

Ce cahier comporte 2 sujets :

- un sujet de type BCE - ELVi (pages 1 à 7)

Ecoles concernées : Audencia, Brest Business School, Burgundy School of Business, EDHEC Business School, Emlyon business school, Clermont school of Business, ESCP, ESSEC, Excelia, Grenoble Ecole de Management, HEC Paris, ICN, INSEEC, Institut Mines-Télécom Business School, ISC, SKEMA, South Champagne Business School, TBS Education.

- un sujet de type ECRICOME (page 8)

Ecoles concernées : EM Strasbourg, Montpellier Business School, Kedge, Neoma, Rennes School of Business

Vous traiterez un des 2 sujets au choix. Vous pourrez rendre vos copies au plus tôt 30 mn avant la fin de l'épreuve. Aucun document n'est autorisé.

Sujet Type BCE - ELVi 4h

Ce sujet comporte les 5 documents suivants:

- **Document 1:** *Gen Z climate activists take Trump to court, The Associated Press, Sept 16, 2025*
- **Document 2:** *To use or not to use AI, a Gen Z conundrum, The Financial Review, Oct 17, 2025*
- **Document 3:** *Assemblées citoyennes sur le climat : un bilan mitigé pour les jeunes militants, The Conversation, 28 août 2025*
- **Document 4:** *EP Youth Survey, 2024*
- **Document 5:** *Outrage Generation, Guy Parsons, October 17, 2022*

I. Résumé analytique comparatif

Répondre dans la langue cible à la question posée en 350 mots (+/- 10%) en identifiant et en comparant les informations pertinentes dans les documents 1 et 2, sans commentaire personnel ni paraphrase.

According to Document 1 and Document 2, how do young people try to balance their environmental concerns with the demands of the society they live in?

II. Expression personnelle: essai argumenté

Répondre dans la langue cible à la question posée en 500 mots (+ ou - 10%), en réagissant au contenu du dossier, sans paraphraser celui-ci, tout en développant son opinion personnelle. Vous devez illustrer votre argumentation avec des exemples culturels, civilisationnels et/ou historiques du monde anglophone.

In your opinion, to what extent can younger generations bring about meaningful change in tackling environmental issues?

III. Traduction du français en anglais (thème)

Traduire uniquement la partie du texte indiquée en français en gras et entre crochets [...]

Traduire du français en anglais de << Depuis les grèves >> à <<villes>>.

Document 1:

Gen Z climate activists take Trump to court in Montana for singlehandedly worsening global warming, they say, Matthew Brown, *The Associated Press*, September 16, 2025

Young climate activists and their attorneys who won a landmark global warming trial against the state of Montana are trying to convince a federal judge to block President Donald Trump's executive orders promoting fossil fuels.

During a two-day hearing starting Tuesday in Missoula, Montana, the activists and their experts plan to describe Trump's actions to boost drilling and mining and discourage renewable energy as a growing danger to children and the planet. They say the Republican's stoking of global warming violates their constitutional rights.

A victory for the activists would have far broader implications than their 2023 win, where a state court faulted officials for permitting oil, gas and coal projects without regard for global warming. But legal experts say the young activists and their lawyers from the environmental group Our Children's Trust face longer odds in federal court. The Montana case hinged on a provision in the state constitution declaring people have a "right to a clean and healthful environment." That language is absent from the U.S. Constitution.

"Federal law doesn't really offer anything to really work with for these groups," said David Dana, a professor at Northwestern University Law School in Chicago.

Attorneys for the U.S. Department of Justice and 19 states plus Guam want Judge Dana Christensen to dismiss the case.

A previous federal climate lawsuit in Oregon from Our Children's Trust went on for a decade and ended in a denial this year from the U.S. Supreme Court.

Our Children's Trust attorney Andrea Rodgers said the Constitution contains protections for life and liberty that cannot be ignored.

"We're asking the Court to apply traditional laws with respect to what constitutes the right to life and the right for liberty," Rodgers said. White House spokesperson Taylor Rogers said Trump had ended the preferential treatment given to some sectors of the energy industry under his predecessor.

"President Trump declared an energy emergency on day one in the best interest of the American people to protect our economic and national security. He will continue to unleash American energy," Rogers said in an email. The 22 plaintiffs include youths and young adults from Montana and several other states.

A 19-year-old from California plans to testify to Christensen about the harms of wildfire smoke. A 17-year-old from Montana is slated to speak about Trump frustrating her attempts to get electric buses for her school. And a 20-year-old Oregon woman going to school in Florida will talk about how Trump's plans could result in worse hurricanes and wildfires.

"No matter where I live, I cannot escape extreme climate events resulting from fossil fuel pollution," Avery McRae, the student from Oregon, said in a court declaration.

It's a similar playbook as the 2023 trial: Young plaintiffs spent days describing how worsening fires foul the air they breathe, while drought and decreased snowpack deplete rivers that sustain farming, fish, wildlife and recreation.

Another legal win by Our Children's Trust also came out of state court. Children and teens in Hawaii last year reached a historic settlement that included a requirement to decarbonize the state's transportation system over the next 21 years.

Only a few other states, including Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York, have environmental protections enshrined in their constitutions.

Carbon dioxide, which is released when fossil fuels are burned, traps heat in the atmosphere and is largely responsible for the warming of the climate.

Amanda Braynack, communications director for Montana Attorney General Austin Knudsen, said the states were trying to prevent the litigants from "destroying our country's energy security."

Attorneys for the federal government and states are expected to deliver arguments but not call any witnesses. Even if the activists lose, it could draw attention to Trump's perceived failures to act against climate change, said Jonathan Adler, a climate law expert at William and Mary Law School in Virginia.

"These cases have always been about not just what occurs in the court of law, but also in the court of public opinion," Adler said.

Montana's Supreme Court last year upheld the 2023 trial outcome, which required officials to more closely analyze climate-warming emissions. To date that's yielded few meaningful changes in a state dominated by Republicans.

Montana utility regulators this month turned down a petition from environmentalists who wanted climate change considerations to play a bigger role in state Public Service Commission decisions.

Gov. Greg Gianforte told The Associated Press Montana needs more electricity including from fossil fuels.

"We have an obligation to our constitution and just morally to protect the environment," he said. "But I don't think that's inconsistent with electricity production, and we need to be using fossil fuels, coal, gas, oil, hydro, wind and potentially nuclear."

Document 2:

To use or not to use AI, a Gen Z conundrum, Lili Tisch-Bostock, *The Financial Review*, Oct 17, 2025

Kendra Harris is conflicted about AI – the technology will boost her career prospects, but she finds its environmental cost difficult to ignore.

"We were already struggling to reach emissions targets before AI became mainstream, and I find it very off-putting when I hear how much energy AI uses," the 23-year-old University of NSW law and commerce student said.

"People put efficiency above longer-term considerations like the environment, especially if they're not seeing immediate consequences, and AI use helps with the current task at hand."

Harris is part of a movement of young people pushing back on the use of AI, especially for frivolous or unproductive results because it's not worth the environmental costs.

The concern is illustrated in a host of social media videos. One clip on youth-dominated TikTok, with 1.4 million likes, describes how AI is contributing to global warming. The message is simple enough:

data centres need large amounts of energy to process the queries, which creates a lot of heat, and they then need large amounts of water to cool them.

Experts think a standard AI query uses between about 10 and 30 times what is needed for a standard web search. Prompts to generate AI videos consume much more power than generating text and answering web searches.

Younger generations are more likely to use AI tools, such as OpenAI's ChatGPT and Google's Gemini. Polling by RedBridge Group showed that 56 per cent of Australian voters aged 18 to 34 regularly use AI, compared with just 24 per cent of people aged 50 to 64, and 11 per cent of those aged over 65.

Experts including Deanna D'Alessandro, director of the Net Zero Institute and professor of chemistry at the University of Sydney, say whether to use AI or not is a "double-edged sword".

"AI has a dual role. It's both a contributor to environmental challenges such as climate change, and a potential tool for climate mitigation and adaptation".

However, Professor Toby Walsh, chief scientist at the AI Institute at the University of NSW, said AI was not a significant contributor to climate change, as it accounted for "less than 1 per cent of global energy". He said the focus needed to be on transport, construction and agriculture to address climate change.

"Young people are the largest demographic of vegetarians and one of the best things you can do to reduce your carbon footprint is to give up meat."

UNSW law student Ruchira Abeyratna, 24, is also worried about the resources that artificial intelligence tools consume, but believes the time-saving benefits of the technology are too good to give up.

"AI has enhanced the speed of more mundane or administrative tasks ... I only use AI when I see it can add real value to my work," said Abeyratna, who has found no benefit in using AI for academic research.

He said the integration of AI into search engines like Google meant it was hard to run an old-style web search without any AI assistance even if you wanted to.

"I am concerned about the environmental impact ... rather than seeing this as a reason to entirely halt AI use and development, I view it as an imperative to innovate and develop more energy-efficient data centres and AI models," said Abeyratna.

"People should not have to forgo the benefits of AI to reduce their climate impact when this could be addressed on a macro scale through innovation and policy."

Despite this, Harris is staying firm against the rising wave of AI.

"I applied to some internships, and it shocked me how much AI use was encouraged in applications ... I understand that it's the way forward but it was a shock coming from a more anti-AI online space.

"I do think AI has its uses, but people have become really reliant on it for everyday use. I'm someone who enjoys the process, so a lot of the things that I hear people use AI for, such as making itineraries or organising notes, I find satisfying to do myself."

Document 3:

Assemblées citoyennes sur le climat : un bilan mitigé pour les jeunes militants, The Conversation, 28 août 2025

[Depuis les grèves pour le climat de 2019, la vague de mobilisations environnementales menées par des jeunes en France et à travers toute la planète a été exceptionnelle par son ampleur et sa durée. Toutefois, s'ils envahissaient hier les rues du monde entier, aujourd'hui ces jeunes militants pour le climat se désengagent toujours davantage de la politique traditionnelle. Dans le même temps, le taux de participation électorale des jeunes continue de baisser dans les démocraties occidentales, et leur méfiance à l'égard des partis politiques ne cesse de croître. Dans ce contexte, et au sein de sociétés pluralistes, les villes sont devenues des arènes cruciales pour répondre aux demandes des citoyens. L'une des réponses institutionnelles les plus visibles à ces pressions a été la montée en puissance des assemblées citoyennes sur le climat (ACC) – des forums délibératifs où des habitants sélectionnés au hasard sont invités à cocréer des politiques ad hoc. Celles-ci sont souvent présentées comme un remède à la désillusion démocratique, en particulier chez les jeunes engagés dans la lutte contre le changement climatique. Mais fonctionnent-elles réellement comme prévu ?

La prise de conscience des possibilités offertes par les instruments de la démocratie délibérative a également façonné les attentes. Dans un contexte où des formes de démocratie semi-directe sont bien établies, le Forum citoyen de Genève a suscité des perceptions plus positives parmi les personnes interrogées que les initiatives mises en œuvre dans les trois autres villes.]

Il y était considéré comme l'un des nombreux instruments de consultation. Les personnes interrogées dans nos études de cas ne perçoivent qu'un impact faible, parfois même minime ou inexistant, des ACC sur les résultats politiques effectifs dans leurs villes. Elles considèrent donc les ACC comme des mécanismes générant une influence politique limitée. Comme on le voit à Barcelone, le décalage entre les réponses institutionnelles et les attentes des militants peut conduire à la méfiance, à la démobilisation, voire au désengagement. En ce sens, la possibilité de s'exprimer peut conduire au renouveau des espaces démocratiques, mais aussi à la désaffection par rapport au système.

Nos conclusions suggèrent que si les ACC peuvent être un outil d'inclusion, leur impact sur la participation à long terme des jeunes dépend de leur capacité à s'intégrer dans les structures institutionnelles et les cultures politiques existantes. La conception des politiques devrait tenir compte non seulement des aspects procéduraux des ACC, mais aussi de leur capacité à générer la confiance, à assurer la continuité et à relier la démocratie délibérative aux processus décisionnels. Ces éléments sont essentiels pour concevoir des politiques qui intègrent efficacement la participation des jeunes et répondent à leurs attentes.

Dans cette perspective, pour tenir leurs promesses, les mini-publics tels que les ACC devraient être présentés et communiqués comme le point de départ d'un processus d'engagement plus long et plus large. Ils doivent être suivis et complétés par des actions tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur des espaces démocratiques formels. Cela est essentiel pour que leurs résultats soient perçus et efficaces, non seulement par les jeunes militants, mais aussi, plus largement, par l'ensemble des citoyens.

Document 4:

EP Youth Survey, European Parliament, 2024

Flash Eurobarometer FL013EP

YOUTH SURVEY



EU27 (25 863 interviews with young EU citizens, 16–30 years–old)

Fieldwork: 25.9 – 3.10.2024

Methodology: online



Participation in political and civic activities



Top-5 forms of youth engagement (Multiple answers allowed)



39%

Voting in a local, national or European election



26%

Created or signed a petition (on paper or online)



20%

Volunteered for a charity/ campaign organisation



19%

Posted opinions online or on social media about a political or social issue



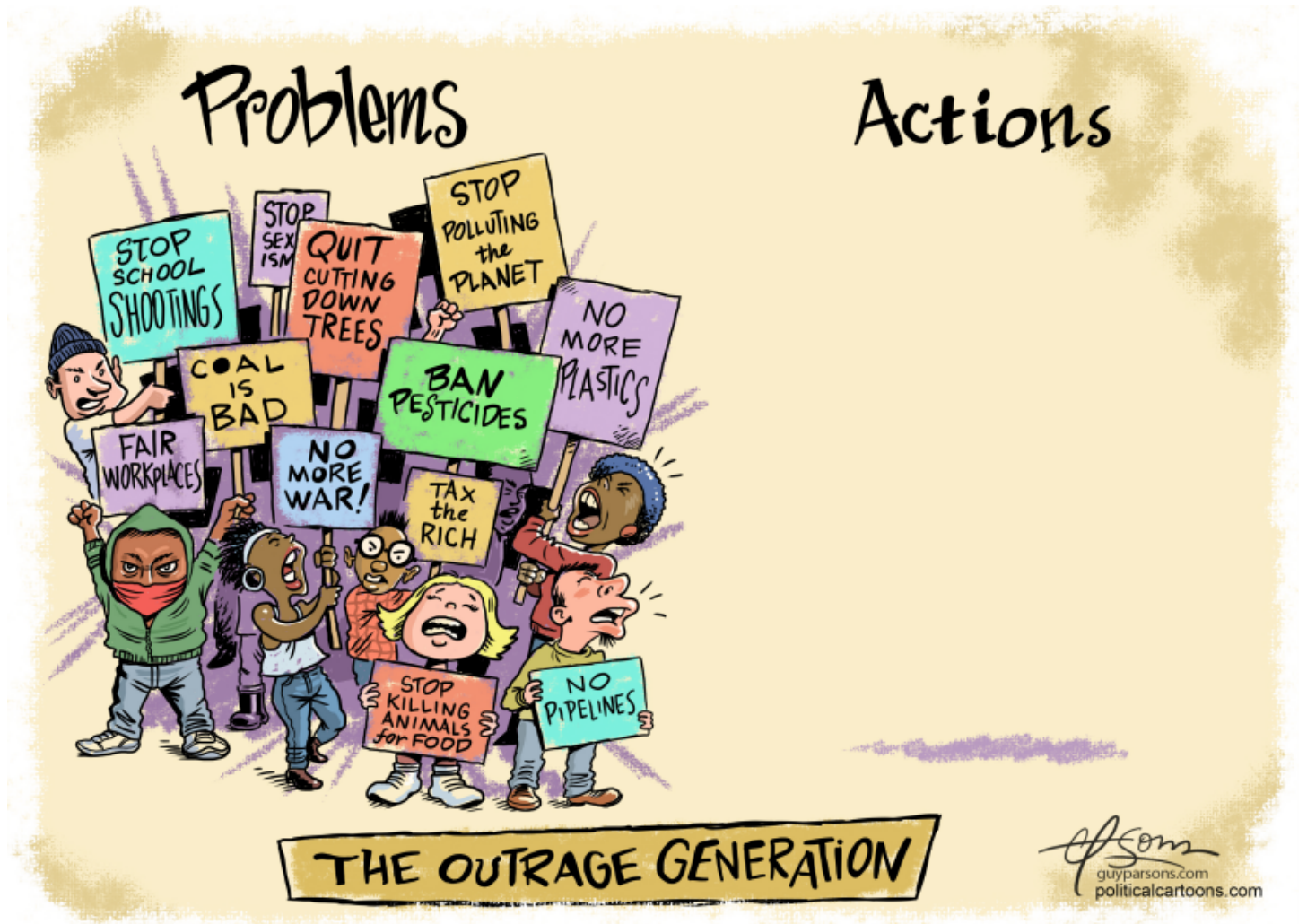
19%

Boycotted or bought certain products for political, ethical or environmental reasons



Document 4:

Outrage Generation, Guy Parsons, October 17, 2022



1 - Version

Trump to World: Green Energy Is a Scam

President Trump went on a rant against climate change at the United Nations General Assembly on Tuesday, saying that the scientific consensus on global warming was created by “stupid people.” He also berated countries, including close allies of the United States, for adopting renewable energy.

It added up to an extraordinary diatribe that ignored the human suffering exacted by the heat waves, wildfires and deadly floods that are aggravated by the burning of fossil fuels and, at the same time, stood at odds with the rapid expansion of renewable energy all over the world.

He chose his two targets, demonizing immigrants and green energy, and called them a “double-tailed monster” that he claimed, without evidence, are “destroying” Europe. Both subjects play well to his base in the Republican Party. But it was remarkable that he said all this to a global audience.

“You need strong borders and traditional energy sources if you’re going to be great again,” he said. “I worry about Europe, I love the people of Europe. I hate to see it being devastated by energy and immigration.”

His attacks on clean energy appear to be part of an effort by the White House to derail European Union’s legally binding targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and stoke a political backlash against Europe’s clean energy advances.

The New York Times, 23 September 2025

2- Thème

Elle avait été fiancée, autrefois. Il y a longtemps. Ils étaient jeunes, lui un peu plus qu’elle. Ils s’étaient rencontrés dans un café. Il y était serveur. Elle venait tous les jours parce qu’il était si beau. Il était grand, mince, un cliché de splendeur. Elle n’osait pas lui parler. Mais elle lui souriait dès qu’elle croisait son regard. Il avait fini par la remarquer, par lui proposer de sortir un soir. Il l’avait emmenée au cinéma. Plusieurs fois. Ils s’étaient embrassés. Le premier baiser de sa vie à elle, pas de sa vie à lui. Il lui avait demandé de l’épouser. Elle avait dit oui. Il n’avait pas prévu de bague. Ils étaient allés la choisir à une bijouterie de quartier, elle avait pris la moins chère car elle savait qu’il gagnait peu. C’était un petit brillant pas clair, monté sur de l’or cuivre. En sortant de la boutique, avec la bague au doigt, elle se sentait changée.

Elle y avait cru. Elle avait la bague à son annulaire. Et des promesses. Ses parents se réjouissaient. Elle avait prévenu ses amis qu’il y aurait ce mariage bientôt.

Avril Bénard, *A ceux qui ont tout perdu*, 2023

3- Essai -Les candidats traiteront l’un des deux sujets proposés et indiqueront le nombre de mots employés (de 250 à 350). **Indiquer le nombre de mots utilisés** en portant les mentions suivantes très lisiblement et à l’encre: repère formé d’un double trait // dans le texte écrit après chaque tranche de 50 mots, décompte chiffré cumulatif (50, 100, 150, etc) en regard dans la marge, total exact en fin d’exercice.

1. To what extent are environmental policies effective responses to today’s ecological challenges?
2. Can democracy survive in the age of social media and misinformation?