unresolved.*

*The document says that developed countries will have to cut their greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 - compared to 1990 levels - by between 25-45%, with the overall aim of holding a global temperature rise to 1.5C or 2C. Even the lower figure for cuts is far higher than the commitments from rich countries already on the table. The 1.5C temperature figure is extremely ambitious and would require technology to remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.*

*While it is not certain that the final figures will be within those ranges, it is likely that rich countries will now have to come to the table with significantly improved offers next week. It looks almost certain that the EU will commit to a 30% cut in emissions by 2020. This is Gordon Brown's preferred figure but it could mean Britain committing to over 40% cuts in emissions by 2020 instead of the present 34%.*

*Developing countries also appear to have won their intense fight against the US and EU for a twin track deal which ensures that the Kyoto protocol - the only legally binding treaty that forces rich countries to cut emissions - continues at least until a new legal treaty is signed.*

*In addition, a short term \$30bn (£18.4bn) financial deal now looks likely, as well as agreement on measures to reduce deforestation. The text shows that all countries agree that forest protection is needed but the detail of the agreement is a long way off.*

*But the new text also says that developing countries should together cut their carbon emissions by between 15-30% by 2020, compared to business as usual. There has also been very little progress on finance for developing countries to adapt to climate change. Both these points will be highly contested in the high-level talks next week.*

*World leaders will be asked to make decisions, but with so little agreement so far, and so much at stake, some parties said that it did not augur well for next week's talks.*

*"This is very very complicated. It's tough because the world is trying to peak emissions. There is a long way to go. We are anxious and conscious of the scale of the challenge that remains," said the UK climate and energy secretary, Ed Miliband.*

*Developing countries and political groupings did not react formally to the developments, saying that they needed time to assess the texts and the offers. But privately, many developing nations said they were now on the defensive.*

*"Very little has been achieved in terms of finance. It is an uphill struggle now. The chances of getting a good deal with world leaders negotiating is much less because rich countries have all the muscle in the end-game of negotiations," said one developing country diplomat.*

*"There are no quantified targets, no numbers, and no technology action plans. It's quite depressing," said another.*

*An Oxfam spokesperson said: "There is a gaping hole in these proposals where the long-term finance package needs to be. Large-scale regular payments to developing countries is the glue that will hold together a successful deal. The centre piece of the deal presented today gives no guarantee that it will deliver action."*

## **TEXTE 2: "Obama shifts Copenhagen trip as prospects brighten"**

*USA Today, 12/5/09 ([http://www.usatoday.com/weather/climate/2009-12-05-climate-talks-obama\\_N.htm](http://www.usatoday.com/weather/climate/2009-12-05-climate-talks-obama_N.htm))*

*WASHINGTON (AP) — President Barack Obama is shifting the timing of his visit to an international climate summit in Copenhagen as prospects for a political agreement at the event seem more likely.*

*The U.S., India and China all have specific proposals on the table for the first time, and world leaders are aiming for a deal that includes commitments on reducing emissions and financing for developing countries. They no longer expect to reach a legally binding agreement, as had long been the goal.*

*Obama is hoping to capitalize on steps by India and China and build a more meaningful political accord, the White House said.*

*The move means Obama will be at the summit on Dec. 18, considered a crucial period when more leaders will be in attendance, as opposed to his scheduled stop in Denmark on Wednesday on his way to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo.*

*It also means that Obama will be squeezing in a separate, 10th foreign trip before Christmas — a record pace of travel for a first-year president — as a means to giving momentum to a deal aimed at combatting global warming.*

*Obama will now leave for Oslo late Wednesday, attend Nobel events Thursday and return to Washington on Friday.*

*The president had said that he would travel to the Copenhagen conference if his appearance would help clinch a deal. His decision to go early to the two-week meeting had been seen by many as a sign that an agreement was still a long shot.*

*The possibility of an agreement may be improving, however.*

*"There are still outstanding issues that must be negotiated for an agreement to be reached, but this decision reflects the president's commitment to doing all that he can to pursue a positive outcome," White House press secretary Robert Gibbs said in a statement. Gibbs said the U.S. will have negotiators involved throughout the Dec. 7-18 conference.*

*It is also possible that Obama could tack on another agenda item to his revamped, final trip of the year: the signing of a broad treaty with Russia to reduce both nations' nuclear arsenals. The White House had hoped that deal would be ready in time to coordinate it with his receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, but talks have not produced a final breakthrough.*

*On climate, India pledged Thursday to significantly slow the growth of its carbon emissions over the next decade. China announced its own targets for cutting carbon emissions last week, a day after Obama announced the U.S. goals.*

*None of the three countries — which are among the top five emitters of carbon dioxide in the world — were subject to limits put in place by the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, the treaty that negotiations in Denmark seek to replace.*

*The development came one day after India said it would cut the ratio of greenhouse gases pollution to production by 20 to 25% from 2005 levels by 2020 but would not agree to a hard limit on the amount of heat-trapping gases it could release. India's pledge, like the one made earlier by China, is a cut in carbon intensity.*

*That means emissions can keep rising as their developing economies grow, but they would do so more slowly. China pledged weeks ago to commit to a 40 to 45% reduction in carbon intensity from 2005 levels over the next decade. That means its emissions would grow at half the rate they would otherwise.*

*By contrast, the U.S. will propose a cut in emissions over the same time period in the range of 17%, regardless of the growth of its economy. For the U.S. to achieve the target it proposes, however, Congress will have to pass legislation to curb greenhouse gases blamed for global warming. The Senate has said it will not take up the measure until next year.*

*And even if it does, a 17% reduction by 2020 is lower than what scientists say is needed to avert the dangerous consequences of climate change.*

*The Swedish prime minister, Fredrik Reinfeldt, whose country currently holds the rotating EU presidency, said through spokeswoman Roberta Alenius that "it's positive that Obama has decided to participate in the end-phase of the meeting. It will add political weight to the negotiations."*

*"Hopefully the presence of leaders from the world's largest emitting countries will contribute to bringing the process forward," he said.*