



**GVERN TA' MALTA**  
MINISTERU GĦALL-EDUKAZZJONI, L-ISPORT  
IŻ-ŽGĦAŻAĠĦ, IR-RIĊERKA U L-INNOVAZZJONI  
DIPARTIMENT TAL-EŻAMIJIET

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

**Sugġett: Il-Malti**  
**Data: Il-Ġimgħa 19 ta' April 2024**  
**Ħin: 09:00 – 12:00 (Tliet sigħat)**

**Din il-karta fiha TLIET taqsimiet.**

**Il-kandidati huma mitluba jwieġbu t-taqsimiet kollha u li jaqraw sew l-istruzzjonijiet f'kull taqsima.**

**It-twegibiet KOLLHA jridu jinkitbu fuq il-ktejjeb ipprovdut.**

## **Taqsim A: Traduzzjoni**

### **Ittraduċi dan it-test b'Malti idjomatiku. Din it-taqsim fiha 70 marka.**

Perhaps the best advice for diplomats in any era is in a letter written in 1813 by James Harris, the first Earl of Malmesbury, a former ambassador to Russia, Prussia and France, to Lord Camden, with advice for a nephew shortly to start a diplomatic career. The book *The British Diplomatic Service, 1815–1914* by Raymond Jones includes a passage in which the Earl captures a long history of diplomatic apprenticeship in suggesting that ‘the best school will be the advantage he will derive from his own observations’.

He offers some sage words nonetheless: ‘The first and best advice I can give a young man on entering this career, is to listen, not to talk at least not more than is necessary to induce others to talk. I have in the course of my life, by endeavouring to follow this method, drawn from my opponents much information, and concealed from them my own views, much more than by the employment of spies or money.

To be very cautious in any country, or at any Court, of such as, on your first arrival, appear the most eager to make your acquaintance and communicate their ideas to you. I have ever found their professions insincere, and their intelligence false. They have been the first I have wished to shake off, whenever I have been so imprudent as to give them credit for sincerity. They are either persons who are not considered or respected in their own country, or are put about you to entrap and circumvent you as newly arrived.

Never to attempt to export habits and manners, but to conform as far as possible to those of the country where you reside, to do this even in the most trivial things to learn to speak their language, and never to sneer at what may strike you as singular and absurd. Nothing goes to conciliate so much, or to amalgamate you more cordially with its inhabitants, as this very easy sacrifice of your national prejudices to theirs.

Not to be carried away by any real or supposed distinctions from the sovereign at whose Court you reside, or to imagine, because he may say a few more commonplace sentences to you than to your colleagues, that he entertains a special personal predilection for you, or is more disposed to favour the views and interests of your Court than if he did not notice you at all.

In ministerial conferences, to exert every effort of memory to carry away faithfully and correctly what you hear (what you say in them yourself you will not forget); and, in drawing your report, to be most careful it should be faithful and correct. I dwell the more on this (seemingly a useless hint) because it is a most seducing temptation, and one to which we often give way almost unconsciously, in order to give a better turn to a phrase, or to enhance our skill in negotiation; but we must remember we mislead and deceive our government by it.'

So the most important diplomatic skills can be distilled to resilience, tact, curiosity, judgement, courage and the ability to get on with anyone.

(extract from '*What makes a good diplomat?*' By Tom Fletcher and Omar Al Bisar, February 2017)

## Taqsima B: Taqsira

### Qassar is-silta fi kliemk bejn 150 u 180 kelma. Din it-taqsira fiha 70 marka

Wasal iż-żmien li nistaqsu lilna nfusna b'responsabbiltà: "Malta fejn sejra?" Jew aħjar: "Malta fejn se noħduha fil-futur? Fuq il-problemi tal-ambjent u t-taqlib tal-klima diġà tkellimt. Hasra li minkejja twissijiet minn kwartieri differenti matul dawn l-aħħar snin, il-kostruzzjoni xorta baqgħet għaddejja toħnoq partijiet kbar mill-ispazji limitati li fadlilna. Aktar kontrolli u aktar harsien tar-regolamenti li diġà jeżistu jgħinu mhux f'it biex insalvaw dak li fadal.

Daqstant urgenti huwa d-diskors dwar iż-żieda tal-popolazzjoni f'pajjiżna, u r-rabta li din kellha, u għad għandha, mal-iżvilupp tal-ekonomija f'pajjiżna. Nafu li 30 fil-mija tal-popolazzjoni f'pajjiżna huma hekk imsejha 'barranin', li wħud minnhom ilhom numru ta' snin fostna, u li għalhekk il-kelma 'barranin' qajla tirrifletti l-istatus veru tagħhom. Il-miġja tagħhom fostna kienet għażla tagħna u b'zonn għall-iżvilupp tal-ekonomija. X'inhu l-futur? Se nkomplu nżidu l-barranin fostna biex inkomplu nżidu l-prodott gross domestiku, jew se nsibu mezzi kif nipproduċu prodotti u nagħtu servizzi li jkollhom valur ogħla, u għalhekk inżidu l-prodott gross domestiku bla ma jkollna b'zonn żieda fil-ħaddiema?

Hawn jidhol l-użu għaqli ta' dak kollu li toffrilna t-teknoloġija avvanzata, u l-użu kkontrollat tal-intelligenza artifiċjali. Dan ma jsirx fl-ajru, imma bħala parti minn pjan li jagħrbel x'jista' joffri l-futur, u jindikalna liema toroq irridu nieħdu biex naraw lil pajjiżna miexi dejjem 'il quddiem.

Ikun xi jkun dan il-pjan, wieħed ma jarax li l-barranin fostna se jisparixxu hekk. Sakemm qegħdin hawn irridu nirrikonoxxu li l-popolazzjoni tagħna tħalltet, u għalhekk irridu nedukaw ruħna li ngħixu flimkien f'soċjetà multikulturali, bil-vantaġġi u l-iżvantaġġi kollha li jgħibu sitwazzjonijiet bħal dawn, u li rajna jiżviluppaw f'ħafna pajjiżi ħbieb u ġirien tagħna.

Pajjiżi li jgħaddu minn dawn l-esperjenzi, mhux biss jipprattikaw it-tolleranza, imma wkoll iwettqu pjanijiet konkreti biex issejtnu l-integrazzjoni ta' dawn il-barranin fis-soċjetà ingenerali. Dan nagħmluh mhux biss billi nhegguhom jingħallmu l-lingwa, jew billi nagħtuhom postijiet fejn jipprattikaw ir-religjon tagħhom, imma u fuq kollixi billi niddefenduhom minn min

jisfruttahom, iqarraq bihom, jisolhilhom kull sold li jista' minn buthom, u jakkomodahom f' postijiet li mhux dehen li joqogħdu fihom in-nies.

L-integrazzjoni tfisser ħafna aktar minn hekk. Tfiisser li filwaqt li ngħożzu u nharsu d-drawwiet, il-kultura, l-ilsien tagħna u dak kollu li jagħmilna Maltin, nuru rispett u nuru mhux biss tolleranza, imma naċċettaw id-drawwiet u nieħdu ħsieb il-bżonnijiet ta' dawn ħutna li veru ġew pajjiżna biex jaqilgħu x'jieklu, imma li fl-istess ħin tawna servizzi li kienu essenzjali biex l-ekonomija tagħna mxiet 'il quddiem.

Sfortunatament dan mhux dejjem japplika għal dawk li jaslu pajjiżna bħala immigranti irregolari. Din hija storja u realtà differenti. Strettament huma mħumiex il-problema; huma r-rizultat tal-problemi li hemm fil-pajjiżi li jkunu telqu minnhom, kif ukoll ir-rizultat tan-nuqqas ta' qbil bejn il-pajjiżi tal-Unjoni Ewropea biex jilħqu ftehim dwar ir-responsabbiltajiet li għandna bħala Unjoni lejn dawn l-imsieken li jsibu ruħhom f'din is-sitwazzjoni, u d-diffikultà li jsibu l-Istati Membri biex ipogġu fil-prattika d-diskors li dejjem isir dwar 'solidarjetà' li ħafna drabi jibqa' fuq il-karta.

Din hija realtà li gġegħelna nirriflettu bis-serjetà dwar ir-responsabbiltajiet li ngorru mal-bqija tal-Ewropa u pajjiżi oħra tal-Punent, dwar l-investment li missu ilu li sar biex jiġi assigurat futur aħjar fil-kontinent Afrikan.

*(silta mid-diskors tal-President ta' Malta għal Jum ir-Repubblika, 13 ta' Dicembru 2023)*

## **Taqsimta Ċ: Stqarrija għall-Istampa**

**Ikteb stqarrija għall-istampa bil-Malti, ta' mhux iktar minn 300 kelma, fuq it-test li ġej.**

**Din it-taqsimta fiha 60 marka.**

ANTÓNIO GUTERRES, Secretary-General of the United Nations, noted that 100 days have passed since more than 1,200 Israelis and others were killed, and over 250 taken hostage, in the horrific terror attacks launched by Hamas. Nothing can justify such barbaric acts, he stressed, demanding the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages. Noting a report that Israel is proposing a two-month pause in hostilities in exchange for a phased release of all remaining hostages, he vowed to continue, in his limited capacity, to pursue all efforts to contribute to their release. However, pointing out that more than 25,000 people, mainly women and children, have reportedly been killed in operations launched by Israeli forces, he underscored that nothing can justify the collective punishment of the Palestinian people.

With winter bearing down, 2.2 million Palestinians in Gaza face inhumane, squalid conditions, struggling to simply make it through another day without proper shelter, heating, sanitary facilities, food and drinkable water, he said, spotlighting UN efforts to deliver aid and alleviate the colossal human suffering there. Tragically, 153 UN staff have been killed. Against this backdrop, he welcomed the agreement, facilitated by Qatar and France, to deliver additional medicine and health-care supplies to civilians and to hostages held in Gaza, as well as Israel's announcement that it will allow a UN assessment mission to the north of the enclave. But that mission is on hold because of renewed fighting, he reported, renewing his appeal for an immediate humanitarian ceasefire.

Warning that the risks of broader regional escalation are now becoming a reality, he cited daily exchanges of fire across the Blue Line; Houthi attacks on global trade in the Red Sea, followed by airstrikes by the United States and the United Kingdom on Houthi positions in Yemen; and recent flareups in Iran and Syria. Urging all parties to step back from the brink and consider the horrendous human cost of a regional conflict, he underscored that, beyond the need for immediate de-escalation, each situation demands the implementation of a clear political road map towards long-term regional stability. For Syria, this means a UN-facilitated political solution in line with resolution 2254 (2015); along the Blue Line, full implementation of

resolution 1701 (2006); and, for Yemen, the establishment of a UN road map to implement the commitments made by the parties and prepare for a Yemeni-owned, inclusive political process.

A lasting end to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, meanwhile, can only come through a two-State solution, he declared. Israelis must see their legitimate needs for security materialized, and Palestinians must see their legitimate aspirations for a fully independent, viable and sovereign State realized. Further, Israel's occupation must end, and Israeli leaders' recent, clear and repeated rejection of a two-State solution is unacceptable. The denial of the right to Statehood would indefinitely prolong the conflict, and a one-State solution, huge Palestinian populations inside that State without any real sense of freedom, rights and dignity, would be inconceivable. "Any refusal to accept the two-State solution by any party must be firmly rejected," he said, stressing that the only way to address the legitimate aspirations of both Israelis and Palestinians is through that formula.

The role of the international community is clear, he concluded, calling for unity and support for Israelis and Palestinians to take strong steps towards a genuine peace process.

*(UN Security Council Meeting 23rd January 2024)*

**TOTAL: 200 MARKA**

**TMIEM IL-KARTA**

**PAGNA VOJTA**