



DIPARTIMENT TAL-EŻAMIJIET
IL-MALL, TRIGI SARRIA, IL-FURJANA, MALTA

Eżami għall-Post ta' *Second Secretary* fil-Ministeru għall-Affarijiet Barranin u l-Promozzjoni tal-Kummerċ

Suġġett: Il-Malti

Data: Il-Ħamis, 21 ta' Marzu 2019

Ħin: 10:00 – 13:00 (Tliet sigħat)

Wieġeb it-tliet taqsimiet. Żomm quddiem għajnejk li dan huwa eżami tal-Malti u għalhekk hilit fil-kitba tal-Ilsien Malti ser jinghataw għadd sewwa ta' marki.

TAQSIMA A: Traduzzjoni

(70 Marka)

Aqleb f'Malti idjomatiku

Digital Diplomacy: The Impact of the Internet on International Relations

International relations have always been profoundly affected by technology. The Internet—20 years young—is having just such a profound impact. It constitutes, along with the IT systems it connects, a quantum leap in people's ability to communicate both one-to-one and one-to-many. Just as ocean-going sailing ships enabled the expansion of Europe in the 16th-18th centuries, the telegraph underpinned the empires of the 19th century, and the aeroplane, radio and TV have transformed international relations in the 20th century, the Internet creates a new set of opportunities and risks for the world. The main difference is that the changes will happen faster.

It is still early to identify the Internet's impact on the relations between people across borders and between states. But it is necessary to try. Establishing a framework for analysing the changes—as business has done—will help governments and other international actors take strategic decisions based on reality, rather than on an outdated view of how things happen. Prediction is a poor basis for strategic planning, but a more sophisticated risk analysis of how the Internet is changing international relations will help improve strategic decisions, and indicate how to engage better with international actors to achieve the desired ends. This attempt is no doubt what Sir Humphrey Appleby would define as “brave”, but it is a start.

The argument is that the Internet has three fundamental impacts on international relations:

- it multiplies and amplifies the number of voices and interests involved in international policy-making, complicating international decision-making and reducing the exclusive control of states in the process;
- it accelerates and frees the dissemination of information, accurate or not, about any issue or event which can impact on its consequences and handling;
- it enables traditional diplomatic services to be delivered faster and more cost-effectively, both to one's own citizens and government, and to those of other countries.

The Internet introduces changes of form that create changes of substance. The effect of the first two points above is to enhance the importance of ideas that influence people's actions and organisations' decisions, and of the networks that carry these ideas. Actors in international relations, including governments, will have to take greater account of both in the future. They have no choice but to make full use of the opportunities the Internet offers if they are to remain effective. How to do this remains a challenge, but some proposals for a possible approach are set out at the end.

Nicholas Westcott, *Digital Diplomacy: The Impact of the Internet on International Relations*

Qassar dan li gej kemm jista' jkun fi kliemk f'bejn 150 u 180 kelma.

Wiehed mill-punti ewlenin fl-istrategija tal-politika barranija ta' Malta hija li tissahha r-rabta mal-Maltin li jghixu barra minn Malta. F'dawn l-ahhar xhur gie intensifikat ix-xoghol f'dan ir-rigward, li huwa ta' importanza kbira ghal Malta. Il-Ministeru tal-Affarijiet Barranin ser ikompli isahha ir-rabta mal-Maltin ta' barra billi jipprovdi ghajnuna ghal inizzjattivi li jkatru u jinfurzew il-kultura Maltija u l-identita nazzjonali, filwaqt li juza l-komunitajiet Maltin biex jiffacilita u jikkrea opportunitajiet ta' kummerc ghal Malta. Inhoss li huwa d-dmir tieghi li nizgura li jigu rispettati d-drittijiet u l-interessi tal-Maltin li jghixu barra u li nassiguraw li l-kuntatti taghhom ma' Malta jizdiedu u jibqghu b'sahhithom.

B'numru ta' riformi leglslattivi fil-ligi Maltija dwar in-Nazzjonalita, ic-cittadinanza Maltija hija possibbli ghal kull min ghandu dixxendenza diretta ma' kwalunkwe persuna ta' nazzjonalita Maltija li twieldet f'Malta. Dawn ir-riformi jiggarrantixxu cittadinanza Maltija lill-generazzjonijiet ta' Maltin li twieldu wara l-ewwel generazzjoni mwielda barra. Li hu zgur, il-familja Maltija qiegħda kontinwament tespandi. Dan ifisser li l-Gvern ta' Malta ghandu d-dmir li jestendi u jsahha il-kuntatti mal-Maltin kollha madwar id-dinja. Wara t-Tielet Konvenzjoni għall-Maltin li jghixu barra minn Malta, li saret f'Marzu tal-2010, il-Parlament irratifika Att li jwaqqaf Kunsill għall-Maltin li jghixu barra minn Malta, b'responsabilita li jissorvelja l-kwalita tal-hajja ta' komunitajiet Maltin, u tal-membri individwali taghhom, li jkunu jghixu barra minn Malta u li jiffacilita z-zamma tal-identita kulturali u lingwistika tal-komunitajiet Maltin u jipromwovi l-kultura Maltija barra minn Malta, b'mod partikolari t-tagħlim tal-lingwa Maltija. Il-kultura, il-lingwa, ir-religjon u l-geografija huma kolonna centrali li jsostnu u jiddefinixxu nazzjon. In-numru ta' cittadini Maltin barra minn Malta dejjem qiegħed jizdied, u dan jirrikjedi t-tishih tar-rabtiet tagħna bit-tagħlim tal-lingwa Maltija, tal-istorja Maltija, letteratura, folklor u tradizzjonijiet. Ghal din ir-raguni, l-Att jagħmel referenza għall-Istitut Kulturali Malti li juza rizorsi ta' Ministeri differenti bl-għan li jipromwovi l-lingwa Maltija, il-kultura u t-tradizzjonijiet madwar id-dinja kollha. Li tkun cittadin ta' Malta jfisser ukoll li tkun cittadin tal-Unjoni Ewropea. Wiehed mid-dmirijiet tagħna huwa li ngħinu lill-Maltin li jghixu barra minn Malta jifhmu l-istituzzjonijiet Ewropej u kif jahdmu. Dan isahha li-cittadini tagħna biex jipparteċipaw f'dibattiti dwar temi Ewropej u biex jghinu fit-tfassil tal-futur tal-Ewropa. Il-Membri tal-Kunsill, fl-ewwel laqgħa tagħhom, ingħataw rwol kruċjali li jassistu l-Gvern fit-tfassil ta' pjan strategiku sabiex jagħmlu l-obbligi tal-Att realta għall-Maltin kollha li jghixu barra.

Bidu Gdid – Kunsill għall-Maltin li jghixu barra minn Malta – Introduzzjoni mill-Vici Prim Ministru u Ministru tal-Affarijiet Barranin – Dr Tonio Borg (2012)

TAQSIMA Ċ: Stqarrija għall-iStampa

(60 marka)

Ikteb stqarrija għall-istampa ta' mhux aktar minn 300 kelma msejsa fuq it-test t'hawn taht:

Providing adequate and effective aid

Humanitarian aid should be transparently allocated on the basis of identified needs and the degree of vulnerability. This means that aid recipients should be identified based on objectively verifiable criteria and that aid should be delivered in such a way that defined priority needs are matched by adequate funds.

In order to ensure an adequate, effective, equitable and flexible allocation of aid, a rigorous approach to needs assessments must be applied both at global and local levels. Taking into account existing initiatives, the EU will seek to promote a common understanding of needs-assessments at the EU level in order to improve current practices and their application. The EU reconfirms the importance of working closely with international partners on needs-assessment. An analysis of global needs requires agreement on a suitable methodology and programming principles. Informed assessments of local needs, particularly in the first stages of a sudden-onset crisis, require appropriate field presence and experience, reliable information and clear priority setting. The United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams have a core role in field assessment when deployed.

The EU affirms its commitment to ensuring a balance of response between different crises based on need, including aid for protracted crises. Forgotten crises or crises where intervention is particularly difficult and where the overall international humanitarian response is inadequate, warrant special attention from the EU. Neglected needs in response to specific crises also deserve particular consideration.

In the humanitarian context, emergency food aid is an integral and important part of a short term humanitarian response strategy to meet the needs of vulnerable populations. Consequently emergency has to be based on rigorous and transparent needs assessment, which provides an analysis of the most adequate and appropriate mix of food aid and non-food responses, and takes into account the risk of unduly disrupting markets. Linking food aid with other forms of livelihood support helps to enhance the coping mechanisms of the affected populations.

Whenever possible, without unduly disrupting markets, aid including food aid, should draw on local and regional resources and procurements. Drawing on such resources and procurements not only avoids additional environmental and financial costs, but also involves local capacities and promotes the local and regional economy. Innovative modalities for aid delivery, including non-commodity based approaches (such as cash and vouchers), should also be considered.

The EU will ensure that humanitarian aid pledges are transformed into commitments and disbursements in a timely way and clearly linked to needs assessments, adjusted as required in response to evolving circumstances.

Humanitarian aid must be based on assessed need, rather than specific targets. However, there is a substantive shortfall of funding at a global level for responding to existing humanitarian needs. It is anticipated that the need for humanitarian assistance may well increase in the short to medium term as a result of demographic, political/security and environmental factors

(including climate change). Matching humanitarian needs is likely therefore to require mobilisation of more resources internationally, including from an expanded donor base.

Collectively, the EU already provides the largest share of official international humanitarian aid. The EU is already committed to an increase in overall Official Development Assistance (ODA), from which humanitarian aid contributions are also drawn. The EU aims to demonstrate its commitment to humanitarian response by mobilising funding for humanitarian aid based on assessed need. In this respect, an assessment of the adequacy of the resources available to the European Community humanitarian aid would be appropriate in light of its comparative advantage. Member States should also consider increasing their bilateral humanitarian aid contributions within the increase in overall ODA.

In responding to humanitarian need particular vulnerabilities must be taken into account. In this context, the EU will pay special attention to women, children, the elderly, sick and disabled people, and to addressing their specific needs. Moreover, protection strategies against sexual and gender based violence must be incorporated in all aspects of humanitarian assistance.

Official Journal of the European Union 30.01.2018

Test meħud u addattat minn: The European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid

TMIEM TAL-KARTA

KARTA VOJTA