Thank you for your letter of 26 June 2015, enclosing the Committee's questions relating to the Connecting Scotland inquiry, following my oral evidence session on 25 June 2015.

I appreciate the Committee's ongoing interest in Scotland's international engagement and welcome the wealth of evidence it has collected throughout this inquiry. My response to the Committee's questions can be found in the attached Annex.

I hope you find this helpful and I look forward to engaging further with the Committee as your inquiry continues.

2 August 2015

Dear Christina,

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2nd regards

FIONA HYSLOP

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RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS REGARDING THE SECOND STRAND OF THE CONNECTING SCOTLAND INQUIRY FROM THE EUROPE AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE DATED 26 JUNE 2015

Q1: The Committee would like to ask how the Scottish Government gathers information on the range of international engagement taking place?

The Scottish Government is in regular contact with its agencies and public bodies, as well as other organisations who engage internationally, to share information and make connections. Sharing information on our activities helps the Government and its partners to combine efforts as well as to support each other in achieving our shared international objectives, as set out in Scotland’s International Framework. Information is shared through individual contacts across policy teams, through formal and informal events with stakeholders, and through the organisation of ministerial engagements and visits, on the basis of mutual trust and benefit. Specific policy areas and agencies are the first point of contact for partners abroad and in Scotland. They will have their own methods of gathering information that suit the number, location and character of their main activities and stakeholders.

A practical example of this is the Government’s Culture Division which works closely with Creative Scotland, Festivals Edinburgh, British Council Scotland, National Performing Companies, National Collections and others from the culture sector to gather a range of information regarding their international work, both here and overseas. In addition I host a meeting with the culture sector and others to encourage the sharing of information to support international activities.

Q2: The Committee would like to ask the Cabinet Secretary how the Scottish Government supports coordination within and across sectors to promote a unified international engagement approach in Scotland?

Following the launch of Scotland’s Economic Strategy, which included Internationalisation as one of its key priorities, we published Scotland’s International Framework on 25 March 2015. It sets out shared objectives, which will be used in the design of operational plans by Government, Scottish agencies and public bodies. These objectives, and the policy statement that accompanied the Framework, will support our priorities for specific countries, regions and sectors and seek to embed internationalisation in everything we do. In line with the Framework’s objectives we undertake a wide range of activity to coordinate and support international engagement within and across sectors in Scotland.

In the Programme for Government we committed to supporting international collaboration by establishing One Scotland partnerships and piloting Innovation and Investment Hubs at key global locations. These will promote and develop greater coordination and collaborative working, investment, innovation and knowledge exchange. The scale, scope and focus of Hubs will vary depending on the specific opportunities in a particular country or market. The First Minister announced the opening of the first Hub when she was in Dublin on 19 June 2015.

Connected Scotland is another example of the way we are working with key partners on international engagement. It is a partnership set up in 2014 between Universities Scotland, British Council Scotland, Scottish Enterprise, Highlands and Islands Enterprise, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Scottish Development International, the Scottish Funding Council and the Scottish Government to support the development of international opportunities around...
transnational education, collaborative research and knowledge exchange, and international student recruitment and mobility. Partners are working together to consider opportunities to collaborate to enhance our offer to particular countries, with initial priority countries agreed as Brazil, China, Malaysia and Colombia or Mexico.

We also take a One Scotland Partnership approach to planning ministerial visits overseas. This is done through the establishment of a cross-government and agency project planning team who identify appropriate opportunities across a range of areas including government, trade & investment, culture, education and tourism. The success of this approach was recently demonstrated in the planning and delivery of the First Minister’s visit to the USA. In this case the project team included Scottish Government officials from a range of portfolios, VisitScotland and SDI. They developed a successful programme for the First Minister which delivered a varied programme which included: 212 new jobs and the safeguarding of 147 existing jobs in Livingston by US manufacturing company Jabil, and also the creation of 50 new jobs in Glasgow by Spire, a satellite technology company; a meeting with Deputy Secretary of State Antony Blinken and Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland to discuss bilateral issues; and discussions at the headquarters of the World Bank in Washington DC where the First Minister spoke on Scotland’s work on tackling inequality and growing the economy and at the International Monetary Fund where she met with managing director Christine Lagarde to discuss economic issues and Scotland’s economic strategy.

Q3: The Committee thanks the Cabinet Secretary for her comments in relation to the college sector during the committee meeting of 25 June, and further to that would welcome her specific views regarding the point on the Scottish Government’s support for the college sector as outlined above. The Committee would like to ask the Cabinet Secretary how the International Framework supports and guides the international activities across Scotland?

The sector has undergone very substantial change over the last few years and the priority now is for colleges to embed structural and other reforms. That said, it is for institutions, individually and/or in collaboration with others, to determine their engagement in international markets. Colleges that are internationally active, or who are considering international opportunities, have full access to Scottish Development International export services and products, including strategic development support and wider advice from the Scottish Funding Council. As part of their regular engagement with the colleges the Scottish Government, the Scottish Funding Council, SDI and Colleges Scotland maintain an overview of international activities.

Q4: Given the evidence that developing an international culture in Scotland is important to developing Scotland’s international engagement, the Committee wishes to ask the Cabinet Secretary how the Scottish Government plans to meet its commitment to embed internationalisation in Scotland?

The Government agrees with the Committee that developing an international culture is vital to fostering Scotland’s international engagement across all parts of society. Scotland’s Economic Strategy (SES), published in March 2015, has internationalisation as one of four interlinked priority areas and Scotland’s International Framework and Scotland’s International Policy Statement develop this further. This demonstrates the importance of internationalisation in delivering this Government’s key purpose of sustainable economic growth, with opportunities for all to flourish.

Scotland’s International Framework sets out that the Government’s internationalisation agenda which has two dimensions. First, to create an environment within Scotland that
supports a better understanding of international opportunities and a greater appetite and ability to seize them. Secondly, to influence the world around us on the issues that matter most in helping Scotland flourish. To achieve this the Framework sets out four strategic objectives:

1. Enhance our global outlook to set the domestic conditions for success
2. Strengthen our external relationships, roles and networks
3. Build our reputation and international attractiveness
4. Engage in the European Union

Our internationalisation agenda and strategic objectives seek quite specifically to develop an international culture in Scotland, particularly where they relate to building skills and identifying opportunities, and exchanging knowledge and best practice. This can be illustrated in examples of how this is applied and embedded in our work from the areas of business, education and culture.

We will continue to pursue opportunities to grow Scotland’s international trade and investment base, with a particular focus on increasing the number of businesses that innovate for the international market and on growing Scottish exports to large emerging economies. An International Trade and Investment Strategy will be published later this year which will set out how the Government will work with businesses, the wider public sector and the third sector, as well as with other partners and institutions, in Scotland and internationally. This is an important area of policy development and one that will place our trade and investment goals, and the practical policies and activities to deliver them, within the context of a broader approach to international policy and internationalising Scottish business.

Our internationalisation agenda and activity supports Scottish businesses to trade internationally. Scotland’s international exports have increased by 40% in the last six years. But more than 80% of businesses in Scotland don’t export at all. We know that companies which export are more likely to innovate. They learn new ideas, adopt new technologies and grow in confidence and ambition. That benefits the companies themselves, and the wider economy.

The Scottish Government will continue to invest in our overseas network of Government offices in Brussels, Washington, Toronto and Beijing and the 29 Scottish Development International (SDI) Offices in 19 countries which open opportunities for Scottish businesses and institutions to engage internationally. Last year Scottish Development International helped 2,700 companies and business organisations through a range of trade activities, such as workshops, trade missions and in-market support.

We will continue to develop and implement other domestic policies in support of internationalisation. As your evidence has shown language skills are immensely important in creating an international culture in Scotland. The Government is addressing this challenge and in March 2015 we announced more than £7 million to help teach more languages in schools. This is a 44 per cent increase in funding to support local authorities to continue implementing the European Union 1+2 languages model. Furthermore, we have created an Outward Mobility Fund, which offers students who have never studied abroad new opportunities for academic, cultural and language learning – in Canada, China, India, the USA, or to destinations in Europe for a period less than three months – as part of their studies.

To promote internationalisation in the culture sector the Scottish Government Edinburgh Festivals Expo fund, managed through Creative Scotland, provides the world leading
festivals in Edinburgh with support to build and extend their international reputations, collaboration and reach, including creating a legacy of important new work suitable for international touring. For example, this fund maximizes opportunities for the international promotion of Scottish artists of the highest quality through the Made in Scotland Programme and provides an international platform to promote the creativity of Scotland. This investment has allowed the festivals to confidently assert their cultural prowess, and play their parts in the cultural aspects of recent sporting events such as the Commonwealth Games and Ryder Cup.

Q5: The Committee wishes to ask the Cabinet Secretary how the Scottish Government ensures that all its policies promote sustainable development to support the work undertaken by Scottish international development organisations?

Q6: The Committee wishes to ask the Cabinet Secretary how the Scottish Government ensures its international engagement ensures a “do no harm” approach?

I will respond to the questions in regards to Government's work to promote sustainable development through the work of Scottish international development organisations as well as the Government’s implementation of the “do no harm” approach in its international engagement in a single response as we consider the principles of sustainability and “do no harm” inextricably linked.

The Scottish Government is clear that Scotland has a unique contribution to offer the world through its people’s expertise on climate change and energy, education, health improvement and research along with the Scottish Government’s innovative approach to international development. Our international development policy seeks to harness existing links that Scotland has, and our model of civil society-led partnerships in our work in Malawi is of international interest.

However, we also recognise that aid is only one small part of international development work, and that some of the greater benefits to the world’s poorest and most vulnerable can be brought about through policy changes by developed countries. This is something that international development specialists such as Owen Barder also support, saying that “The benefits to poor people that can be brought about by even quite modest 'beyond aid' policy changes are much larger than can be brought about through aid” and that “Beyond aid policies mainly address the underlying causes of poverty, while aid is most likely to be spent well when it addresses the symptoms of poverty and meets immediate humanitarian needs”.

We also support the view that being a global leader in international development is not necessarily just about the size in absolute monetary terms, but the impact that you can make across your Government policy.

This is why, for example, Scotland has world leading climate change emissions reductions targets that will ensure we positively impact on developing countries. We have also committed to policy coherence for development, to change and align Scottish Government policies to ensure that they do no harm to developing countries: in the Scottish Government’s written evidence to the Westminster International Development Committee’s 2014-15 Inquiry “Beyond Aid: The Future UK Approach to Development”, we set out that, following the example set by other smaller European nations, such as Sweden, the Scottish Government has already committed to policy coherence for development.

Since coming into post in September 2012, the Scottish Government’s Minister for Europe and International Development, Humza Yousaf, has continued to champion and affirm the Scottish Government’s commitment to policy coherence for development as an approach across Scottish Government policies. That commitment by the Scottish Government has
been set before Scottish civil society, including the conference organised by the Network of International Development Organisations in Scotland (NIDOS) in May 2013 to consider “Scotland 2013 and beyond”.

As we noted to the Westminster International Development Committee, the Scottish Government is, of course, already working across its Ministerial portfolios to support international aims:

- **On education:** The Scottish Government is seeking ever closer policy integration in its international development education work in Malawi under its unique 2005 Cooperation Agreement with the Government of Malawi, with an increasing role for Education Scotland in development work. A new formal agreement on inspection and improvement in education was signed in Lilongwe, Malawi, in January 2014 between the Scottish and Malawi Governments, heralding a new and exciting era of strategic engagement, focussing on sharing knowledge and skills to support improvements in Education. The reciprocal element to the Scotland-Malawi relationship is maintained, whereby Scotland will also learn from Malawi in several key areas, including how to develop Scottish learners’ understanding of global citizenship. Separately, global citizenship is already embedded in Scottish education through Curriculum for Excellence and Education Scotland are providing support and guidance to schools around the country in taking this forward.

- **On climate justice and sustainable energy for all:** The Scottish Government International Development team is working with International Low Carbon Energy colleagues on both the Scottish Government’s innovative Climate Justice Fund and its work on the UN’s Sustainable Energy for All initiative. This is providing a streamlined approach to both international development and climate change. This is in addition to the “do no harm” impact that Scotland’s climate change targets will separately have on developing countries. I am particularly proud that Scotland was asked by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon to contribute to the UN’s Sustainable Energy for All initiative, due to our renewable energy expertise, and to share that experience for global good – this goes beyond a “do no harm” approach, to ensure an “added value” approach to global good for developing countries.

- **On water management:** Scotland is developing its expertise in innovative solutions particularly in rural water and waste water solutions and is sharing expertise and experience in water governance and management; Scotland is the world’s first ‘Hydro Nation’ – using our water to boost the economy, reduce carbon impact, protect the environment and contribute to global need. Scotland enjoys a particular relationship with Malawi due to historical ties between the two nations, recognised under the Hydro Nation agenda through joint working at an official level on water resource management, governance and legislation: peer-to-peer knowledge sharing on key issues has informed new legislation introduced by both countries in updating aspects of water law and dialogue has highlighted many common areas of interest including water-resource management, community management of assets and increasing public engagement. Scotland the Hydro Nation will work further together on these aspects as part of its focus on improving rural provision.

We will continue to work on policy coherence for development, and to ensure that Scottish Government international engagement ensures a “do no harm” approach and therefore ensures sustainable development.
Q7: Following the evidence at its meeting on 25 June on this topic, the Committee would welcome further information on the progress of the cross party group in pursuing the issue of Post Study Work Visas with the UK Government.

The Cabinet Secretary for Justice, Michael Matheson met with the Home Secretary, Theresa May on 15 July to discuss amongst other things, the potential for a Post Study Work visa in Scotland. The Home Secretary made it clear at that meeting that the UK Government has no plans to reintroduce post-study work visas. Mr Matheson made clear his disappointment in this decision.

However, this is not the end of the story and the Scottish Government plans to continue to do all it can to press the UK Government to reconsider this position. This will include, as mentioned in my evidence of 25 June, a new cross-party steering group which will take forward the work of the Post Study Work Working Group was established by the Minister for Europe and International Development. I am delighted that the Group includes representatives of all major political parties in Scotland – Liz Smith representing the Conservative party, Claire Baker representing Labour, Liam McArthur, representing the Lib Dems and John Finnie, Independent representing the Green Party. Education, student and business interests will also be represented. Officials are currently exploring dates for the first full meeting of the group, which is expected to be in early September 2015, although pre-meeting of the MSP members took place on 25 June. That meeting was to provide members with additional background briefing and to highlight the Working Group recommendations that the Steering Group may wish to consider.

Q8: The Committee wishes to ask the Cabinet Secretary how the Scottish Government supports Scottish cultural diplomacy work by Scottish cultural organisations?

The Scottish Government takes a multi-faceted approach to supporting the cultural diplomacy role played by Scottish cultural organisations. This happens both in Scotland and also overseas, supported by our offices in China, North America and Brussels. Gathered information on upcoming cultural events abroad, or projects with an international dimension, is used to help shape Ministerial programmes and activity overseas. I also encourage partner organisations, such as SDI and VisitScotland to use this information to support Scotland’s national performing companies and collections whilst they are overseas. For example, our Scottish Affairs Office in Washington invited key political and business figures to National Theatre of Scotland’s performance of ‘Dunsinane’, to build and deepen diplomatic and business relations between the USA and Scotland.

A cultural Memorandum of Understanding with China and a cultural Statement of Intent with France is also used to underpin engagement by Scottish cultural organisations. The level of engagement and activity with China and Scotland’s Cultural sector has seen a signification increase in collaboration, educational outreach, knowledge exchange and networking since it was signed in 2011. A delegation of French Festival organisers came to Scotland in May to view a showcase of the best Scottish Traditional Music and France is also the special partner for Celtic Connections in 2016.

Q9: The Committee wishes to ask the Cabinet Secretary the value of Scotland’s cultural diplomacy engagement, and how its effectiveness can be measured?

Cultural diplomacy is a vital component of Scotland’s international engagement as it helps to cultivate mutual understanding, to establish, maintain and expand relationships with partners as well as to showcase Scotland’s rich culture to audiences abroad and to enrich cultural offerings to our domestic audience. These activities are of benefit to those directly involved
but also others who benefit indirectly from new relationships and Scotland’s improved reputation abroad as culture often opens doors for other types of engagement. While cultural diplomacy is of great value to Scotland and its international partners, its benefits cannot always be directly attributed or measured.

The Scottish Government’s National Performance Framework underpins the delivery of our strategic purpose and supports an outcomes-based approach to performance. The five strategic objectives are supported by 50 National Indicators which measure our progress. This includes the indicator ‘Improve Scotland’s Reputation’ which is assessed through the Anholt GfK-Roper Nation Brands Index (NBI). As mentioned above cultural diplomacy makes an important contribution to improving Scotland’s international reputation and therefore will be a useful way of reflecting its effectiveness, although other factors will also influence the NBI. More information on this National Indicator can be found on: [http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/reputation](http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/reputation).

Q10: The Committee wishes to ask the Cabinet Secretary how the Scottish Government can support organisations involved in international engagement activities (such as international development and culture) with longer term certainty of funding for projects?

As the Committee will be aware, the Scottish Government receives a block grant from the UK Government which is usually set out for a 3-year period following a UK Spending Review. The Scottish Government then undertakes its own Spending Review to decide the apportionment of this grant and set indicative annual budgets for the period of the Spending Review.

While there is some scope within this to provide longer term support, clearly any commitments which go beyond the end of a Spending Review period either can only be indicative and subject to future spending rounds, or they restrict the ability of the Scottish Government to respond to reductions in budget. The more that is committed beyond known budgeting periods, the less flexibility the Scottish Government has in those future years. Such commitments are made in terms of capital projects, particularly where a project runs beyond a 3-year period or begins towards the end of a Spending Review period.

Within the CEEA Portfolio, around 90% of the budget is allocated to core-supported public bodies and charities. While there is an assumption of ongoing Scottish Government support for these bodies, we would not be able to commit to meaningful levels of grant across them all given how heavily this would commit the Portfolio going forward. However, we may be able to consider support on a project by project basis. Creative Scotland is funding 119 organisations over a three year period with £100m, some of which will be to support international engagement and touring.

The Committee had also raised the question of how the Scottish Government can support organisations involved in international development activities with longer term certainty of funding for projects. The Scottish Government International Development Fund programmes, for Malawi, Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, have traditionally followed three year cycles to fit with Scottish Government Spending Review budget periods.

The length of our grant funding periods is an issue that my international development officials had looked into last year, including undertaking an international comparators exercise, where they found that the Scottish Government funding practice for our International Development Fund was generally aligned with other European countries.
funding of civil society NGOs in that regard. Finland had three year agreements with NGOs; Ireland had three year agreements; the Netherlands had four year agreements; Norway had programmes for up to five years; Sweden had longer agreements, but with three years of funding within that; and the UK Government’s PPA arrangements were three-five year strategic agreements.

It is an issue that we will continue to keep under review, however, and one that I can reassure the Committee that we will give further consideration to for the future, to ensure that we follow – and even lead - best practice in this regard.

Q11: The Committee wishes to ask the Cabinet Secretary how the Scottish Government is supporting how organisations source and apply for funding, including European funding, to support their international engagement activities?

The Government understands that access to funding is very important to enable Scottish organisations to engage internationally and addresses this need through direct funding and assistance for organisations to secure EU funding.

In response to demand from Scottish stakeholders to establish a single source of information on EU funding programmes for which Scotland is eligible, the Scottish Government has supported the establishment of an online EU Funding Portal to facilitate the application process and achieve a higher success rate. Further aims of the portal are:

- to improve and broaden knowledge of EU programmes leading to a greater variety and uptake of EU funds
- increased regional, national and transnational project collaboration and knowledge exchange
- a higher profile in Europe for Scottish organisations and businesses and their areas of expertise

The EU Funding Portal is a one stop shop to potential applicants. It provides information to registered users about opportunities in the EU Programmes and guides you to contacts and organisations which can support you with the development of an EU project. The Partner Search area will help users find partners to work with on new EU projects as well as a resource to explore the types of EU projects Scottish organisations are currently, or have been involved in. The user customisation facility will enable users to request bespoke information notifications. The Blog feature provides all registered users with a space to share news, publications and details of events which users think will be of interest to a wider audience.

With increased emphasis on SME participation in EU programmes in the 2014-20 programming period; on supporting the whole innovation chain from research to getting good ideas to market; and the more pronounced presence of financial instruments; the Portal will be a useful tool to help businesses and stakeholders access this funding.

The Portal was launched on 1 April this year and is a partnership project between Scotland Europa, Scottish Government, East of Scotland European Consortium, and West of Scotland European Forum. It is available under http://www.funding-portal.eu/ and also through the Business Gateway website.

The Scottish Government wants cultural and creative organisations to be able to access EU funding opportunities and the international engagement activities that these programmes support. Creative Europe is the principle EU programme aimed at this sector and has various strands that require and support the development of international partnerships.
between organisations. Creative Scotland host the Scottish element of the Creative Europe Desk UK with two members of staff available to promote the fund and provide advice and support to organisations that are interested in Creative Europe or are developing projects for the fund. The Scottish Government is currently assessing where it can supplement and add value to these existing support mechanisms to encourage increased uptake of Creative Europe by Scottish organisations and reduce the barriers to accessing the fund that they might experience.

I am aware that the Committee received many submissions from the international development sector which suggested that smaller organisations were disadvantaged by Government funding criteria; and that several organisations called for the Government to adopt specific policy approaches for Scotland’s future international development work.

The Scottish Government’s International Development Small Grants Programme has been designed to nurture Scottish expertise in international development, encourage innovation and increase the scope and size of international NGOs in Scotland. The Small Grants Programme provides funding for Scottish-based international development organisations working in the Scottish Government's seven priority countries: Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Indian States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The Small Grants Programme is designed to help smaller Scottish based organisations (with turnover of under £150,000) develop their scale, scope and long term ambitions, helping some of the world’s poorest communities. The funding supports smaller Scottish based NGOs to make a big impact to help reduce poverty worldwide.

The first two years of the Scottish Government’s pilot Small Grants programme distributed £888,486 to fund 26 grants to applicants for feasibility studies, capacity building and project work in our International Development priority countries.

The Minister for Europe and International Development announced on Saturday 11th July, at the Scotland Malawi Partnership Malawi Independence celebrations, that a third year of the Small Grants Programme has been agreed and funding of up to £500,000 has been allocated for applications for applications in 2016-17. Smaller Scottish-based international development organisations can therefore apply for a share of the Scottish Government’s ‘small grants programme’ fund of £500,000 from Monday 13 July to advance their work overseas and encourage their growth at home.

Kevin Simpson, Trustee of Malawi Fruits, one of the recent beneficiaries of the Scottish Government’s Small Grants Programme, said recently:

“Small charities can find it difficult to grow to the next level. The [Scottish Government] small grants scheme is helping us to build our capacity and our credibility which will enable us to grow in future years.

“We have 202 farmers this year. We are aiming for 400 next year and 600 the year after. We also have a small grant to fund feasibility work which is looking at the next stage of our development when we will look to add value by processing the fruits farmers are growing.

“I want to see Malawi reaching its potential through agriculture and tourism; two industries which have great prospects. Malawi should not be as poor as it is and we want to play our part in showing that good business can help families to prosper and give them the chance to help themselves. Nobody wants to live on hand-outs and we want to see Malawians having the pride of caring for themselves.”
“I think Malawi Fruits will grow considerably in the next five years but this is not an end in itself. Our growth will mean that we are helping more of the poorest farmers in one of the poorest countries in the world.”

The Scottish Government recognises the valuable role played by networking organisations such as the Network of International Development Organisations in Scotland (NIDOS) and the Scotland Malawi Partnership (SMP). That is why in their 2014-17 core funding offers, we increased our funding for both NIDOS and SMP; for NIDOS, Scottish Government core funding now makes up 70% of their total income, whilst for SMP our core funding constitutes more than 90% of their total income. This Scottish Government support to NIDOS and SMP enables them in turn to support civil society organisations engage internationally, and in particular to apply for funding both in respect of Malawi and more widely other developing countries.