

UNITED NATIONS



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Examinations and Tests Section / Office of Human Resources Management

## 2007 Competitive Examination for Arabic-language translators

### PART I

الأمم المتحدة  
امتحان المترجمين إلى اللغة العربية  
12 تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر 2007

الورقة الأولى – ساعتان

على المتقدمين لامتحان أن يترجموا النص التالي إلى اللغة العربية، وأن يتوخوا في ترجمتهم أقصى درجة من الدقة تتفق مع وضوح المعنى وسلامة الأسلوب، وأن يمتنعوا عن إيراد أكثر من صيغة واحدة لترجماتهم.

Translate the following general text into Arabic  
(Time: two hours).

اكتب بخط واضح على وجه واحد من الورق  
واترك هامشا إلى يمين الصفحة  
واترك سطرًا خاليًا بعد كل سطر من الكتابة

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لا تفتح كراسة الامتحان إلى أن يُطلب إليك ذلك.  
Do not open this examination booklet until told to do so.

## **Industrialized World agreed to finalize a treaty on climate change in 2009**

After two days of haggling, leaders of the Group of Eight leading nations agreed to limit global warming by achieving "substantial global emission reductions," referring to the carbon-dioxide emissions most scientists believe are causing global temperatures to raise.

The leaders' joint statement said they would "consider seriously" decisions of the European Union, Canada and Japan, which want at least to halve global emissions by 2050.

In the meeting, the US accepted that U.N.-led talks on replacing the Kyoto protocol on global warming, which runs out in 2012, are the main forum for addressing climate change. The U.S. has refused to ratify the Kyoto protocol, arguing that its targets for capping CO<sub>2</sub> emissions threaten growth and are meaningless so long as major developing economies such as China and India don't take part.

"This is a giant step forward," said German Chancellor Angela Merkel of the G-8's support for a post-Kyoto treaty. "Nobody can escape from this political statement." The U.N. talks are due to start in Indonesia in December and will include more than 160 countries.

Despite the pledges of co-operation, the summit appears to set the scene for a race between the U.S. and Europe to shape global talks over the next two years. The US prefers incentives for technological development, while European officials, who favor mandatory emission caps, will seek to toughen the caps in the Kyoto protocol as part of the post-Kyoto regime after 2012.

Environmentalists and leaders in Europe and Japan believe a further U.N. agreement to cap emissions is essential if the world is to avoid temperatures rising by more than around two degrees Celsius. Many scientists believe if temperatures cross that threshold, major flooding and droughts could result, causing significant economic damage and loss of life. Ms. Merkel's goal at the G-8 was to speed the way to a U.N. deal.

Before the summit, the US offered to host parallel talks among 15 major carbon-emitting countries, aimed at forming nonbinding, long-term strategies for cutting emissions. Many European governments worried that offer was an attempt to derail the U.N. negotiations, which the EU wants to end in a treaty that contains binding emissions caps. At the summit on Germany's Baltic Sea coast, the US explained that the initiative would contribute to, rather than rival, the U.N. treaty negotiations.

The G-8 compromise left the hardest questions unanswered: Whether the U.S. will sign up to binding emission limits as part of a post-Kyoto deal, and how to involve emerging economies such as China, where carbon emissions are soaring, in the framework.

Those questions aren't likely to be resolved before 2009, which European and Japanese officials view as the deadline for agreeing to a treaty while also leaving enough time to ratify it before Kyoto runs out.

During the meeting, Mr. Stephen Hadley, the US national security adviser, said that the G-8 compromise leaves the U.S. proposal for talks among the big emitters intact. The U.S. aims for its negotiations to conclude at the latest by the end of 2008 -- in time to help form the basis for the 2009 agreement that is seen in the G-8's summit statement.

The US has argued in Heiligendamm summit that its proposed talks will serve as a bridge between the Europeans and Japanese on the one hand, and the biggest developing countries on the other. The U.S. argues that without big cuts in emissions by China and other fast-industrializing nations, nothing the EU and U.S. do will stop global warming. Ms. Merkel and leaders of other European governments have argued that the rich world needs to move first, and

developing nations will follow. Japan, on the other hand, wants all major emitters included in the next round of emissions cuts.

Some analysts believe that this divergence of views is indicative of an even larger structural fault in the world system and a necessity to reinvent institutions to take account of the transformation in the centers of global power.