

Din il-karta tal-eżami fiha TLIET taqsimiet. Il-kandidati huma mitluba li jwieġbu t-taqsimiet KOLLHA u li jaqraw sew l-istruzzjonijiet f'kull taqsima. It-tweġibiet KOLLHA jridu jinkitbu fuq l-iskritt ipprovdut.

Taqsim A: Traduzzjoni

Aqleb it-test li ġej f'Malti idjomatiku. Din it-taqsim fiha 70 marka.

Diplomacy as an Instrument of Good Governance

One of the major lessons in the history of diplomacy is that the personal factors continue to play a key role. As far back as in the seventeenth century, a great Frenchman in diplomacy, François De Calliers wrote: "The good diplomat must have an observant mind, a gift of application which rejects being diverted by pleasures or frivolous amusements, a sound judgement which takes the measure of things as they are and which goes straight to the goal by the shortest and most natural paths without wandering into meaningless and endless refinements and subtleties. The diplomat must be quick, resourceful, a good listener, courteous and agreeable. Above all, the good negotiator must possess enough self-control to resist the longing to speak before he has thought out what he actually intends to say. He must have a calm nature, be able to suffer fools gladly, which is not always easy, and should not be given to drinking, gambling or any other fantasies. He should also have some knowledge of literature, science, mathematics, and law."

At the threshold of the twentieth century, another famous author, the British diplomat Ernest Sato, described diplomacy as an application of intellect and tact to conduct foreign affairs. In my view, a modern diplomat is discreet, practical, careful, and with a sense of responsibility. I also think that in modern diplomacy the feeling of momentum is of crucial importance. As a whole, diplomats are very good at preserving the traditions of their profession. However, there is a lot in the legacy of the past that diplomacy has to abandon. Unfortunately, despite changes of huge significance to diplomacy that have taken place in recent years, the mechanisms of traditional diplomacy have barely begun to adjust. The Cold War has gone out of diplomacy, but in many cases diplomatic behaviour remains loyal to it. This includes, among other things, thinking only in terms of power equilibrium. Methods of diplomacy are still strongly influenced by military thinking - diplomacy as the war by other means, or as a zero-sum game.

To become an efficient tool of good global governance diplomacy needs first to overcome the stereotypes of ideology and military confrontation. Its task today is to search not for the balance of power, but for the balance of interest. The top priority today is to reinvigorate in full scope traditional methods of diplomacy - the search for compromise solutions. The all or nothing mentality no longer works. A partial and balanced approach is an answer to the new geopolitical and economic realities.

According to the political stereotypes of the Cold War, diplomats of different countries are considered to be opponents, each trying to reach his goal at the expense of the other. No doubt, the primary mission of a diplomat is to protect the national interests of his country. However, we all have a common aim - good governance both on global and national levels. We all strive for a better world, a world without violence and poverty, a world that provides security and justice for all. Thus, diplomats must learn to co-operate without sacrificing the national interests of their countries. In many other professions one can witness the existence of a corporate spirit. Unfortunately it does not happen often among diplomats. However, such club relations could be of great help to each and all of them.

Source: *Modern Diplomacy*. Ed J. Kurbalija (1998) - Vladimir Petrovsky, 1998 - *Diplomacy as an instrument of good governance*

Taqsim B: Taqsira

Qassar is-silta li ġejja kemm jista' jkun fi kliemk f'bejn 150 u 180 kelma. Din it-taqsim fiha 70 marka.

Meta xi ħadd jithajjar li jikteb teledramm, l-ewwel haġa li jrid jagħmel hi li jzomm quddiem għajnejh li n-numru ta' nies minn kull kategorija tas-soċjetà jsegwu dan il-medium huwa vast ħafna. Dan jikkuntrasta man-numru ta' dawk li jmorru t-teatru fejn il-persentaġġ huwa tassew baxx; fl-Ingilterra jilħaq biss it-tnejn fil-mija tal-popolazzjoni waqt li f'Malta lanqas naslu għal dawn in-numri. Minbarra li n-numru ta' telsepettaturi huwa kbir, huwa mħallat ukoll: anzjani, adulti, żgħażaġh u tfal. Għalhekk, min jikteb irid joqgħod attent kemm jista' biex ma jbiegħed l-ebda kategorija ta' telespettaturi b'kitbietu; l-aktar b'xogħol diffiċli li jipprovoka ħafna ħsieb. M'għandniex xi ngħidu għal dawk li l-ambizzjoni tagħhom hi li jiżviluppaw l-intellettwalità tagħhom f'kitba li tipprovoka l-ħsieb u 'l bogħod mir-realizmu, hemm rokna ta' telespettaturi li jogħxew iħabblu moħħhom biex jikkompetu mal-kittieb tat-teledramm u minnu joħorġu konkluzjonijiet li lanqas l-istess awtur ma kellu f'moħħu. Mela fejn tidhol il-kitba tat-teledramm, hemm wisa' għal kulħadd. B'danakollu f'din l-aħħar kategorija ta' kittieba, in-numru huwa ferm iżgħar.

Huwa fatt magħruf li illum, l-aktar xogħlijiet popolari u li jiġbdu telespettaturi huma dawk magħrufin bħal *soap operas*. Li programm ikollu udjenzi kbar, mhix biss ix-xewqa tal-kittieba, atturi eċċ., imma wkoll l-ambizzjoni ta' kull stazzjon televiżiv. Biex wieħed iżomm għaddejja sensiela ta' episodji għal xhur sħaħ u anke snin, biżżejjed li jistabbilixxi pjan b'għadd ta' karattri residenti u bejn episodju u ieħor joħloq xi ftit tas-sensazzjonalizmu u/jew jintroduci karattru jew tnejn ġodda li dejjem ikollhom konnessjoni mal-istorja.

Izda kittieba oħrajn ifttxu livelli ogħla minn dawk aċċettabbli għall-massa. U meta ngħidu "massa" mhux bilfors nifhmu li dawn is-*soap operas* jarawhom biss dawk li jkunu ġejjin minn ċerta kategorija tas-soċjetà. Il-President Taljan Francesco Cossiga kien stqarr li meta jsib il-ħin ma jittliff episodju minn xi *soap opera* li tkun tinteressah.

... Biex kittieb jasal iqajjem diskussjoni mhux neċessarjament li jkun kontroversjali, surreali jew sensazzjonali f'dak li jikteb. Rajna ħafna xogħlijiet b'suġġett sempliċi izda b'kitba attraenti u li fuqhom intefqu f'it eluf ta' liri, izda li s-suċċess tagħhom kien fenomenali, l-aktar meta jitqabblu ma' xogħlijiet oħra ta' kittieba ta' fama, atturi idoli u li fuqhom ikunu ntefqu l-miljuni. Għalhekk il-kittieb għandu sfida quddiemu li jekk jilqagħha tagħtih sodisfazzjon kbir.

Ħafna drabi kittieb jagħżel li jikteb dwar xi esperjenza li hu nnifsu jkun għadda minnha jew dwar xi ġrajja li tkun seħħet tabillhaqq u li tkun ġibditlu l-attenzjoni aktar minn ġrajjet oħrajn minħabba l-kurżitajiet li tkun qanqlet fih, jew l-importanza tal-ġrajja fiha nnifisha. Dan ma jfissirx li l-kittieb huwa marbut ma' din ix-xorta ta' kitba. Hemm ruxxmata suġġetti li wieħed jagħżel li jikteb dwarhom. Jista' jekk irid joħloq karattru b'suġġett divertenti jew makabru, idaħħlu f'ambjent li jaqbel għalih u f'epoka adattata u jibni l-istorja tiegħu madwar dawn l-ingredjenti. Jekk imbagħad wieħed jagħżel li jikteb dwar suġġett storiku, allura jrid joqgħod attent biex ir-riċerka li jagħmel tkun waħda xierqa u jagħmel tajjeb jekk flok f'sors wieħed ifittex it-tagħrif meħtieġ minn tnejn jew aktar.

Test meħud minn "Il-Kitba tat-Teledramm" ta' Lino Grech fi *Il-Kitba Teatrali f'Malta*



Taqsimta Ċ: Stqarrija għall-Istampa

Ikteb stqarrija għall-istampa ta' mhux iktar minn 300 kelma msejsa fuq it-test li ġej. Din it-taqsimta fiha 60 marka.

Societies blessed with the prevalence of the "Rule of Law" stand free from three tyrannies: the tyranny of fear – no individual may be arbitrarily treated, punished nor imprisoned by the State, nor by the powerful; the tyranny of the few – no King, Minister, nor Mafioso is above the law; and the tyranny of the majority – no minority group may be persecuted with impunity.

Throughout centuries of struggle and contestation, European countries have fine-tuned the specific ramifications of such social ideals, as well as they believe, "exported" it to the rest of the world. As a result, the "Rule of Law" is considered to be a core pillar of the European Union and by implication a core benchmark for accession by candidate countries. After all, what is the EU if not a "community of law"? The meaning of the term ranges from the most general – a statement of shared values, such as the fundamental equality and dignity of all persons – to the most specific – a reference to a set of laws binding individuals and States in the EU. Ask any EU legal scholar and she or he will tell you that the "Rule of Law" is not only one of the basic values of the European Union, but also one of the fundamental principles of the member states' legal system, a part of what the European Court of Justice sees as the "European constitutional heritage". They might generally concur that the "Rule of Law" should be approached within the notion of a ruling, that is, a relationship between ruler and ruled, the stuff of constitutional history. Rulers have certain powers, the ruled expect them to use these powers in certain ways and to be subject to certain constraints. But which ways and which constraints? This matters. When it comes to accession, the idea is that member state building is not only about shared values, but also about shared practices: the existence of States capable of not only crafting, but also enforcing EU laws or EU-compatible national laws to prevent criminals from subverting the free movement of goods, services, and people across Europe while upholding European "values".

Crucially, the EU recognises that economic development is grounded on the legal certainty of transnational economic transactions, and the ability to enforce contracts, protect intellectual property, and adjudicate between businesses based on known rules applied with regularity. As a result, the principle of legality in the performance of governments, including public administrations, underpins both the political and economic health of any aspiring member state. This message has been conveyed by the EU in countless documents during the process of enlargement to East and central European countries. Yet, despite the importance of these rationales, the "Rule of Law" does not seem to prevail today within its own jurisdiction. Some would argue that this is true of older member states, thus reducing their ability to promote the "Rule of Law" without being accused of hypocrisy. However, it is even more notable within the newest member states of the eastern Balkans and even those of eastern Europe; illustrating the well-known phenomenon that EU leverage peaks just before enlargement. Fairly or unfairly, the "Romanian syndrome" has become a way of saying that the "Rule of Law" imperative does not stick after accession.

Rethinking Europe's "Rule of Law" and Enlargement Agenda: The Fundamental Dilemma by Kalyso Nicolaidis and Rachel Kleinfeld: SIGMA Paper No. 49

Total: 200 marka

TMIEM TAL-KARTA

Eżami għall-Post ta' *Second Secretary* fil-Ministeru għall-Affarijiet Barranin u Ewropej

Suġġett: Il-Malti

27 APR 2021

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