**ӘЛ-ФАРАБИатындағы ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ**

**Makisheva M.K.**

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**ENGLISH FOR**

**STUDENTS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

 **Халықаралық қатынастар факультетінің**

**2 курс студенттеріне арналған оқу құралы**

**ALMATY**

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Баспаға әл-Фараби атындағы ҚазҰУ-дың халықаралық қатынастар факультетінің Ғылыми кенесі және Редакциялық-баспа кенесі ұсынған

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 **“**English for Students of International Relations”: 2 курс студенттеріне арналған оқу құралы.-Алматы:Қазақ Университеті,2019.-86 б.

Бұл оқу құралы ағылшын тілі бойынша базалық білімі бар 2 курс студенттеріне арналған.

 Оқу құралының мақсаты – студенттерді мемлекеттердің сыртқы саясаты, БҰҰ-ның қызмет ету жүйесі және дипломатиялық тәжірибе аясындағы ағылшын тіліндегі мәтіндер оқуға; халықаралық қатынастар факультетінде ағылшын тілін оқыту бағдарламасында қамтылған тақырыптар бойынша әңгіме өрбіту, қысқа хабарламалар жасауға (ауызша немесе жазбаша) үйрету.

Оқу құралы басқа факультеттердің студенттеріне және оқытушыларына да пайдалы құрал болады деген сенімдеміз.

**АЛҒЫСӨЗ**

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Оқу құралының құрылымы:

Оқу құралы 2(екі) бөлімнен құралған:

І бөлім 12 мәтіннен құралған. Мәтіндер дипломатия тарихы, қазақстандық алғашқы елшілер және БҰҰ-ның Бас Хатшылары туралы.

ІІ бөлімде 12 мәтін қамтылған.Олар халықаралық қатынастардағы дипломатиялық тәжірибенің The Art of Diplomacy, Actors in International Relations, Language Problems in Diplomaic Intercourse, Diplomacy and the News Media, *etc* сияқты аспектілерін қамтиды.

1. Әрбір мәтіннің соңында студенттің мәтін мазмұнын түсіну деңгейін тексеруге арналған тапсырмалар мен жаттығулар бар; лексикалық тапсырмалар (терминология, архаизмдер, латын тіліндегі сөздер); ағылшын тілінің ресми стиліне тән грамматикалық құрылымдарды үйренуге және қайталауға; студенттерді ағылшын тілінен қазақ/орыс және қазақ/орыс тілдерінен ағылшын тіліне аударуға тапсырмалар қамтылған; сондай-ақ, нақты мәтінде берілген мәселені талқылау қарастырылған. Әр мәтін соңында студенттің өз бетінше эссе (тақырыптары көрсетілген) жазуына арналған арнайы тапсырма бар.
2. Ағылшын тіліндегі халықаралық құжаттардың түпнұсқалары негізінде құрастырылған дипломатиялық құжаттардың (Exhibits) үлгілері берілген.
3. Қосымша

Appendix 1-Глоссарий - дипломатиялық терминдер ағылшын тіліндегі дефиницияларымен.

Appendix 2-Акронимдер – халықаралық ұйымдар.

4. Пайдаланылған әдебиеттер тізімі.

**ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ**

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов 2 курса, имеющих базовые знания по английскому языку. Цель пособия – научить студентов читать тексты, относящиеся к сере внешнеполитической деятельности государств, функционированию системы ООН и дипломатической практики; вести беседу и делать краткие сообщения (устно или письменно) по темам, изучение которых предусматривается программой по английскому языку для студентов факультета международных отношений.

Пособие состоит из двух частей.

Часть 1 включает 12 текстов по истории дипломатии, о первых послах Казахстана и о Генеральных Секретарях ООН.

Часть 2 состоит из 12 текстов, относящихся к разным аспектам дипломатической практики в международных отношениях, такие как TheArtofDiplomacy, ActorsinInternationalRelations, LanguageProblemsinDiplomaticIntercourse, DiplomacyandtheNewsMedia,*etc.*

1.После каждого текста имеются задания и упражнения, направленные на проверку понимания текстов; изучение лексики (терминология, архаизмы, латинские выражения); изучение и повторение пройденных и изучение грамматических структур, характерных для английского официального стиля; обучение переводу с английского языка на казахский/русский языки и с казахского/русского языков на английский язык; обсуждение проблемы которой посвящён конкретный текст. После каждого текста даётся специальное задание на самостоятельное выполнение- написание эссе (темы указаны).

2. Даны образцы дипломатических документов (Exhibits), которые составлены по образцам оригиналов международных документов на английском языке.

3. Приложения:Appendix 1-Глоссарий дипломатических терминов с дефинициями на английском языке Appendix2- Акронимы международных организаций.

4. списокиспользованнойлитературы.

 **PREFACE**

 This educational manual is designed and intended for the 2 year students having basic knowledge of English.

The main purpose of the manual is to teach students how to read Texts relating to to foreign political activities of states, functioning of the UNO and diplomatic practice; how to communicate and make reports (oral or written) on the topics envisaged by the programs of teaching English at International Relations Department.

The manual consists of two parts.

Part I includes 12 texts on history of diplomacy, the first Ambassadors of Kazakhstan, and the General Secretaries of the United Nations.

Part II consists 12 texts relating to different aspects of diplomatic practice in international relations such as **The Art of Diplomacy, Actors in International Relations, Language Problemsin Diplomatic intercourse, Diplomacy and News Media,***etc.*

I. Each Text is followed by Assignments and Exercises aimed at checking the comprehension of texts; at learning Essential Vocabulary (terms, archaisms and words of Latin origin); revision and consolidation of Grammar structures characteristic of the English official style: at working on translation from English into Kazakh/Russian and from Kazakh/Russian into English; at discussing the problem to which a certain text is dedicated.

After each text there is a special assignment for the fulfillment on their own-writing an essay.

2.The samples (Exhibits) of Diplomatic correspondence are also given. They are compiled in compliance with the originals of international documents in English.

3. Appendix 1- Glossary of Diplomatic terms with their definitions in English.

Appendix 2- Acronyms of international organizations.

4. Referencelist.

**Reading and Translation Practice**

**Part 1**

**Text 1**

1. **Read and translate the textinto Kazakh/Russian.**

**History of diplomacy**

 The Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle described humans as social animals. Therefore, friendship and relations have existed between humans since the beginning of human interactions.

As soon as people organized themselves into separate social groups, the necessity of regularizing contacts with representatives of other groups became apparent. Even the earliest civilization had rules for interaction.

The first state to develop an orderly system of diplomacy was Ancient Greece. Ambassadors and special envoys were sent from city to city to deliver messages and warnings, to transfer giftsand to plead the cases of their own people before the rulers of other city states. But these diplomatic missions were occasional and sporadic.

 With the rise of the Roman Empire, the Greek system of diplomacy disappeared. The Romans were not inclined to coexist with other states on the basis of mutual interests. Rome did not negotiate. It issued only commands. Diplomacy of the Roman Empire served completely the purposes of conquest and annexation.

 Modern diplomacy had its origins during the Italian Renaissance. Early in the 15th century there rapidly developed a group of city-states in Italy. The rulers of the city-states gained their positions through force and cunning. They sought every opportunity to increase their power and expand their domain and were always anxious about the balance of power on the Italian peninsula, in order not to be conquered by the others.

 The literature from ancient times, the Bible, the Homeric poems, the history of Herodotus and Thucydides and many others show an accumulation of experience in dealing with foreigners.

It should be noted that the Italian city-states developed a number of institutions and practices that still exist and are used in international politics: they introduced a system of permanent missions and ambassadors who represented the interests of their states by observing, reporting and negotiating.

Each state created a foreign office that evaluated the written reports of the ambassadors, sent instructions, helped to formulate national policies and kept vast records.They developed an elaborate system of privileges and immunities for diplomats.

Ambassadors and their staff were granted wider freedom of access, transit and exit at all times. Local laws could not be used to impede an ambassador in carrying out his duties. But if they actually committed crimes, such as theft or murder, ambassadors could to be held accountable and brought to trial.

During the Italian Renaissance the concept of extraterritoriality was established. Under this principle it was considered that an embassy in any state stood on the soil of its own homeland, and anyone or anything within the embassy compound was subject only to the legislation of its own country.

 **Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| human interactions  | адами қатынастар | человеческие отношения  |
| toregularizecontacts | қарым-қатынастарды тәртіпке келтіру | упорядочить отношения контакты |
| an orderly system of diplomacy | дұрыс қалыптасқан дипломатиялық жүйе | упорядоченная система дипломатии |
| to plead the cases of their own people | Ө задамдарыүшінөтінішету | ходатайствовать за своих людей |
| to be occasional and sporadic | кездейсоқ және сирек болу | быть случайным и единоличным, редким |
| to be anxious about the balance of power | күштердің тепетендігі үшін алаңдау | беспокоиться о балансе сил(паритете сил) |
| to impede something/ somebody in doing something | біреугебірнәрсеніасыруғакедергіжасау | мешать чему-то/кому-то в осуществлении чего-то  |

**Tasks:**

**I.Work out the meaningsof the words you didn’t know from the context.**

**II. Answer the following questions:**

1.How did the Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle describe human beings?

2.What state was the first civilization to develop an orderly system on diplomacy?

3.What were the main functions of ambassadors and special missions at that time?

4.Did the Romans fulfill their diplomatic duties on the basis of mutual interests?

5.What practices are still used in international politics?

**III**. **Make up five questions of your own.**

**IV. Render the text giving additional information you know.**

**Famous Diplomats. General Secretaries of the UNO**

**Text 2**

1. **Read and translate the textinto Kazakh/Russian.**

**NazirTurekulov**

The Republic of Kazakhstan gained its independence on December 16, 1991. However, Saudi Arabia’s connection with Kazakhstan dates much further back - to 1927, when a prominent Kazakh was appointed as the Soviet Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

 The ambassador’s name was Nazir Turekulov. We can tell you a fascinating story about Turekulov and his 8 years in Jeddah as Soviet Ambassador.

NazirTurekulov was born in 1892 to the wealthy family of a Kazakh cotton merchant in the village of Kandoz, near the historic city of Turkestan in Southern Kazakhstan. Turekulov initially studied in Kokand, Uzbekistan, and then moved to Moscow and entered the Moscow Commerce Institute, now known as the Russian Economic University.

 The Soviet authorities appointed him Plenipotentiary Representative to Saudi Arabia on Nov. 24, 1927. During his years in Saudi Arabia, he used his diplomatic skills to the fullest and established excellent ties between the two countries.

One of the major political achievements of Turekulov was the organization of the official visit of King Faisal, who was then only 17-year-old Prince, to Moscow in May 1932.

Turekulov was a polyglot. While in Saudi Arabia he mastered Arabic. Besides he knew seven other languages: Kazakh, Russian, Uzbek, Tatar, Turkish, German and French.

King Abdul Aziz called him his brother. The diplomat enjoyed great respect among his foreign counterparts and was the Dean of the diplomatic corps in Jeddah. Turekulov made a great contribution to produce «a very good impression» of the USSR by helping to increase the number of pilgrims in order to avoid accusations of oppression of Islam.

 In early 1936, Turekulov was recalled to Moscow for reasons that had not been fully explained.

 In 1937 he was arrested on trumped-up charges and executed.

 The news of his death shocked King Abdul Aziz and he decided immediately to break off diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were not restored until 1990.

 The name of this famous person had long been forgotten because of the Stalinist regime of that time. Nobody dared to talk about him because Turekulovwas executed. All the important official records pertaining to him and his diplomatic accomplishments were erased. There was no mention of him in our history books or the books that were taught to students of international relations.

 In 1993, two years after Kazakhstan became independent M.Ismailov’s grandfather decided to establish a fund in Turekulov’s memory. He wanted to revive his memory and to collect all the documents about him and his work as a diplomat in Saudi Arabia.

 In 2010 the Kazakh Embassy with the close participation of the Saudis organized a Saudi Cultural Week in Kazakhstan. Saudi Arabia helped Kazakhstan to fill in many blanks with our past.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| to date much further back  | тамыры тереңде болу; ертеректе болу | уходить далеко в прошлое  |  |
| to appoint somebody Plenipotentiary Representative | Өкілетті Өкіл етіп тағайындау | назначать кого-то Полномочным Представителем  |  |
| use something to the full/ fullest | бірнәрсені толық пайдалану | использовать что-либо в полной мере |  |
| to enjoy great respect | үлкен құрметке ие болу (сыйлы, құрметті) | пользоваться большим уважением  |  |
| to avoid accusations | айыптауға жол бермеу (айыптауды болдырмау) | избежать обвинения  |  |
| trumped upcharges | қолдан құрастырылған айыптаулар (жалған айыптаулар) | сфабрикованные обвинения |  |
| to fill in blanks | ақтаңдақтардың орнын толтыру (тарихи) | восполнить пробелы(в истории) |  |

**Tasks:**

**I.Work out the meanings of the words you didn’t know from the context.**

**II.Answer the following questions:**

1.Who was appointed as the Soviet Ambassador to Jeddah in 1927?

2.What can you tell us about his education background?

3.Why do we say so that he used his diplomatic skills to the fullest?

4.What was the reason that Turekulov enjoyed great respect among his foreign counterparts?

5.Are there any changes in the relations of Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan at present?

**III.Make up 5 questions of your own.**

**IV. Render the text giving additional information you know.**

**Text 3**

**1.Read and translate the textinto Kazakh/Russian.**

**Akmaral Khaidarovna Arystanbekova,**

**the first Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the UN**

Akmaral Khaidarovna Arystanbekova was born on 12 May 1948 in Almaty. She graduated with honors from the Kazakh State University with Bachelor of Science in Chemistry in 1971 and in 1975 she defended her doctoral dissertation.

 In 1978-1983 Akmaral Khaidarovna served as Chief Secretary of the Central Committee of Kazakh Komsomol. From 1983-1984 she served as Deputy Chairman, from 1984-1989 as Chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign countries.

 Akmaral Khaidarovna became the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan in November 1989 and served till December 1991.

 In December 1991, AkmaralKhaidarovna was assigned to New York to make preparations for Kazakhstan’s entry to the United Nations which took place on 2 March 1992. At that time she worked in the Permanent Mission of the USSR, later the Russian Federation, as a Senior Councelor.

 From April 1992 to October 1999 Ms. Arystanbekova served as the first Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations. She became the fourth woman Ambassador among 176 member states of the United Nations.

 In 1996-1999, Akmaral Khaidarovna wasan Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Kazakhstan to Cuba.

 During 1994-1995, she was a Vice-President of the 49th session of the UN General Assembly.

 In 1998, she was appointed as Vice-Chairman of the Executive Board of UNICEF and Vice-Chairman of the First Committee of the 53rd UN General Assembly session.

 Akmaral Khaidarovna completed her assignment as Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations in October 1999, when Kofi Annan was the Secretary-General. Upon completion of the UN assignment she worked as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Kazakhstan to France in 1999-2003, and Permanent Delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1999-2001.

 Since 2003, AkmaralKhaidarovnaserved as Ambassador at Large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

 Now, Akmaral Khaidarovna being a career diplomat delivers lectures at Universities as a Professor of International studies. She is the author of six monographs and numerous scholarly papers on international relations and world politics in national and foreign publications.

 Akmaral Khaidarovna is regarded as one of the most esteemed women in the field of foreign affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan. For her great contribution into the development of international relations with other states Akmaral Khaidarovna has been awarded by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, by the UN Specialized Agencies, by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Poland and Hungary and by the Ministries of Education and Science of the CIS.

 **Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| permanent representative | тұрақты өкіл | постоянный представитель |
| ministry of Foreign Affairs | Сыртқы Істер Министрлігі | министерство Иностранных Дел |
| to be assigned | Тағайындалу | быть назначенным |
| mission  | Өкілдік | представительство |
| Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of/to | Төтенше және Өкілетті Елші | Чрезвычайный и Полномочный Посол |
| Ambassador at large | айрықша тапсырмалар бойынша Елші | Посол по особым поручениям |
| numerous scholarly papers | көптеген ғылыми жұмыстар (еңбектер) | Многочисленные научные работы |
|  |  |  |

**Tasks:**

**I.Work out the meaningsof the words you didn’t know from the context.**

**II.Answer the following questions:**

1.When did Kazakhstan gain its independence?

2.Do you know some other diplomats of Sovereign Kazakhstan? Give some information aboutthem.

3.Why was the mission of the first Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the UN very responsible?

4.What did AkmaralKhaidarovna do upon completion of the UN assignment?

5.What is the function of Ambassador at Large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the RK?

**III.Make up 5 questions of your own (in written form).**

**IV. Render the Text giving some additional information you know.**

 **General Secretaries of the UNO**

**Text 4**

**1.Read and translate the textinto Kazakh/Russian.**

 **Trygve Lie (Norway)**

The standing body of the UN is the Secretariat. The Secretariat consists of the Secretary-General and his staff, and constitutes virtually an international civil service. The staff are appointed by Article 101 upon the basis of efficiency, competence and integrity and on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

Under Article 97, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the unanimous recommendation of the Security Council.

 The first Secretary-General of the United Nations was Trygve Lie, a Norwegian politician.

In 1940-1945 when the Norwegian government was in exile in London, he was the Foreign Minister of the country.

Trygve Lie had a difficult childhood; his father, a carpenter by profession,abandoned the family, when he was a child of 5 or 6 years old and it was his mother who raised him by running a small enterprise of her own.

 He graduated from University of Oslo with a law degree. At the age of 16 he joined the Labor Party and was elected the party’s national secretary. Later he served as a legal consultant for the Worker’s National Trade Union for several years. Later he became a member of the Parliament. He served in different capacities, such as Minister of Justice, Minister of Trade and Minister of Supplies. During the Second World War, when the country was invaded by Germany, he was appointed as Foreign Minister of the Norwegian government in-exile. Following the end of WWII in 1946, he was elected the First Secretary-General of the United Nations. Over the course of his tenure that lasted 6 years Trygve Lie tackled several crises in different parts of the world.

Trygve Lie was one of the key figures responsible for creating the provisions laid out in the United Nations Security Council. As Secretary General, he was involved in evacuating Soviet soldiers from the Northern part of Iran.

From 1947 onwards, Lie dealt with the unrest created by the proclamation of Israel as a separate state and the war that followed in Palestine.

The following year he mediated in relation to the conflict in Kashmir between India and Pakistan. However, no solution could be reached.

 Another step that made his position untenable were his attempts to induct China into the UN and resistance against the Soviet Union’s oppositions to Taiwan’s presence in the UN.

Being Secretary General, he sent the armed forces of the UN to the Republic of Korea during the Korean War and that was something that further alienated him from the Soviet Union. There were some accusations from the United States Senator Joseph McCarthy as well. Due to his rising troubles with the two super powers, Lie resigned from his post on 10 November 1952.

Subsequently, he spent the rest of his life by remaining active in Norwegian politics. Trygve Lie died of a heart attack on 30 December 1968, in Geilo, Norway, at the age of 72.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  on the basis of efficiency, competence and integrity  | тиімділік, құзыретттілік(біліктілік) және адалдық негізінде | на основе эффективности компетентности и честности  |
| the unanimous recommendation  | бірауыздан болған ұсыным | единогласная рекомендация |
| to be in exile | қуғында болу | быть в изгнании |
|  to tackle some crises  | дағдарысты жағдайларды шешуге кірісіп кету | приступить, браться за решение кризисных ситуаций  |
| to induct the country into | елді ... құрамына енгізу | вводить страну в состав чего-либо |

**Tasks:**

**I.Answer the following questions:**

1.Why is the Secretariat of the UN called as a standing body?

2.What is the procedure of appointing the Secretary General of the UN?

3.How long did his tenure last?

4.Was he a success in tackling all the crises that occurred in different parts of the World?

5.What were the main reasons that he became untenable as theSecretary General of the UN?

**II.Make up 5 questions of your own (in written form).**

**III.Render the Text giving some additional information you know.**

**Text 5**

**1.Read and translate the textinto Kazakh/Russian.**

**Dag Hjalmar Agne Carl Hammarskjold (1900-1961) (Sweden)**

 Dag Hammarskjold was a Secretary General of the United Nations from 10 April 1953 until 18 September 1961 when he met his death in a plane accident while on a peace mission in the Congo.

 He was born on 29 July1905 in Jonkoping, Sweden. He was the fourth son of Hjalmar Hammarskjold, Prime Minister of Sweden during the years of WWI and his wife Agnes. He was brought up in the university townof Uppsala where his father resided as Governor of the County of Uppland.

 At the age of 18, he graduated from college and was enrolled in Uppsala University.

 Majoring in French history of literature, social philosophy and political economy, Mr. Hammarskjold received his Bachelor of Arts degree with honors two years later.

 The next three years he studied economics at the same University and received a degree in Economics at the age of 23. In 1930 he became a Secretary of a governmental committee on unemployment and at the same time he wrote his doctoral thesis on the topic “The Spread of the Business Cycle”.

 In 1933 he received his doctoral degree from the University of Stockholm, where he was made Assistant Professor in Political Economy.

From 1941 to 1948, he concurrently served as Chairman of the National Bank’s Board and Permanent Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Finance.

 Early in 1945, he was appointed an adviser to the Cabinet on financial and economic issues that arose as a result of the war and the postwar period.

 During these years, Mr. Hammarskjold played an important role in shaping Sweden’s financial policy, he led a series of trade and financial negotiations with other countries, among them the USA and the United Kingdom.

 In 1947, he was appointed to the Foreign office, where he was responsible for all economic questions with the rank of Under-Secretary. In 1949, he was appointed Secretary-General of the Foreign Office.

 In 1951-1952, he was Vice-Chairman of the Swedish Delegation to the Sixth Regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris.

 In 1952-1953, he wasan Acting Chairman of his country’s delegation to the 7th session of the General Assembly in New York.

Although Dag Hammarskjold served in the Social-Democratic cabinet,he never joined any political party, regarding himself politically independent.

 On 7 April 1953, on the recommendation of the Security Council Mr. Hammarskjold was unanimously appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations by the General Assembly. In September 1957, he was reelected for another term of five years.

 During his term as Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold carried out many responsibilities for the United Nations.

 In the Middle East his diplomatic activity included the support of the Armistice Agreement between Israel and the Arab States; organization of the UN emergency forces (UNEF); clearance of the Suez Canal in 1957 and assistance in the peaceful solution of the Suez Canal dispute; organization and administration of the UN Observation Group in Lebanon(UNOGIL).

 Mr. Hammarskjold also traveled to many countries of Africa and Asia, Europe and Americas and the Middle East, either on special assignment or to further his acquaintance with officials of member states and the problems of various areas.

 On one of these trips from 18 December 1959 to 31 January 1960, the Secretary-General visited 21 countries and territories in Africa. Later he described this trip as “a strictly professional trip for study, for information”. The Secretary-General made four trips to the Congo to establish the UN Force in the country at the request of Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba.

 The fourth trip to the Congo began on 12 September 1960 and terminated with the fatal plane accident.

 In other fields of work, Mr. Hammarskjold was responsible for the organization in 1955 and 1956 of the first and second UN international conferences on the peaceful uses of atomic energy in Geneva and on the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas of the world.

 Mr. Hammarskjold held honorary degrees from the University of England, the USA, Canada and Sweden.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| to graduate from… with honors  | оқу орнын үздік бітіру | закончить учебное заведение с отличием |
| to serve concurrently | жұмысты қатар алып жүру | совмещать работу |
| to lead negotiations with | келіссөздер жүргізу | вести переговоры с … |
| to be unanimously appointed  | бірауыздан тағайындалу | быть назначенным единогласно |
| peaceful solution of disputes | дауларды бейбіт жолмен реттеу | мирное урегулированиеспоров |

**Tasks:**

**I.Answer the following questions:**

1.Give some information on the education background of Dag Hammarskjold .

2.Why did Mr. Hammarskjold consider himself politically independent?

3.What role did he play in shaping Sweden’s financial policy?

4.Why did Mr. Hammarskjold make four trips to the Congo?

5.What important items were there on the agenda of the 1st and 2ndinternational conferences of the UN?

**II.Make up 5 questions of your own (in written form).**

**III. Render the Text giving some additional information you know.**

**Text 6**

**1.Read and translate the textinto Kazakh/Russian.**

**U Thant (Burma)**

U Thant was born at Pantanaw, Burma, on 22 January 1909. He finished the National High School in Pantanaw and University College in Rangoon. Born in the family of landowners and rice merchants, he wanted to become a journalist.

Prior to his diplomatic career, U Thant was experienced in education and information spheres. He served as Senior Master, Head Master at the National High School, which he had attended in Pantanaw.

Before and after World War II, U Thant served in many governmental bodies as an Executive Committee Member of the Head of School Association, Press Director, Director of Broadcasting, Secretary to the Government of Burma in the Ministry of Information.

In 1953, U Thant became Secretary for projects in the Office of the Prime Minister of Burma. In1955, he was assigned additional duties as Executive Secretary of Burma Economic and Social Board.

At the time of his appointment as Acting Secretary-General of the United Nation, U Thant had been Permanent Representative of Burma to the UN, with the rank of Ambassador (1957-1961).

During that period he headed the Burmese delegation to the sessions of the UN General Assembly. In 1959, he served as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly’s 14th session. In 1961, U Thant was Chairman of the UN Congo Conciliation Commission.

U Thant began serving as Acting Secretary-General since 3 November 1961, when he was unanimously appointed by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to file the unexpired term of Dag Hammarskjold, who was killed in an air crash in September 1961.

On 30 November 1962, U Thant was unanimously appointed Secretary-General by the General Assembly for a term of office ending on 3November 1966.

U Thant was re-appointed for a second term as the Secretary General of the UN on 2 December 1966 and his term continued until 31 December 1971. He was the third Secretary-General of the UN and the first non-European to hold the position.

During his diplomatic career U Thant served on several occasions as Adviser to Prime Ministers of Burma.

U Thant died on 25 November 1974 from lung cancer in New York City, the USA.

Before U Thant’s funeral, there were a series of protest and riots in the then Burmese capital of Yangon triggered by the death of U Thant.

The Burmese military government refused to give him a state funeral. Thant’s student activists from the Rangoon Arts and Sciences University took his body away from the official funeral procession and marched it to the university campus where they held their own ceremony for him. The students, U Thant’s family, and the government came to an agreement to bury the body in a new mausoleum next to the Shwedagon Pagoda. But before this could happen, another group of student activists took the body to the site of the demolished RASU students building.

On December 11, the government stormed the university grounds, seized the body, and entombed it at the KandawminYarden Mausoleum.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| to serve in governmental bodies | мемлекеттік қызметкер болу | быть государственным служащим |
| conciliation commission  | бітімгерлік комиссиясы | комиссия по примирению |
| acting Secretary-General | Бас Хатшы міндетін уақытша атқарушы | временно исполняющий обязанности Ген-Секретаря |
| on the recommendation, at the request | ұсыныс бойынша, өтініш бойынша | по рекомендации, по просьбе |
| to be triggered | Шақырылған | быть вызванным |

**Tasks:**

1. **Make up your own questions.**
2. **Give some additional information about the third Secretary-General.**

**III. Answer the following questions:**

1.Where was U Thant’s experience prior to his diplomatic career?

2.Why do you think U Thant was assigned additional duties by his government?

3.What was the reason that U Thant served as the Acting Secretary-General for some time?

4.What triggered the protests and riots of students in Rangoon?

5.How was the funeral crisis settled by the government?

**IV.Make up 5 questions of your own (in written form).**

**V. Render the text giving some additional information you know.**

**Text 7**

**1.Read and translate the textinto Kazakh/Russian.**

 **Kurt Josef Waldheim (1918-2007), Austria.**

 Kurt Josef Waldheim was an Austrian diplomat and politician. He was the fourth Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1972 to 1981, from 1986 to 1992, he was the President of Austria.

 The Secretary-General was born at Sankt Andrä-Wördern, near Vienna (Austria), on 21 December 1918.

 He graduated from the University of Vienna as a Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1944. He was also a graduate of the Vienna Consular Academy.

 Mr. Waldheim joined the Austrian diplomatic service in 1945. From 1951 to 1955, he was the Head of the personnel department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Vienna. In 1955, he was appointed Permanent Observer of Austria to the UN. And later that year he became the Head of the Austrian Mission when Austria was admitted to the Organization.

 From 1956 to 1960, Mr. Waldheim represented Austria in Canada, first as Minister Plenipotentiary and later as Ambassador.

 Until June1964, Mr. Waldheim was the Head of the Political Department in the Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, subsequently becoming Director-General for Political Affairs.

 From 1964 to 1968, Mr. Waldheim was Department Representative of Austria to the United Nations.

 During that period he was the Chairman of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. In 1968 he was elected President of the first United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

 After leaving the Government, he was unanimously elected the Chairman of the Safeguards Committee of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

 In April 1971, he was one of the two candidates for the Federal Presidency of Austria.

 During his first three years as Secretary-General of the UN, K. Waldheim made it a practice to visit areas of special concern to the United Nations.

 In March 1972, he travelled to South Africa and Namibia in order to assist in finding a satisfactory solution to the problem of Namibia.

 Mr. Waldheim paid three visits to Cyprus in June 1972, August 1973 and August 1974, for discussions with government leaders of Turkey, Greece and Cyprus and to inspect the UN Peacekeeping Forces on the island.

 During his visit in August 1974, in the wake of hostilities, Mr. Waldheim arranged the talks between Acting President GlafcosClerides (from 23 July to 7 December 1974) and the First President of the Turkish Republic of Northen Cyprus Rauf Denktash.

 The Secretary-General made a number of trips to the Middle East, namely, to Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt and Jordan and met with their leaders under the mandate of the UN to extend the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). On these visits he also inspected the UN peacekeeping operations in the area – the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the UN Emergency Force (UNEF).

In February 1973, the Secretary-General made an official trip to the subcontinent and discussed the problems created by the war and ways and means to overcome its consequenceswith the Governments of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

 In March 1974, the Secretary-General visited a number of areas of Africa where the UN had undertaken major relief operations to assist the victims of a prolonged drought.

 The Secretary-General also opened and addressed a number of major international conferences convened under the UN auspices on different issues such as the Human Environment, the Law of the Sea, the World Population, Security and Cooperation in Europe, etc.

 On the invitation of their respective Governments, Mr. Waldheim paid official visits to a number of countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and Europe.

 Mr. Waldheim is the author of a work on Austria’s foreign policy «The Austrian Example», which has been published in German, English and French.

 Mr. Waldheim died on 14 June 2007 in Vienna, Austria, at the age of 88.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Minister Plenipotentiary | Өкілетті Министр | Полномочный Министр  |
| to become somebody subsequently | нәтижесінде (соңында) ...болу | стать кем-то впоследствии |
| the Safeguard Committee of the IAEA | МАГАТЭ –нің Кепілдіктер бойынша Комитеті | комитет по Гарантиям МАГАТЭ |
| acting President | Президент міндетін атқарушы | исполняющий обязанности Президента |
| relief operations | көмек қимылдары (көмек көрсету операциялары) | действия (операции) по оказанию помощи |

**Tasks:**

**I.Write out or underline unknown words and word combinations.**

**II.Answer the following questions:**

1.When did Kurt Waldheim join the Austrian diplomatic service?

2.What is the difference between Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary?

3.What was Mr. Waldheim’s personal contribution in finding satisfactory solutions to the problems in different areas of the world?

4.What was the main purpose of the UN Truce Supervision Organization?

5.Do you think that the personal qualities of the Secretary-General play a great role in the activities of the UN in general? Expressyourownpointofview.

**III.Give a summary of the text.**

**IV. Make up three problematic questions relating to the period from 1972 to 1981.**

**Text 8**

**1.Read and translate the textinto Kazakh/Russian.**

 **Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru)**

Javier Perez de Cuellar was a lawyer and a career diplomat. He assumed office as the 5th Secretary-General of the United Nations on 1 January 1982. On 10 October 1986, he was appointed for a second term of office, which began on 1 January 1987.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar was born on 19 January 1920, in Lima, Peru.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar joined the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1940, serving subsequently as Secretary at the Peruvian Embassies in France, the United Kingdom, Bolivia and Brazil.

In 1961, Mr. Perez de Cuellar was promoted to the rank of Ambassador successively occupying the posts of Director of the Legal Department, Director of Administration, Director of Protocol and Director of Political Affairs.

 In 1961, he served as Legal Adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He was Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Peru to Switzerland, the Soviet Union, Poland and Venezuela.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar was a member of the Peruvian delegation to the 1st session of the General Assembly in 1946.

In 1971, he was appointed Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations, and he led his country’s delegation to all sessions of the Assembly until 1975.

 In 1973-1974, he represented his country in the Security Council, serving as President of this body at the time of the events in Cyprus. In this regard, on 18 September 1975, he was appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus. He held this post until December 1977.

Later he served as United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, the Secretary-General’s Personal Representative on the situation in Afghanistan until his appointment in December 1981 as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar also served as Professor of International Law at Peru’s Academia Diplomatic and Professor of International Relations at Peru’s Academia de Guerra  Aérea.

He is the author of the “Manual of Diplomatic Law”.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar received honorary doctorate degrees from different universities of France, Poland, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Portugal, Belgium, Canada; West Bengal, India; The USA, Germany, Mongolia, Russia, Malta, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

In the course of his diplomatic career, Mr. Perez de Cuellar was decorated by more than 25 countries.

In October 1987, he was awarded the Prince of Asturias Prize for the promotion of Ibero-American cooperation.

In January 1989, he was awarded the Olof Palme Prize for International Understanding and Common Security by the Olof Palme Memorial Fund.

In February 1989, he was awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar has two children.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| to promote to the rank of  | қызметке ұсыну; қызметке жылжыту | выдвигать на должность |
| to occupy the post  | орын иелену; мансап иелену | занимать пост |
| legal adviser  | заң мәселелері бойынша Кеңесші | Советник по юридическим вопросам  |
| to be decorated, to be awarded  | марапатталу | награждаться |
| an honorary doctorate degree  | «доктор»құрметті атағы | почетное докторское звание |

**Tasks:**

**I. Answer the questions in pairs:**

1.Is it obligatory to be a career diplomat to be appointed Secretary-General?

2.What are the requirements or criteria to be elected Secretary-General of the UN?

3.Why do you think so that the personal qualities of Secretary-Generals play a great role in crisis management?

4.Can you give some information about the Cyprus crisis of 1973-1974?

5.Do you know the main purposes of the United Nations as set forth in the Charter?

**II.Give a summary of the text giving some additional information relating to the term of office of Mr. Perez de Cuellar as Secretary-General..**

**III. Write an essay on the topic: “The Role of the Secretary-General in exercising good offices in order to manage international crises.”**

**Text 9**

**1.Read and translate the textinto Kazakh/Russian.**

**Boutros Boutros – Ghali (Egypt)**

Mr. Boutros Boutros – Ghali became the 6th Secretary – General of the United Nations on 1 January 1992.

At the time of his appointment by the General Assembly on 3 December 1991, Mr. Boutros – Ghali had been Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt.

From October 1977 until December 1991 he served as a Minister for Foreign Affairs.

He was born on 14 November 1922 in Cairo.

Mr. Boutros – Ghali has been a diplomat, jurist, scholar and a widely published author.

Until assuming the office of Secretary – General of the United Nations, he was a member of the Egyptian Parliament, of the National Democratic Party and Vice – President of the Socialist International.

 From 1979 until 1991, he was a member of the International Law Commission.

Mr. Boutros – Ghali has many professional and academic associations related to his background in law, international affairs and political science.

Over four decades, Mr. Boutros – Ghali participated in numerous meetings dealing with international law, human rights, economic and social development, decolonization, the Middle Eastissues, international humanitarian law, the rights of ethnic and other minorities, non-alignment, development in the Mediterranean region and Afro-Arab cooperation.

In September 1978, Mr. Boutros – Ghali attended the Camp David Summit Conference and played a significant role in negotiating the Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel, which were signed in 1979.

He led many delegations of his country to meetings of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Movement of non-aligned countries. He also headed Egypt’s delegation to the UN General Assembly sessions in 1979, 1982 and 1990.

Mr. Boutros – Ghali received a Bachelor of Laws degree from Cairo University in 1946.In 1949 he received a PhD in international law, in political science, economics and public law from Paris University.

From 1949 till 1977, Mr. Boutros-Ghali was Professor of International Law and International Relations at Cairo University.

Among his other professional and academic activities, Mr. Boutros – Ghali was a Fulbright Research Scholar at Columbia University, Director of the Centre of Research of the Hague Academy of International Law. He has lectured as a Visiting Professor on international law and international relations at many universities in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America.

More than 100 publications and numerous articles that Mr. Boutros – Ghali has written deal with regional and international affairs, law and diplomacy, and political science.

During the course of his career, Mr. Boutros – Ghali has received awards and honors from more than 24 countries. He was given an honorary membership of many academies of Sciences of the world.

Mr. Boutros – Ghali died on February 16, 2016 at the age of 93.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| to assume the office | қызметіне кірісу; қызметті бастау | вступить в должность |
| non-alignment movement | бейтараптық (қосылмау)қозғалысы | движение неприсоединения |
| Сamp David Accords | Кэмп-Дэвид келісім-шарты (Египет пен Израиль арасындағы бейбітшілік келісім-шарты) | Кэмп-Дэвидские соглашения (мирный договор между Египтом и Израилем) |
| to receive awards andhonors | марапаттар мен құрметке ие болу; | получать награды и почести |
| an honorary member (ship) | құрметті мүше (мүшелік) | почетный член (членство) |

**Tasks:**

**I.Write out unknown words if there are some and memorize them.**

**II. Answer the following questions in pairs:**

1.What was Mr. Boutros Boutros – Ghali until assuming the office of Secretary – General?

2.What items were there on the agenda of the Camp David Conference?

3.What fields of science do his numerous publications and articles deal with?

4.What was Mr. Boutros – Ghali among his other professional and academic activities?

5.Can you give some information about the current political and economic situation in Egypt?

**III.Give a summary of the text dwelling upon some developments that took place in the world during the term of office of Mr. Boutros – Ghali as Secretary – General.**

**IV. Write an essay on the topic:“What do I know about the non-alignment movement?”**

**Text 10**

**1.Read and translate the textinto Kazakh/Russian.**

 **Kofi Atta Annan (Ghana)**

 Kofi Atta Annan and his twin sister EfuaAtta, were born to Victoria and Henry Reginald Annan in Kumasi, Ghana on April 8, 1938.

 Henry Reginald used to work as an export manager for the Lever Brothers cocoa company.

 Both of his grandfathers and his uncle were tribal chiefs and he was raised in one of Ghana’s aristocratic families.

 Kofi Atta Annan attended the elite school, a Methodist boarding school from 1954 to 1957. It was here that he learnt “that suffering anywhere concerns people everywhere”.

 Ghana became the first British African colony to win independence in 1957.

 As a member of the generation that witnessed their country’s independence struggle and subsequent victory, he grew up thinking that everything was possible.

 In 1958, he joined the Kumasi College of Science and Technology for a degree in economics.

 In 1961, he received a Ford foundation grant which enabled him to complete his undergraduate studies in economics at Macalester College in Minnesota. Later he undertook graduate studies in economics at the International Institute in Geneva, Switzerland.

 In 1972, he earned a Master of Science degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s Sloan School of Management.

 Mr. Annan joined the UN system in 1962 as an administrative and budget officer with the WHO in Geneva. He also served with the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva, and in various senior posts in New York dealing with human resources, budget, financial and staff security.

 Kofi Annan’s first five-year term as the seventh Secretary- General of the United Nations began on January 1,1997.

 One of Mr. Annan’s main priorities as Secretary - General was a comprehensive program of reforms aimed at revitalizing the United Nations and making the international system more effective. He was a constant advocate for human rights, the rule of law, the Millennium Development Goals and Africa, and sought to bring the organization closer to the global public by forging ties with civil society, the private sector and other partners.

 It was at Mr. Annan’s initiative that UN peacekeeping was strengthened in ways that enabled the United Nations to cope with a rapid rise in the number of operations and personnel.

 It was also at Mr. Annan’s urging that, in 2005, during his second term as Secretary-General (January 1, 2002), member-states established two new intergovernmental bodies: the Peace-building Commission and Human Rights Council.

 Mr. Annan played a central role in the creation of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; the adoption of the UN’s first-ever counterterrorism strategy, and the acceptance by Member States of the ‘responsibility to protect’ people from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. His “Global Compact” Initiative, launched in 1999, has become the world’s largest effort to promote corporate social responsibility.

 Mr. Annan undertook wide-ranging diplomatic initiatives. In 1998, he helped to ease the transition to civilian rule in Nigeria. Also the same year he visited Iraq in an effort to resolve an impasse between that country and the Security Council related to the issues of weapons inspections – an effort that helped to avoid an outbreak of hostilities which was imminent at that time.

 In 1999, he was deeply involved in the process by which East Timor gained independence from Indonesia. He was responsible for certifying Israel’s withdrawal from Lebanon in 2000, and in 2006. His efforts contributed to securing a cessation of hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah.

 His efforts to strengthen the Organization’s management, coherence and accountability involved major investments in training and technology, the introduction of a new whistleblower policy and financial disclosure requirements and steps aimed at improving coordination at the country level.

 Mr. Annan was awarded the 2001 Nobel Prize for Peace, jointly with the UN. He also received numerous honorary degrees and many other national and international prizes, medals and honors.

 Kofi Atta Annan died on August 18, 2018 in Bern, Switzerland.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| to witness independence struggle  | тәуелсіздік үшін күрестің куәсі болу | быть очевидцем(свидетелем) борьбы за независимость |
| to cope with something | бір нәрсені орындай алу (шамасы келу) | справляться с чем-либо |
| ethnic cleansing  | этникалық тазарту | этническая чистка |
| to ease the transition to civilian rule  | азаматтық басқаруға өтуді жұмсарту; | смягчить переход к гражданскому правлению |
| to resolve impasse between | тұйыққа тірелген жағдайды шешу; реттеу | решить, отрегулировать тупиковую ситуацию |

**Tasks:**

**I.Write out unknown words if there are some and give your own sentences with them.**

**II.Answer the following questions in pairs:**

1.What events made Kofi Annan grow up thinking that everything was possible?

2.When did Mr. Annan join the UN system?

3.What were Mr. Annan’s main priorities as Secretary – General?

4.Why was it necessary to establish two new intergovernmental bodies as the Peacekeeping Commission and the Human Rights Council?

5.Dwell upon the main purposes of Mr. Annan’s ‘Global Compact’ initiative of 1999.

**III**.**Give a summary of the Text focusing on the most significant activities of Kofi Annan as Secretary-General.**

**IY.Write an essay on the topic: «Kofi Annan’s three key UN speeches».**

**Text 11**

**1.Read and translate the textinto Kazakh/Russian.**

**Ban Ki-moon (South Korea)**

Ban- Ki Moon was born on June 13, 1944 in Umsong, Japanese occupied Korea (now in South Korea).

 He is a South Korean diplomat and politician, who served as the 8th Secretary-General in the United Nations from January 1, 2007 till December 21, 2016. On June 2011, he was unanimously re-elected by the General Assembly for a second mandate.

 At the age of 18 Ban won a competition that took him to the White House to meet the US President John F. Kennedy, a visit that Ban claimed inspired his public career.

Mr. Ban received Bachelor’s degree (1970) in international relations from Seoul National University and earned a Master’s degree(1985) from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

 After entering South Korea’s foreign service in 1970, Mr. Ban served as Councelor to the Embassy in Washington D.C (1987-1990), Director of American Affairs at the Foreign Ministry (1990-1992), Deputy Foreign Minister (1995-1996) and National Security Adviser to the President Roh Moo Hyun. As the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade from 2004 to 2006, Mr. Ban played a key role in the six-party talks aimed at denuclearizing North Korea.

 Ban’s UN experience began in 1975 when he became a staff member of the UN division of the Foreign Ministry in Seoul.

 In 1999, he served as Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty organization.

 During the critical period following the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, Ban led the cabinet of the President of the UN General Assembly in the period of South Korea’s tenure of the rotating presidency in 2001-02.

 Mr. Ban was characterized as an astute consensusbuilder who would be able to work effectively with both the Americans and the Chinese.

 Mr. Ban faced a number of challenges, including the North Korean and Iranian nuclear threats, troubles in the Middle East, and humanitarian crises in the Darfur region of Sudan.

The main priorities of Mr. Ban have been to mobilize world leaders around a set of new global challenges, from climate change and economic upheaval to pandemics and increasing pressures involving food, energy and water. He has sought to be a bridge-builder, to give a voice to the world’s poorest and most vulnerable people, and to strengthen the Organization itself.

 “I grew up in war”, the Secretary-General said, “and saw the United Nations help my country to recover and to rebuild. That experience was a big part of what led me to pursue a career in public service. As Secretary-General, I am determined to see this Organization deliver tangible, meaningful results that advance peace, development and human rights.”

 One of the Secretary General’s first major initiatives was the 2007 Climate Change Summit, followed by extensive diplomatic efforts that have helped put the issue at the forefront of the global agenda.

 Subsequentefforts to focus on the world’s main anti-poverty targets, the Millennium Development Goals, have generated more than 60 billion in pledges, with special emphasis on Africa and the new global Strategy on Women’s and Children’s health. At the height of the food energy and economic crises in 2008, the Secretary-General successfully appealed to the G20 for as 1 trillion financing package for developing countries and took other steps to guide the international response and protect the vulnerable and the poor.

The Secretary-General pressed successfully for the creation of a new agency, “UN Women”, the “Unite to End Violence against Women”campaign, the “Stop Rape New”, *etc*.

Within the UN itself, the Secretary-General has increased the number of women in senior management positions by more than 40 per cent,reaching the highest level in the organization’s history.

His second term saw Mr. Ban deal with a number of crises particularly in the Middle East, such as the Syrian Civil War, and fallout from the various movements of the Arab Spring. In addition, he had to cope with the international turmoil over the Crimea in 2014.

 The responses that the UN made to those crises were often criticized as being too slow or ineffective.

 So, his second term as Secretary-General was widely perceived as having been far less successful than his first when it ended on December 31, 2016.

 Ban Ki-Moon and his wife Madam Yoo(Ban) Soon-taek, whom he met in high school in 1962, have one son, two daughters and three grandchildren.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| to win a competition  | байқауда (конкурста)жеңіске жету | выиграть конкурс |
| to receive(earn)a Master’s degree | магистр дәрежесін алу | получить степень магистра |
| to be aimed at denuclearization  | мақсатты түрде денуклеаризацияға бағыт алу | быть направленным, нацеленным на денуклеаризацию |
| South Korea’s tenure as | Оңтүстік Кореяда болу мерзімі... (ретінде, қызметінде) | срок пребывания в Южной Корее в качестве |
| an astuteconsensusbuilder | прониц.... консенсус құруда айрықша тұлға; | проницательная личность вформировании консенсуса |

**Tasks:**

**I. Consult your dictionary for the right stress in the following words and memorize their meaning:**

Inspire, tenure, denuclearization, politician, pressure, pursue, upheaval, initiatives, emphasis, campaign, turmoil, violence.

**II. Answer the following questions**.

1.Who(m) was the name “United Nations” coined by?

2.What country wasn’t represented at the Conference when the UN Charter was signed?

3.What were the main priorities of Ban Ki-moon during his tenure as Secretary-General?

4.What do you know about the Millennium Development Goals? Give some extra information.

5.Why were the responses that the UN made to the global crises during his second term as Secretary-General, often criticized as being too slow and ineffective?

**III. Give a summary of the text.**

**IV. Write an essay on the topic: “What is the UN doing to fight terrorism and to prevent conflicts?”**

**Text 12**

1. **Read and translate the textinto Kazakh/Russian.**

**Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres (Portugal)**

Antonio Guterres is the current Secretary-General of the United Nations. He is the ninth Secretary-General, his term began on January 1, 2017.

Mr. Guterres was born on April 30, 1949, Lisbon, Portugal. He was Prime Minister of Portugal from 1995 to 2002, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees from June 2005 to December 2015.

He became the world’s top diplomat on January 1, 2017. Adopting a consensus resolution put forward by its President Peter Thompson, the General Assembly acted on the recommendation of the UN Security Council, which on October 6 forwarded Mr. Guterres name to the 193-member body as its nominee for UN Secretary-General for a five-year period, ending in December 31, 2021.

Expressing his gratitude to the General Assembly for appointing him as the next Secretary-General, Mr.Guterres said he was grateful to the member-states for their trust in him as well as for the transparent and open selection process they undertook.

“I believe this process means that the true winner today is the credibility of the UN.And it also made very clear to me that, as Secretary-General, having been chosen by all Member States, I must be at the service of them all equally and with no agenda but the one enshrined in the UN Charter”, said Mr. Guterres.

Mr. Guterres also underlined that alleviating the suffering of the vulnerable people, in particular, the refugees and those in conflict zones, and gender equality would remain key priorities for him during his tenure.

Mr. Guterres also reiterated his belief in the values of peace, justice, human dignity tolerance and solidarity as well as his belief that diversity is a “tremendous asset” and not a threat.

Mr. Guterres also applauded the work of his predecessor Ban Ki-moon and said that he would try his “utmost to honor” Mr. Ban’s legacy.

Mr. Ban declared: “Mr. Guterres is a wonderful choice to steer this organization as we build on the progress of the past decade, while addressing the insecurity and uncertainties of today’s world”.

Frederic Musiiwa Maakamure Shava, President of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOS), also congratulated Mr. Guterres on his election, saying that the Secretary-General – designate “is a strong humanitarian advocate and a successful leader”.

The involvement of public discussions with each candidate campaigning for the world’s top diplomatic posts,enabled them to present their “vision statements” and answer questions on how they would promote sustainable development, improve efforts to create peace, protect human rights, and deal with huge humanitarian catastrophes.

Mr. Ban praised and noted that the new steps taken by the UN established a new benchmark of openness and engagement.

One more thing that should be mentioned is the selection process which included, for the first time in the history of the UN, public hearings with the General Assembly where candidates presented their vision and responded to the questions posed by the Member States. These informal hearings were televised and webcast. Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council acknowledged the importance of geographic and gender balance in senior posts.

For his part, Assembly President Thomson highlighted:“It was a process that specifically sought out candidates who embody a firm commitment to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter; who exemplify the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity; and who have proven leadership and managerial abilities, extensive experience in international relations, and strong diplomatic communication and multilingual skills”.

“I am confident that Mr. Guterres will serve the global community with dedication, as a moral authority, and be the voice of our collective conscience and humanity throughout his term”, he added.

During his time as the High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office saw a fundamental organizational reform.

In 2006, he visited China and requested the Chinese government to reconsider its decision to send back asylum-seeking refugees from North Korea.

He also worked extensively to secure international aid for Syrian refugees. In June 2013, he came up with a US $ 5 billion aid effort to help millions of refugees of the Syrian civil war.

After taking office as the Secretary-General, Mr. Guterres resolved to uphold peace, security and stability in the world.

Mr. Guterres has won many awards and nominations of different states.

Mr. Guterres is a member of the Club de Madrid, a global organization of former presidents and prime ministers that aims to promote democratic values and leadership worldwide. He is fluent in Portuguese, English, Spanish and French.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| to act on the recommendation of somebody/something | біреудің ұсынысы бойынша әрекет ету | действовать по рекомендации кого-то/чего-то |
|

|  |
| --- |
| to be grateful for somebody’s trust |

 | сенім білдіргені үшін алғыс айту (риза болу |

|  |
| --- |
| быть благодарным за доверие |

 |
|

|  |
| --- |
| alleviate the suffering of the vulnerable people |

 | жаралы жандардың қайғы-қасіретін жеңілдету |

|  |
| --- |
| облегчить страдания уязвимых людей |

 |
| to reiterate one’s belief in… | өзінің бірнәрсеге сенімін қайталаудан жалықпау |

|  |
| --- |
| неустанно повторятьсвою веру в… |

 |
|

|  |
| --- |
| to embody a firm commitment to … |

 | бірнәрсеге мызғымас адалдық таныту |

|  |
| --- |
| воплощать непоколебимую преданность чему-то… |

 |

**Tasks:**

1. **Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian.**
2. **Consult your dictionary for the right stress and pronunciation of the following words and memorize them**: refugees, chaos, nominee, transparent, enshrine, alleviate, to reiterate, diversity, predecessor, legacy, conscience, competence.

**III.Answer the following questions working in pairs:**

1.What is the UN Charter?

2.Do all the Member States observe the main six principles of the UN?

3.Can you give some information of the selection process of Secretary-General at present?

4.What are the main priorities of Mr. Guterres, the current Secretary-General?

5.Speak on the points of view about Mr. Guterres highlighted by his predecessor Ban Ki-moon?

1. **Give a summary of the Text.**

**IV. Write an essay on the Topic:“What is the UN doing to prevent conflicts?”**

 **Part II**

 **Text 1**

1. **Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian.**

 **“The Origins of Central Asian (Kazakh) Diplomacy”**

The remarkable Central Asian philosopher Khodja Samandar Termezi wrote that the ambassador settles such affairs which cannot be realized by support of one hundred brave troops. It is known in the Orient that the professional skills of ambassadors, diplomats who forced “stars to ascend on rising of negotiations” could “polish a love mirror and make it shine”, “strengthen friendship, to remind former love, the roots and bases of which are firm”. It is necessary to mark that the diplomatic procedures and duties laid to diplomats within centuries have undergone changes. But the problem of selection of the qualified diplomat remained the same as it was in Medieval society and in the 21st century.

The Turkic poet-philosopher of the 11th century Yusuf Balasaguni is an example of that. The Turkic thinker bearing a title of a khas-hadzhib, the master of ceremony at court of Karakhanids, who entered the area of the Arab-Muslim world, considered that the ambassador must be wise, reliable, devoted, honest, perspicacious and must have oratory skills and be able to speak many languages. Besides, it was desirable for them to know astronomy, mathematics, a backgammon and chess. “Only possessing sufficient professional qualities and arts, the person is capable to achieve the objectives”, - wrote Yusuf in his work “The Science to Be Happy”. “The ideal diplomat is the one who combines various abilities and qualities which are the result of hard training in obtaining skills and experience”.

Despite that within centuries diplomatic methods and means have been changed, but states permanently face a problem of choosing highly qualified specialists, diplomats, who skillfully would realize the policy of the country. “The system of requirements, the list of duties for the selection of diplomats created by Yusuf in the 11th century are still topical even today”, - wrote the American researcher Robert Devero. Amazingly, R.Devero in the mid 1950s published a big article in Foreign Service Journal which was called “The Ideal Diplomat of the 11th century” where it covered Yusuf’s ideas about ambassadorial service in the 20th century.

Much attention to Yusuf’s ideas was given by famous Russian diplomats and politicians as V. Popov, Yu. Fokin and A. Akhtamzyan.

Representatives of Turkic people together with the Arabs and Persians during the considered period made their great contribution to the scientific and cultural heritage of that period.

By the way, the ideas of our ancestor Al-Farabi are topical in the modern world and in Sovereign Kazakhstan as well.

It is necessary to mark that the Kazakh diplomacy was guided by forms and methods from rich arsenal of predecessors – ancient Turkic people and people of Golden Horde. In difficult conditions of the formation of the Kazakh Khanate, the forcible methods of the solution of interstate contradictions by times added diplomatic measures of finding allies through negotiations.

The adoption of the Kasymkhan’s Code “Kasymkhan’s kaska zholy” (The Righteous Way of Kasymkhan) paved the way to the special section on ambassadorial custom where norms and etiquette of the international intercourse were precisely presented.

The ambassadors who were executing orders of the rulers were educated people, from the childhood they learnt the Arabic, Chagatay and Persian languages.

By times the character of international relations was getting more and more complicated and the Kazakh diplomats had to learn new forms and methods of diplomatic practice proceedings, which included the negotiation processes on the conclusion of peace and trade agreements, interdynastic marriages, establishment and maintaining good relations with allies, bringing gifts to the foreign rulers, handing credentials, an exchange of messages,*etc.* According to the official papers of that time, the Kazakh ambassadors were eloquent and exact in responses.

Those who are interested in the history of the Kazakhstani diplomacy may read the books of our politicians and scientists. It is recommended to read the remarkable books of the first diplomat K. Tokayev “Diplomats of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, “Kazakhstan and the West in the conditions of globalization”, N. Aidarov’s book “The Ambassadorial Diploma”, and I. Kozybayev’s book “Pages of History of Kazakhstan’s Diplomacy” etc.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| to maintain peace and security | қолдау, бейбітшілік пен қауіпсіздікті сақтау | поддерживать; сохранять мир и безопасность |
| to negotiate (conduct, carry out, hold negotiations) | келіссөздер жүргізу; келісім-шарт жасау; келісу | вести переговоры, договариваться |
| 1. to maintain relations

 b) to break off relations | a)поддерживать ... қарым-қатынастарды қолдауb) прервать... қарым-қатынастарды тоқтату; үзу | a) поддерживать отношенияb) прервать отношения |
| *Don’t confuse***policy** (national, public, domestic, home, foreign) *with***politics**to get in politics, to engage in politicsto give up, to quit politicsbig politics | саясат; пол.курс... саяси курс; методы упр...басқару әдістері; (мемлекеттік, ішкі, сыртқы саясат)саясат, басқару ілімі;... саясатпен айналысу; саясаттан кету; үлкен саясат | политика, полит.курс, методы управления (государственная, внутренняя, внешняя политика);политика, наука управлениязаняться политикойбросить политикубольшая политика |
| *Don’t confuse***economic** *with* **economical****economics****economy** | экономикалық; экономичный ... үнемді, экономдыэкономика ғылым ретіндеэкономика жүйе ретінде; мемлекет | экономическийэкономичныйэкономика как наука экономика как система, государство |
| *Don’t confuse***to represent smb,****to act on behalf of smb***with***to present smth to smb (credentials)** | біреудің атынан өкіл болу; біреудің атынан сөйлеу;біреуге (сенім грамоталарын) тапсыру | представлять, выступать от имени кого-то;представлять, вручать (верительные грамоты) кому-то |

**Tasks:**

**II. Study the use of the topical vocabulary in the context, translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Maintenance of peace in Syria is being conducted by the military contingent of the Russian Federation.

2. Ministries of Foreign Affairs are responsible for the maintenance of foreign affairs.

3. Many career diplomats maintain that their job is too challenging.

4. Relations between the two countries are desirable to be maintained at the same friendly level.

5. The negotiators on the Minsk Agreement are expected to start work early next week.

6. Russia and Japan have been negotiating the Peace Treaty for a long time.

7. Negotiations are to be held at a very high level.

8. Negotiating and arbitration skills are necessary for a diplomat.

9. The Defence Secretary of the USA, is responsible for the armed forces.

10. Children are responsive to kindness.

11. Presentation of credentials is usually held officially.

12. One of the rewards that careers in the Foreign Service offer is the pride and satisfaction of representing your country abroad.

**III.Make up 7 questions to the text to cover its content.**

**IV. Write an essay on the topic: History of French Diplomacy.**

**V. Give a summary of the text presenting some extra information.**

**Text 2**

**`1.Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian.**

**The Art of Diplomacy**

International relations among states is a broad and complex topic both for countries engaged in relationships with other nations, and for observers trying to understand those interactions. These relationships depend and may be influenced to a great extent by the art of diplomacy.

Diplomacy is ‘the art of conducting international negotiations’. Nation-states, through authorized agents, maintain mutual relations, communicate with each other and carry out political, economic and legal transactions.

Diplomacy as a uniform system based on generally-accepted rules and directed by diplomatic hierarchy with a fixed international status is of quite modern growth.

The history of diplomacy dates back to ancient times when tribes, city-states and other communities sought ways of establishing relations with one another.

It is well known that the tradition leading to the present world system of international relations originated in ancient Greece. The Greeks developed a diplomatic vocabulary, principles of international conduct and elements of international law. Here already existed an international system of multilateral diplomacy.

In the XV-XVI centuries the French system of diplomacy began to emerge and dominate international relations.

Diplomacy was then a game of wits played in a narrow circle, and etiquette took a huge amount of time. The “haute diplomacy” appeared with its exquisite politeness, conducted with an utter disregard of the ordinary standards of morality. For the management of foreign affairs royal secretaries were appointed in France, England and Spain who were considered as the forerunners of the modern embassies.

France was the first European state to establish a modern Foreign Ministry in 1626.

In 1720, Russia acquired its own Ministry, when Peter the Great created College of Foreign Affairs.

The French diplomacy developed several key features of contemporary diplomacy – resident ambassadors, the art of conducting secret negotiations, ceremonial duties and protocols.

Until the 1970s, the study of international relations and diplomacy centered mainly on international security studies – i.e. questions of war and peace. Scholars believed that a nation’s military power was the most important characteristic in determining how that nation would relate to others, alliances and diplomacy between nations and what strategies nations used to protect their territories and to further their own interests.

Since the 1970s, the role and importance of diplomacy in international relations has grown and scholars believe that the primary force driving the interaction between nations is economic, not military.

In general, the character of diplomacy itself has undergone a great change. This change is threefold:

***firstly*,** there has developed a greater sense of community of interests among nations, with a number of international institutions being set up;

***secondly****,* owing to the rise of democracy, diplomacy finds its expression in parliament assemblies and in the press;

***thirdly,***the status of the diplomatic agent has changed and the modern means of communication have contributed a great deal to the change.

As a result, the tasks and objectives of the new multilateral diplomacy have expanded.

Nowadays diplomacy is engaged not only in presenting credentials and participating in the diplomatic circuits, but also it requires special art of explaining and defending national policies at a global level in a variety of international organizations. Diplomats working both in foreign offices and international organizations contribute to gathering information, laying the groundwork for new initiatives of their governments, reducing interstate friction, creating and amending international rules.

Finally, one of the principal functions of diplomats was and still remains their attempts to avoid conflicts, though the conflicts among nations are inevitable since their political and economic purposes and interests often diverge.

**Tasks:**

**II. Study the use of the topical vocabulary in the context, translate the sentences into Kazakh/Russian.**

1. No arrest of an individual is possible without an authorization of the court.

2. It was authoritatively claimed that the taxes would not be raised.

3. The signing of the resolution is to be authorizedby Parliament.

4. No democracy is possible under an authoritarian rule.

5. Any appointee to a diplomatic post must possess certain important qualifications.

6. W.Churchill had a forceful character and his dominance in the House of Commons was clearly felt.

7. France grew more and more dominant in the field of diplomacy and imposed not only its rules but also the language.

8. All the present problems in the world are related to the economic ones, to the natural resources.

9. An important purpose of diplomacy is to promote good relations between states.

10. Religion has become a dominant factor even in politics.

11. Teachers are happy to have responsive students, willing to study.

**III.Answer the following questions:**

1. Why is the subject “International Relations” considered to be a broad and complex topic?

2. How is diplomacy defined?

3. Can you prove that at present trade and economic relations have become a primary force driving the interaction between nations?

4. How much did Greece contribute to the development of diplomacy?

5. What was French diplomacy like?

6. What changes has the character of diplomacy itself undergone?

7. What are the principal functions of modern or multilateral diplomacy now?

1. **Give a summary of the text.**

**V. Write an essay on the topic: “The Leaders of Nations who use their power to advance the interests of their own nations with no regard of international law and morality”.**

**Text 3**

**1.Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian.**

**Actors in International Relations**

The participants in international relations, often called actors, have a great influence on the relationships between nations and on world affairs.

 The major participants include the nations themselves, the leaders of those nations, sub-state actors (groups or organizations within a nation), transnational actors(organizations operating in more than one country) and international organizations.

**A.** The nations themselves are the most important actors in international relations. A nation is a territory with a defined border and a government that answers to no higher authority than its own.

 All or part of the population shares a group of identity, often based on a combination of common ancestry, language, or culture. In 2001 there were 190 recognized nations in the world. There are also a number of political entities sometimes thought of as nations. These include territories that function independently, such as Taiwan, which is officially considered a province of China; colonies such as Martinique; and nations that are not yet recognized, such as Palestine. Vatican City may also be included in this list, which does not fit into any of these categories.

 Nations vary is size and power from the USA with a $ 7 trillion economy and China with more than 1 billion people to nations with fewer than 100,000 people, such as Andorra and Greenland. Size and power are two important variables in determining a nation’s relationship with other countries and its influence in international affairs.

 The handful of the most powerful nations that control most of the world’s military and economic strength are called great powers. The great powers (G-8) include the USA, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Canada and Russia.

 The emerging role of China is also becoming a rapidly growing cultural and economic reality. These powers are the most important actors in international relations.

**B.**The most important individual actor within a nation is the top leader of the nation. The top leader is the person who has the primary political power or authority in the country. For example, the top leader in Great Britain is the Prime Minister who is the head of government and has the most powerful political status power, though the Queen of that country is formally considered the Head of State. The top leader in Kazakhstan is the President. It is the top leader who usually enhances the world prestige of the country or brings a bad reputation defaming the country.

**C**.Besides the top leader of a nation, there are other groups and individuals within that nation who influence its international relationships. These domestic actors, called sub-state actors, include particular industries with distinct interests in foreign policy (such as the Oil and gas industry in Russia and Kazakhstan). These groups can influence a nation’s foreign policy in several ways, for example, by lobbying political leaders, donating money to political candidates or parties, or swaying public opinion on certain issues.

**D.** Organizations operating in more than one country are known as transnational actors. Transnational actors include multinational corporations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IOs) (groups whose members are national governments (the European Union). NGOs and IOs together are called international organizations. They often have their own specific interests, which are promoted across international borders.

All these actors have the various influences on international events.

It may depend on the concerns, perceptions and choices of the individual people involved – great leaders, crazy leaders, activists or individual citizens.

It may depend on how different kinds of societies and governments behave, such as democracies versus dictatorships.

The most important level of influence is the interactions of states themselves, without regard to their internal makeup or the particular individuals who lead them.

  **Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| to determine a nation’s relationship with other states | бірмемлекеттіңбасқамемлeкеттерменқарым-қатынастарынанықтау | определять взаимоотношения одного государства с другими; |
| to have a great influence on … | бірнәрсеге зор ықпал ету  | оказывать огромноевлияние на... |
| to be based on a combination of common ancestry, language, or culture   | Ортақтек, тілжәнемәдениетүйлесіміненегізделу | основываться на союзеобщих предков, рода; общего происхождения; языка или культуры;  |
|  to function independently  |  өз бетінше тәуелсіз жұмыс істеу  | функционироватьcамостоятельно |
| the handful of the most powerful nations | ат төбеліндей алпауыт мемлекеттер | горстка самых мощных государств |
|  the emerging roleof somebody | біреудіңпайдаболыпмкележатқанмаңызы (мәні, орны) | растущая (возникающая) роль кого-то; |
| to enhance the world prestige of the country or to bring a bad reputation defaming the country | мемлекеттідәріптеунемесеоныңабыройынжою | прославить или обесславить страну; |
|  to sway public opinion on certain issues | белгілімәселелербойыншақоғамдықпікіргеәсерету | оказывать влияние на общественное мнение по определенным вопросам |
| without regard to internal make-up  | мемлекеттің ішкі құрылысын ескермей  | не беря во внимание внутреннюю структуру государства |

**Tasks:**

**II. Answer the following questions:**

1. Who are the major participants in international relations?

2. What is a nation?

3. Can you give any examples when some political entities are sometimes thought of as nations?

4. Why are size and power considered to be two important variables?

5. What do you think of the fact that the handful of the most powerful nations control most of the world’s military and economic strength?

6. What can you tell us about the emerging role of China in international relations?

7. Does the top leader of the nation play a great role in international relations?

8.What is meant when we say that NGOs have specific interests and they may come into conflict with those nations that show lack of support?

9. What countries belong to G8?

**III,Give a summary of the text.**

**IV. Write an essay on the topic:“The Influence of Sub-state actors on a Nation`s Foreign Policy.”**

**Text 4**

**1.Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian.**

**The Diplomatic Corps**

Diplomatic relations between states may be established by friendly contacts of any form between their governments. But permanent diplomatic relations are considered to exist only with the establishment of a diplomatic corps.

 The term ‘diplomatic corps’ denotes the entirety of all diplomatic representatives, ambassadors and ministers (in case of the Vatican, nuncios and internuncios) as well as charges d'affaires ad interim and chargėsd'affaires aveclettres. But in a broader sense, the diplomatic corps includes not only heads of missions but also the diplomatic personnel headed by them, i.e. councellors, ministers-councellors, first, second, thirdsecretaries and attaches, and those persons who enjoy diplomatic status: trade representatives and their deputies, military, air force and naval attaches and their assistants appointed to diplomatic posts (usuallya councellor or attaches), various kinds of experts on economic relations, scientific and technical cooperation (in the absence of a trade representative), culture and agriculture, etc.The diplomatic corps includes also family members of the above-mentioned officials.

 The diplomatic corps has no status of a political organization or a body based on the norms of international law. The functions of diplomatic missions have been defined in the 1961 Vienna Convention Diplomatic Relations. According to Article 3 of this Convention, the functions of a diplomatic mission consist, inter alia, in:

 -representing the Sending State in the Receiving State;

 -protecting in the Receiving State the interests of the Sending State and of its nationals, within the limits permitted by international law;

-negotiating with the Government of the Receiving State.

-ascertaining by all lawful means conditions and developments in the Receiving State, and reporting thereon to the Government of the Sending State;

 -promoting friendly relations between the Sending State and the Receiving State and developing their economic, cultural and scientific relations.

The Sending State must make certain that the agrément of the Receiving State has been given for the person it proposes to accredit as Head of the Mission to that State. If the Receiving State refuses the agrément, it is not obliged to give reason to the sending State.

 Two or more States may accredit the same person as Head of Mission to another State, unless objection is offered by the Receiving State.

 The Head of the Mission is considered as having taken up his functions in the Receiving State either when he has presented his credentials or when he has notified his arrival and a true copy of his credentials has been presented to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Receiving State.

 The order of presentation of credentials or of a true copy is determined by the date and time of the arrival of the Head of the Mission.

 In accordance with its laws the Receiving State must assist the Sending State to acquire on its territory premises necessary for the mission.

 The premises of the mission are inviolable. The agents of the Receiving State may not enter them, exсеpt with the consent of the Head of the Mission.

 The Receiving State is to aсcord full facilities for the performance of the functions of the mission.

 The Receiving State is to permit and protect free communication on the part of the mission for all official purposes.

 The person being a diplomatic agent is inviolable. He is not liable to any form of arrest or detention.

 The Receiving State is to treat him with due respect and to take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on his person, freedom and dignity.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  to establish relations by friendly contacts  | қарым-қатынастарды достық байланыстар арқылыорнату | устанавливатьотношения путемдружеских контактов |
| the Sending State  | жіберушімемлекет | аккредитующее государство |
| TheReceivingState | қабылдаушы мемлекет  | государство пребывания |
| to ascertain by all lawful means conditionsand developments  | шарттарменоқиғалар- дыбарлықзаңдытәсіл- дерменанықтау | выяснить всеми законными средствами условия и события |
| within the limitspermittedbyIL  | халықаралық құқық аумағындаұйғарылатын | в пределах, допускаемых международным правом |
| tomakecertainthat | бірнәрсеге көз жету үшін |  убедиться в том, что... |
| togivetheagrémentfor the person  | белгілібіртұлғағаагреманберу | дать агреман на лицо |
|  to take up one`s  function  | міндеттіқызметінорындауғакірісу | приступить к выполнению своих функций |
| to notify one`s arrival  | біреудің келетінін хабарлау  |  сообщать о прибытии кого-то |
| a truecopyofcredentials | сенім грамоталарының расталған көшірмесі  | заверенная копияверительных грамот |
| theorderofpresentation of тапсырудыңретіверительныхграмотcredentials | сенім грамоталарын тапсырудың реті  | очередностьврученияверительных грамот |
| tobeinviolable бытьнеприкосно- | дербес құқығы болу быть неприкосно-(оның өзіне уәкілдік берген жоғарғы орынның рұқсатынсыз жауапқа, сотқа тартыл-майтындығы)  | быть неприкосновенным |
| except withthe consent of  | келісіммен, әйтпесе; біреудіңкелісіміболғанжағдайдантыс | иначе, как с согласия |
|  to accord full facilities  | барлық мүмкіндіктерді ұсыну  | представлять все возможности |
| to prevent any attack on his person, freedom  and dignity  | тұлғаныңжекебасына, еркінежәненамысынакезкелгенқолсұғушылықтыескертудіңалдыналу | предупреждать любые посягательства на его личность, свободу и достоинство   |

**Tasks:**

**II. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is the main requirement to consider permanent diplomatic relations to exist?

2. What does the term "diplomatic corps" denote?

3. Does the diplomatic corps include only heads of missions?

4. Does the diplomatic corps include family members?

5.What status does the diplomatic corps possess?

6. What is the main document which has defined the functions of diplomatic missions?

7. What are the basic functions of the diplomatic mission according to the 1961 Vienna Convention?

8. What must be given by the Receiving State for the person whom the Sending State proposes to accredit as the Head of the mission?

9. May two or more states accredit one and the same person as the head of the mission to another state?

10. When is the head of the mission considered as having taken up his functions in the Receiving State?

11. How is the order of presentation of credentials determined?

12. What are the principal obligations assumed by the Receiving State before the diplomatic mission of the Sending State?

**III. Give a summary of the text adding some information on the diplomatic missions of the RK.**

**IV. Write an essay on the Topic: “Permanent Representation of the RK to the UN.”**

**Text 5**

**1.Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian.**

**Diplomatic Language**

At the threshold of the XX century, the famous British diplomat Ernest Sato

described diplomacy as an application of intellect and tact to conduct foreign affairs.

The need of intellect is self-evident, but the equally vital need of tact and language

is often disregarded.

The term "diplomatic language" is used to denote three different things. In its firstsense it signifies the actual language (whether it be Latin, French or English) which isemployed by diplomats in their converse or correspondence with each other.
In its second sense it means those technical phrases which in the course ofcenturies, have become part of ordinary diplomatic vocabulary.

And in its third and most common, sense it is used to describe that guardedunderstatement which enable diplomats and ministers to say sharp things to eachother without becoming provocative or impolite.
Thus, if a statesman or a diplomat informs another government that his owngovernment "cannot remain indifferent" to some international controversy, he isclearly understood to imply that his government will certainly intervene in thiscontroversy.
If a diplomat uses such phrases as "His (Her) Majesty's Government view withgrave concern", then it becomes evident to all that the British Government intend toadopt a strong line.
Thanks to such kind of ways of using guarded understatements and phrases,without threatening language, a statesman or a diplomat is enabled to convey aserious warning to a foreign government, still remaining courteous andconciliatory.

The advantage of this conversational form of communication is that itmaintains an atmosphere of calm (ness).
The disadvantage is that the public and sometimes even the statesmenthemselves are not acquainted with the actual value of the expressions used.On the one hand, an ignorant or incautious use of one of these phrases maygive to a given situation a gravity which it does not possess.

On the other hand, when a really serious crisis arises, the public is apt toassume from the mildness of the language used that the crisis cannot be as grave as"the alarmists" had given them to suppose.

The habit of diplomatic ambiguity or of diplomatic understatement, leads toactual misunderstanding. That's why in all important international controversies thesephrases are most carefully scrutinized before they are used.

In the Middle Ages, negotiations were conducted in Latin, which wasconsidered the language of the civilized Christians.The problem of the language at conferences is connected to the internationalprestige of the state, the language of which is accepted by a conference as official orworking.

What is the difference between official and working languages of conferences?
Official languages are those in which texts and resolutions are published.Working languages are those languages used in discussion, debate and projects ofthe documents and from and into which interpretation is provided. In the internationalorganization as the UNO six official languages (English, French, Spanish, Russian,Chinese and Arabic) are used.
The Russian language became one of the official and working languages of majorinternational conferences thanks to the contribution of the USSR to the victory over fascism during WWII and its high international prestige.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| an application of intellectand tact  | ақылмен әдептіліктіуйлестіру, қолдану | сочетание, приложение ума и такта. |
| the equally vital need | бірдейдәрежедегі (тіршілікке) қажетікеректілік | в равной степени жизненно-важная необходимость  |
| guarded understatement | сабырлы, үқыпты, бүгіпқалғансөз (пікір) | сдержанное, осторожное (высказывание) |
| to say sharp things | тілменшығып, ащысөйлеп, өзойынайту | говорить колкости, резкие высказывания  |
| international controversy | халықаралық дау, талас | международный спор, полемика |
| to view with grave concern | көңілқоюдыталапететінкейбірмәселелердібайыппенқарастыру | относиться, рассматривать какой-либо вопрос, проблему с серьезной озабоченностью  |
| to be enabled to convey а serious warning | қатаңескертуберудіңмүмкіндігініңболуы | иметь возможность передать серьезное предупреждение  |
| to be (remain) courteous and conciliatory | сыпайы және жарастыратын болу | быть учтивым и примирительным |
| to give a situation a gravity | біржағдайғашектентысқауіптілікқосу (беру) | придавать какой-то ситуации чрезмерную серьезность |
| to be apt to assume | үйғаруға, болжауға бейімді болу | быть склонным предполагать, допускать |
| diplomatic ambiguity | дипломатиқалық көмескілі, бүгіпқалушылық | дипломатическая двусмысленность |
|  thanks to the contribution of somebody. to….. | біреудінбірнәрсегеқосқанүлесіарқасында | благодаря вкладу кого то в…..  |

**Tasks:**

**II. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why is diplomacy regarded as "an application of intellect and tact" in conductingforeign affairs?

2. What does the term diplomatic language" denote?

3. What enables diplomats and ministers to say sharp things without becomingprovocative or impolite?

4. What must be done to avoid actual misunderstandings?

5. Why is it very important to scrutinize phrases or guarded understatements verycarefully before they are used?

6. Does the international prestige of the State play a great role in choosing thelanguage by a conference?

7. What is the difference between official and working languages?

8. Why did the Russian language become one of the official and working languagesof major international conferences?

**III. Give a Summary of the Text.**

**IV. Write an Essay on the Topic: “The Languages of the UN”.**

**Text 6**

**1.Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian.**

**Language Problems in Diplomatic Intercourse**

It is obvious that in their daily work diplomats must apply their knowledge of foreign culture and languages. It is not an end in itself; it is a means to an end.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of a thorough knowledge of languages for a diplomat. His value to the government increases with every foreign language he learns. It is often criticized that in the matter of languages a little knowledge is a particularly dangerous thing. Sometimes an amateur diplomat acquires asmattering of a foreign language and sets out to make use of it.

Whenthis happens many of his mistakesseem to be amusing; some of them lead to trouble andmisunderstanding that may not be easily dispelled.

An Ambassador or a Minister who does not speak the language ofthe country is entirely dependent upon the staff of his mission to keephim informed, to make his communications for him, interpretallconversations, and carry on pretty well every step of his official life. A thorough knowledge of several languages is absolutely essential for a secretary, and should be considered practically anessential for an Ambassador or Minister.

In diplomatic life we are at every step confronted with languageproblems. These, however, are of recent origin. For several centuriesthere used to be only one diplomatic language, Latin, and internationalaffairs were conducted by professional diplomats only. Later Frenchwas recognized as the language used by all Ambassadors and otherenvoys. Then after the First World War under the Treaty of VersaillesEnglish and French became two official languages, which led to the appearance of a new profession, that of official diplomatic interpreter.

Interpreters have found that their work is most challenging. Everysingle word is fraught with significance and is closely watched byparties, so that any slip, or even weakness of the interpreter may havethe most serious consequences. Interpreters should be able to grasp ameaning of a word, phrase or sentence with lightning speed. If time and circumstances allow, theinterpreter should refer to all kinds of reference material. Should partof speech, or sometimes a whole speech be obscure, the interpretermust decide from his knowledge of the speaker whether he intended tobe obscure, or whether it was accidental. Interpreters should know thebasis and logic of the case their side wishes to make before they arecalled upon to render it into the other side's language. They actuallyplayan invaluable role in shaping arguments in ways that the other side canmost easily understand and accept.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  to exaggerate the importance  |  маңыздылығын асыра бағалау | преувеличивать важность |
| to be a means to an end | мақсатқа жету құралы болу | быть средством достижения цели |
| a smattering of a language | тілді шала білу; | поверхностное знание языка (чуть-чуть) |
| to be fraught with…. | Қолайсыз жағдайда қалу; | быть чреватым… |
|  an obscure speech | Түсініксіз, көмескі сөз; | невразумительная речь (выступление) |

**Tasks:**

**II. Revise the active Vocabulary and do the translation:**

1. Участие российских войск в урегулировании кризиса в Сирии было санкционировано ООН.

2. Дипломаты и политики должны поддерживать и защищать политику своего государства.

3. Установление мира на Украине без участия России невозможно.

4. Задача, с которой столкнулся Посол, была слишком сложной и важной, чтобы он решал ее один без советников.

5. Президент обратился к Совету Безопасности ООН поддержать его инициативу.

6. Президент Франции Э. Макрон решил послать на переговоры не только Министра Иностранных Дел, но и Министра Обороны.

7. С самого начала Черчилль утверждал, что с Гитлером нельзя вести переговоры о мире.

8. Авторитет французской системы дипломатии был непререкаем в течение 300 лет.

9. Министр Иностранных Дел призван управлять внешними делами, разъяснять и проводить политику своего государства на международном уровне.

10. Французская дипломатия или двусторонняя дипломатия включает вручение верительных грамот, протокол и участие в дипломатических раутах.

**II. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why is it very important for a diplomat to know the language of the country to which he is sent?

2. What are the disadvantages of a diplomat acquiring only a smattering of a foreign language?

3. What do the language problems result in?

4. Why is the interpreter’s work challenging?

5. What role do diplomatic interpreters play during negotiations?

**III.Give a Summary of the Text.\**

**V. Write an Essay on the Topic: “Professionalism in diplomacy is an essential”.**

**Text 7**

**1.Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian.**

**Advice to Diplomats**

The XXI century has brought new challenges for diplomacy on a global level: the maintenance of positive peace and comprehensive security, democratization, the promotion of human rights, economic cooperation and sustainable development, facilitation of humanitarian actions, prevention of terrorism and criminal activity.

Today, diplomacy is called upon to help political and economic leaders channel the global changes in an evolutionary, non-violent, democratic and rule-based manner. That’s why the personal factors continue to play a key role.

As far back as in the 17th century, a great Frenchman in diplomacy, Francois De Calliers wrote: «A 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 way without wandering into meaningless and endless refinements and subtleties. The diplomat must be quick, resourceful, a good listener, courteous and agreeable. Above all, he 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 to do, and should not be given to drinking,gambling or any other fantasies».

 Another famous author, the British diplomat Ernest Satow wrote: «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».

 No doubt, the primary mission of a diplomat is to protect the national interests of his country. For this purpose he needs specialist knowledge and understanding of his own country: its geography, history, culture, its political, social, economic and demographic structure and institutions, its human and economic resources, the main determinants of its foreign policy priorities.

 He must also know and understand other countries, other cultures and other societies. First and foremost, he must know the code of public international law which establishes rules of behavior between states and the laws regulating international institutions.

 To become an efficient tool of good global governance diplomacy needs first to overcome the stereotypes of ideology and military confrontation. The main task of diplomacy today is to search not for the balance of power, but for the balance of interests. The all or nothing mentality no longer works. A balanced approach is an answer to the new geopolitical and economic realities.

 Diplomatic methods are becoming universal, but it does not mean that a diplomat must disregard local cultural, religious and specific features of other nations.

 Diplomacy is often accused of too much secrecy and indeed, for centuries diplomacy was conducted entirely in private. However, in the world of openness and free information flows, the cult of diplomatic confidentiality looks rather archaic. Though every professional diplomat knows that in certain situations confidentiality is unavoidable, but it does not mean that the profession requires him to keep quiet.

 Diplomatic representatives are the «eyes and ears» of their government. Modern communication makes the state possible to shape perceptions and attitudes around the globe. The diplomats at foreign embassies supply local news media with official interpretations and try to avoid negative publicity or explain it away. It means that much depends on the activity of diplomats who administer the overseas programs of the state. They negotiate military basing rights, facilitate foreign investment and trade, supervise the distribution of economic aid, and provide information and technical assistance. All these undertakings must be done perfectly well. Diplomats are, like sappers, cannot afford themselves to be mistaken twice in their activity.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| the maintenance of positive peace and comprehensive security | берікбейбітшілікпенбәрінқамтитынқауіпсіздіктісақтау; | поддержание (прочного) абсолютного мира и всеобъемлющей безопасности; |
| economic cooperation and sustainable development | экономикалықынтымақтастықжәнетұрақтыдаму; | экономическое сотрудничество и устойчивое развитие; |
| facilitation of something | бірнәрсегежәрдемдесу (көмектесу); | содействие чему-то; |
| to call upon to do something | бірнәрсеістеугеталапету(шақыру);  | призывать делать что-либо; |
| to channel the global changes | жаһандықөзгерістерөткізу, еңгізу(бағыттау); | проводить, ввести глобальные изменения; |
| to play a key role | шешуші роль (қызмет) атқару; | играть решающую роль; |
| to have an observant mind | аңғарғыш (байқағыш, көрімпаз) болу; | иметь проницательный ум, быть наблюдательным |
| to be diverted by | бірнәрсегеалаңдау; | отвлекаться чем-то; |
| without wandering into meaningless and endless refinements and subtleties | мағынасызжәнешексізайлатәсілдерменегжей-тегжейлердеадаспай-ақ; | не блуждая в бессмысленных и бесконечных ухищрениях и тонкостях; |
| to resist the longing to speak  | ынтамен, шабытпенкөп сөйлеугеқарсытұру (салынбау); | противостоять желанию, вожделению много говорить; |
| not to be given to drinking and gambling  | ішімдікпенқұмаройынғасалынбау (азғыруғакөнбеу); | не предаваться (не поддаваться искушению) пьянству и азартным играм;  |
| to avoid negative publicity | жағымсызжарнаболуданаулақжүру; (сақтану) | избегать негативной огласки; |
| to be accused of something. | бірнәрсеүшінайыпталу; | быть обвиненным в чем-то; |
| to shape perceptions and attitudes | қатынастардықалыптастыру, кұру, тудыру | формировать, создавать, выработать определенное восприятие и отношение  |

**Tasks:**

**II.Write out and memorize unknown words and word combinations.**

**III. Answer the following questions:**

1. What are the main challenges for diplomacy of the XXI century?

2. Are the personal factors still playing a key role in modern diplomacy? Why?

3. What main assets must a good diplomat possess?

4. Why do modern diplomats have to abandon much in the legacy of the past?

5. What is the primary mission of a diplomat?

6. What specialist knowledge must a diplomat possess in order to protect the national interests?

7. Why is it necessary and very important for diplomats to know and understand other countries, other cultures and other societies?

**IV. Translate some opinions of the qualities a diplomat should possess expressed by some politicians.**

1. «От дипломата требуется высочайшая эрудиция, знание собственной страны, а именно её истории, языка и культуры, патриотизм, никогда не забывать, что ты защищаешь не свои интересы, а интересы государства».

2. «Дипломатическое искусство- это умение отстоять свою точку зрения и убедить партнёра, что нужно сделать так, как ты говоришь. А говорить надо так, чтобы вам верили и относились серьёзно к вашим словам. Для этого нужно обладать общей культурой и жизненным опытом».

3. «Дипломатия требует очень большого опыта, потому что нет готовых решений. Из человеческих качеств я бы назвал выдержку, спокойствие, трезвость, рассудительность и смелость в принятии решений».

**VI. Give a summary of the text.**

**VII. Work in pairs**. Exchange the information about a well known diplomat. Then report what you have heard to the class.

**Text 8**

**1.Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian.**

**The Challenges a Future Diplomat May Face**

Ministries of Foreign affairs or Foreign offices in national capitals are staffed with officers of different ranks exercising their duties in various departments. They analyze and report to their seniors on political matters that may affect the national interests of their country. They communicate their government views on political issues to foreign officials, negotiate agreements and maintain contact with political leaders, third country diplomats and other influential people.

One of the main challenges that service in a Ministry of Foreign affairs offers is to report and interpret events and trends in a variety of cultures and political systems. Foreign officers must also be able to communicate rapidly and concisely, and be flexible in handling various responsibilities, especially in smaller posts. In more specialized areas they are expected to know the language, history, culture and politics of a country or a region in which they specialize.

As distinct from those who work in a foreign office, a diplomat working abroad is on duty in the front line all the time. He must be committed to promote and defend his country’s policy abroad in various ways. His first and foremost duty is to keep the authorities in his country constantly informed about the current events taking place in the Receiving State related to not only political but also economic and cultural issues, His job may involve reporting and analyzing the events and changes in the host country, briefing and suggesting remarks for a visiting senior official, and perhaps, escorting the official, while handling the daily flow of cables and correspondence relating to the visit. Besides, in every Embassy and Legation there is an immense amount of routine work, and many monotonous subjects may crop up.

One of the chief functions of the head of the Mission is to train the junior members of the service in the right performance of their duties, especially in the preparation of reports on subjects of interest, in drafting dispatches and paraphrasing the text of ciphered telegrams or other messages. Serving in various countries abroad diplomats and their families may face various challenges ranging from harsh climates to lack of jobs for their spouses and schools for the children.

In the international organizations diplomatic work is distinguished by the fact that diplomats serve not only as representatives and promoters of their countries is interests guided by the instructions of national authorities and as their political advisers, but also as contributors to the interests of the global community.

 In diplomatic life at home and abroad success in the Foreign Service requires a strong command of the mother tongue as well as of a foreign language since language problems crop up at every step. All Foreign officers must be able to speak and write clearly, concisely, persuasively and correctly in both languages.

 **Explanatory notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| to pose (to face) a challenge | қиындықтарға тап болу | представлять,  сталктватьсяс трудностями |
| Don’t confuse public office withgood offices | мемлекеттік мек мекемелер; жақсы (игі) қызметтер | гос.учреждениядобрые услуги |
| to be commited to do smth |  бір нәрсе істеуге ынталы болу болу | быть призванным,  приверженнымделать что-либо  |
| to commit oneself (to do smth) | өзін арнау, бір нәрсе жасауға | посвятить себя чему-либо |
| to be distinguished from (to differ from) | ерекшелену; басқадан өзгешелену | отличаться, различаться от … |

**Tasks**

**I. Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian;**

**II. Answer the following questions:**

**1.**What functions do officers of different ranks exercise in Ministries of Foreign Affairs?

**2.**Why are reporting and interpreting events and trends in the world political systems considered as challenges for a political officer?

**3.**What are the ways in which a diplomat may promote his country’s interests?

**4.**Why is it necessary for a diplomat to have a strong command of the mother tongue as well as of a foreign language?

**5.**How is diplomatic work in international organizations distinguished from work in Foreign offices?

**III Find in the text English equivalents to the following:**

**1.**Затрагивать национальные интересы;

**2.**Выполнять различные обязанности;

**3.**Информировать представителей иностранных гос-в о политических взглядах своего правительства;

**4.**Быть гибким/проявлять гибкость при выполнении обязанностей;

**5.**Находиться на передовой линии;

**6.**Постоянно держать своё правительство в курсе событий и изменений в стране пребывания;

**7.**Сопровождать высокопоставленного чиновника;

**8.**Принимать и обрабатывать ежедневный поток корреспонденции;

**9.**Учить младших сотрудников правильно выполнять свои обязанности;

**10.**Составлять дипломатические депеши;

**11.** Толковать, излагать тексты шифрованных телеграмм;

**12.**Работать в качестве политического советника посла;

**IY.Give a summary of the text.**

**Y.Write an essay on the topic: “The Distinctive Features of a Good Diplomat”**

**Text 9**

**1.Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian.**

**Diplomacy and the News Media**

“Diplomacy can be viewed as “an institution characterized by great resilience and adaptability. Diplomacy has adjusted to changing circumstances and has sometimes been instrumental in affecting those changes”, wrote (Johnson and Hall, 2005).

The 21st century has already brought remarkable changes in the international order, in global communication and in the legitimacy of liberal democracy.

Contemporary multilateral diplomacy takes place in the environment of the new diplomacy which is much more public. As a consequence, contemporary diplomats have to master` the skill of handling the news media.

The UN’s work involves dealing not only with the delegation of member countries, the intergovernmental bodies under its aegis, and the secretariat, but also the press, or what is known as “the fourth branch of state power.

UN activities are covered by correspondents from many countries, and, to a large extent, they shape world opinion on many important issues on the UN agenda.

It is desirable to cultivate good working relations with foreign, especially American, media. At the wind up of every Security Council consultation (to say nothing of every formal Council meeting), diplomats are beset by a crowd of reporters. TV cameramen take close-ups of the ambassadors, ask them to step nearer, thrust out their microphones.

Often the very wording of the questions asked shows that the reporters expect to hear sensational answers. Of course, it is possible to get away from them through a side door, as some diplomats have done more than once.

Be that as may, Ambassadors should not exit hastily through a side door or unless they want the position of their country to be left to the guessers and speculators.

Many delegations attach great significance to working with the press. A well-known Austrian publisher and a journalist of the early XX century said that “diplomats lied to journalists, but, on reading the press the following morning, came to believe their own lies.”

It is the fact that diplomats, UN secretariat staff members and even journalists themselves rely, to a large extent on what they read in the press or see on TV.

The world of events and issues that newspapers, radio and TV attempt to report each day is an enormously complicated place. The truth is seldom easy to define or recognize.

It is sometimes said that anything one reads in a newspaper or hears on the radio or sees on TV is likely to be wrong or inaccurate or exaggerated. And the question arisesif they influence public opinions, if they are not biased and can be trusted.

It is also very important to know whether a particular bias has an effect on public opinion.

Nowadays it is very necessary for diplomats not simply to learn how to use IT facilities to reach the media but also to know how to handle media hostility and, hopefully, turn it around into neutrality or even sympathy.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  great resilience and adaptability | өміршеңдік, бейімделгіштік | высокая жизнеспособность и приспособляемость  |
|  to shape world opinion | әлемдік (жаһандық) пікір қалыптастыру | формировать мировое (глобальное) мнение |
|  to be beset by… | біреудің қыспағында (қоршауында) болу | быть окруженным (осаждаемым) кем-то |
| to say nothing of… | тіпті ... айтпағанда | не говоря уже о… |
|  to attach great significance to something | бір нәрсеге айрықша үлкен мән беру; | придавать огромное значение чему-то |

**Tasks:**

**II. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why shouldn’t diplomats avoid working with the press?

2. What challenges may a diplomat face handling correspondents from different countries?

3. Do you think that quality papers as well as popular papers are biased? Why?

4. How would you define the difference between opinion and analysis?

5. Which do you think (TV news reporting, TV comments, newspaper reporting, newspaper comment) has the most influence on public opinion?

**III. Give Russian equivalents to the following and make up your own sentences:**

1. under the aegis

2. to shape world opinion

3. to attach great significance

4. to rely to a large extent (on)

5. to be beset by a crowd of journalists

**IV. Translate the sentences into English using the active vocabulary:**

1. При оценке происходящих событий дипломаты, в большей степени, полагаются на мнение экспертов.

2. Дипломаты не должны избегвать общения с представителями средств массовой информации и должны уметь работать с ними.

3.В настоящее время именно телевидение, а не газеты обеспечивают людей необходимой информацией.

4. Известно, что средства массовой информации играют главную роль в формировании общественного мнения.

5. Одна из главных задач ООН – создание хороших рабочих отношений со СМИ.

**Text 10**

**1.Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian.**

**Public and Conference Diplomacy**

There are a variety of diplomatic categories and diplomatic strategies employed by organizations and governments to achieve their aims, each with its own advantages and disadvantages.

Public diplomacy is exercising influence through communication with the general public in another nation, rather than attempting to influence the nation’s government directly. This communication may take the form of propaganda, or more benign forms such as citizen diplomacy, individual interactions between average citizens of two or more citizens.

Technological advances and the advent of digital diplomacy now give every opportunity of instant communication with foreign publics, andmethods such as Facebook diplomacy and Twitter diplomacy are widely used by world leaders and diplomats.

A characteristic feature of the XX-XXI centuriesinternational relations mainly as a result of the creation of permanent international organizations has been the extraordinary growth of multilateral diplomacy especially in the guise of large-scale international conferences.

 Diplomacy by conference, whether permanent or ad hoc, has become standard practice. Indeed, the UN can be regarded as a permanent standing international diplomatic conference. There are also regional varieties, such as the European Union, which refer to the creation of regional or interest groupings. These groups are formed according to various criteria – political and cultural affinity, stage of economic development, geographic location, ideological likemindedness and treaty links.

Among other prominent and acting groups are the African group, the Arab states, Group 20, Group 8, and the Western Group. All these seek to construct more or less permanent majorities within the conferences so that particular policies are adopted or particular officers sympathetic to their interests are elected to the constituent committees and agencies. For example, the withdrawal of the US participation in UNESCO was on the grounds that this organization had been captured by groups hostile to American interests.

Sometimes conference diplomacy has been regarded as part of the general solution to the problem of international anarchy through the meetings of heads of states of the major powers to resolve outstanding issues.

 But this practice fell out of favor in the 17th century when permanent diplomatic missions assumed responsibility for interstate negotiations and until the XX century the only major international conference to involve heads of governments was the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The practice was revived by President Woodrow Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 and was inspired by a profound distrust of professional diplomats and the “secret diplomacy” they were alleged to indulge in.

Since then in times of peace and war, summits have become a major feature of the international diplomatic landscape.

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| benign forms of diplomacy | Дип дипломатияның тиімді (ең сапалы) формалары |

|  |
| --- |
| эффективные (доброкачественные) формыдипломатии |

 |
|

|  |
| --- |
| the advent of digitalDiplomacy |

 |  цифралық  (сандық) дипломатияның келуі (пайда болуы) |

|  |
| --- |
| появление цифровойдипломатии |

 |
|

|  |
| --- |
| to resolve outstandingIssues |

 | Ше шешімін таппаған мәселелерді шешу |

|  |
| --- |
| Решать неотрегулированные (нерешенные) вопросы |

 |
|

|  |
| --- |
| to fall out of favour |

 | қиын жағдайға тап болу (сұраныстан айрылу |

|  |
| --- |
| впадать в немилость |
| (не пользоваться спросом) |

 |
|

|  |
| --- |
| to assume responsibilityfor something |

 | бір нәрсе үшін жауапкершілікті өз мойнына алу |

|  |
| --- |
| взять на себя ответственность за что-либо |

 |

**Tasks:**

**II. Answer the following questions**

1. Do you think thatdiplomacy is the principal means of communication?

2. What are the main functions and tasks of diplomacy?

3. What are the characteristic features of bilateral and multilateral diplomacy?

4. Why is conference diplomacy considered to be of great efficiency at present?

5. Do you know some information about dollar diplomacy and what goals does it serve?

**III. Give Russian equivalents to the following and make up your own sentences with them.**

1. A permanent standing diplomatic conference.

2. An ad hoc commission.

3. Ideological like-mindedness.

4. To be hostile to somebody’s interests.

5. To revive the practice.

**IV. Translate the sentences into Russian/Kazakh paying attention to the Active Vocabulary.**

1. In international relations, public diplomacy or people’s diplomacy, broadly speaking, is any of the various government sponsored efforts aimed at communicating directly with foreign publics to establish a dialogue.

2. Public diplomacy has a long history as a means of promoting a country’s soft power.

3. Soft power is the ability to affect others to obtain the outcomes one wants through attraction rather than coercion or payment.

4. Public diplomacy is tact and subtle skill in dealing with people so as to avoid or settle hostility.

5. It is very interesting to know about Dollar diplomacy, foreign policy created by US President William Howard Taft (served 1909-1913) to ensure the financial stability of the US extending its financial and commercial interests in Latin America and Asia.

**V. Give a summary of the text adding some extra information you know.**

**VI. Write an essay on the topic:“Diplomacy is the Chief Instrument of Foreign Policy”.**

**Text 11**

**1.Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian.**

**Worldwide Foreign Policy**

The end of the XX century and the beginning of the XXI century was the period ofunprecedented epoch-making changes in the world.

The collapse of the Soviet Union, the path towards liberalization and pluralism trodden slowly in Eastern Europe; the unification of East Germany and West Germany have transformed the world.

All countries have to frame their foreign policies in this changing environment.

The nature of these changes was based on three main, and closely related, trends: modernization, multilateralism and interdependence.

Modernization refers to the increasing and continuing industrialization of societies, the changes brought about mainly by the industrial and scientific-technological revolutions.

Multilateralism refers to the massive increase in the number of international organizations and their membership.

Interdependence is the major cause of transformation of foreignpolicy in any state of the world. Thus, the countries are in a predicament resulting from “the rapid and continuing changes in technology communications and the integration of international business and finance, and increased international market instability, which have eroded national boundaries and the powers of governments”. (Wallace, 1986).

 Any state may be a member of an international organization. It means that any action or behavior of an individual state, whether it is responsible or irresponsible, peaceful or aggressive, can affect the whole.

The main objective of any state in its relations with other states is to direct and influence these relations for its own maximum advantage. But at the same time it has the responsibility of formulating its relations in the interests of world harmony.

Therefore, any state in formulating its foreign policy for the management of international relations and the reconciliation of diverse foreign policy priorities must clearly differentiate the concepts, methods, goals and strategies of foreign policy.

The concept of foreign policy refers to all attempts made by national governments to influence relations with, between and within other states. Contrary to domestic policy, foreign policy is conducted outside the legal boundaries of the state in an environment where the state has no jurisdiction.

**Methods of influencing**is the capacity of states to bring about desired outcomes or to prevent undesired ones:

1. Diplomatic persuasion.

2. Economic rewards.

3. Economic punishments.

4. Threat of violence.

5. Use of military force.

**Goals of foreign policy:**

1. National security and international stability.

2. National economic interests and sustainable development.

3. Enhancement of national status and prestige.

4. Promotion of international law and human rights.

**Strategies of foreign policy:**

1. Diplomatic self-reliance.

2. Balancing (mobilizing or organizing counter-weight to neutralize the influence of the strongest power).

3. Bandwagoning (siding or accommodating with the strongest power).

4. Bridge-building.

In today’s world we simply cannot afford to shut ourselves off from what is going on beyond our borders. It is important to remove mistrust, to build up confidence among states and to undertake effective international actions to counter the menace of drugs, terrorism and international crime.

It is governments that are responsible for each other, for our planet, and most of all, for the future security and well-being of succeeding generations.

The dragged-out Israeli-Palestinian conflict, America’s devastating campaign against Afghanistan, the inability or inaction of the international community in the case of Kosovo, the genocide in Rwanda and the massacre in Srebrenica, war in Iraq,Lybia and the pursuit of their leaders, the civil war in Syria, political crisis in Ukraine and many other events in trouble spots can be viewed as a tragedy of the contemporary world. These tragedies happen not because of the fact that they are inevitable; they happen because they are in the interests of some states; they are the events that are included as the main items on the foreign policy agenda of some states.

**Explanatory Notes**

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| --- |
| unprecedented |
| epoch making |
| changes |

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| --- |
| бұрын болып көрмеген, |
| теңдессіз, заманалық маңызы |
| бар өзгерістер |

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|  |
| --- |
| беспрецедентные |
| эпохальные изменения; |

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|

|  |
| --- |
| to frame one’s  |
| foreign policy in the |
| changing environment |
|  |

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|  |
| --- |
| өзгерістегі қоршаған ортада |
| біреудің сыртқы саясатын  |
| түжырымдау |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| разработать (сформи- |
| ровать) внешнюю  |
| политику в условиях быстро |
| меняющегося окружения |

 |
|

|  |
| --- |
|  to be in a predicament |
|  |
|  |

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|  |
| --- |
| шытырман, ауыр жағдайға тап |
| болу |

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|  |
| --- |
| попасть в переплет, в |
| трудную ситуацию; |

 |
|

|  |
| --- |
| the reconciliation of |
| diverse foreign policy |
| priorities |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| әр түрлі сыртқы саяси  |
| басымдылықты ымыраласу |
| (жарастыру) |

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|  |
| --- |
| улаживание разных (иных) |
| внешнеполитических  |
| приоритетов; |

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|

|  |
| --- |
| to bring about desired |
| outcomes |

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| --- |
| мақсат еткен қортындыға, |
| нәтижеге әкелу; |

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|  |
| --- |
| приводить к желаемым результатам, |
|  исходу; |

 |
|

|  |
| --- |
| diplomatic persuasion |
|  |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| дипломатиялық сендірудің |
| түрлері; |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| дипломатические формы, |
| убеждения; |

 |
|

|  |
| --- |
| to enhance national  |
| status and prestige |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| ұлттық мәртебесін және беде- |
| лін (абыройын) көтеру,  |
| нығайту; |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| поднимать, повышать |
| национальный статус и |
| престиж, авторитет; |

 |
| to counter the menace of | қауіп-қатерге қарсы тұру | противостоять опасной угрозе |
|

|  |
| --- |
| the dragged-out |
| Conflict |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| ұзаққа созылған дау-жанжал |
| (қақтығыс) |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| затянувшийся конфликт; |
|  |

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|

|  |
| --- |
|  the inability or |
| inaction of somebody |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| біреудің қабілетсіздігі немесе  |
| әрекетсіздігі; |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| неспособность или  |
| бездействие кого-то. |

 |

**Tasks:**

**II. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why is the period of the end of the XX and the beginning of the XXI centuries considered the period of epoch-making changes?

2. What trends are these changes based on?

3. Why are the states becoming more and more interdependent?

4. What is the main idea of the concept of foreign policy?

5. Can you explain the meaning of the term «diplomatic persuasion»?

6. What can you tell us about one of the main strategies of foreign policy as ‘bandwagoning’?

7. Are all those events in trouble spots inevitable?

**III. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English using the Active Vocabulary.**

1. Международные отношения – это совокупность экономических, политических, правовых, идеологических, дипломатических, военных, культурных и других связей и взаимоотношений между субъектами, действующими на международной арене.

2. Все международные отношения можно подразделять на два основных типа: отношения сотрудничества и отношения соперничества.

3. Основными субъектами мировой политики являются государства и группы государств (союзы).

4. Международные организации, которые подразделяются на межгосударственные или межправительственные и неправительственные организации, становятся все более важными субъектами в международных отношениях.

5. Несмотря на то, что мы живем в многополярном мире и США не является гегемоном в международной политике, эта страна по-прежнему имеет огромное влияние на мировую систему.

**IV. Give a summary of the text.**

**V. Write an Essay on the topic:“The Importance of Diplomacy in Preserving International Peace”.**

**Text 12**

**1.Read and translate the text into Kazakh/Russian.**

**Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

After the collapse of the USSR, Kazakhstan faced a difficult question: what kind of foreign policy would better protect its interests. It was not easy to find the right answer. Even Mikhail Gorbachev was pretty skeptical about the future of Kazakhstan as an independent state. He thought that the republic with the indigenous ethnic group constituting a minority wouldn’t be able to ensure internal stability and was doomed to interference from outside powers.

 In the early 1990s well-known politicians such as Margaret Thatcher and James Baker visited Kazakhstan to feel out the political and economic situation in the country

 The newly- elected President Nursultan A. Nazarbaev was invited to meet President of the USA George H. Bush. This meeting took place in Moscow and lasted for 2 hours.

 We knew that the West was sizing up Kazakhstan, a potential international player and a partner in the Central Asian region.

 Kazakhstan attracted their interests not only by its enormous natural resources but also by the fact that it possessed combat-ready nuclear weapons. But Washington was against any enlargement of the “nuclear club”.

 A declaration on the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent states (CIS), signed on December 21, 1991, in Almaty, provided that Russia was to become the USSR's successor in the UN Security Council and a successor with regard to the nuclear weapons as well. Thus, the five permanent members of the Council started to draft a document that would provide a legal confirmation that Russia was to be the only nuclear state among post-Soviet Republics.

 The first high-level diplomatic meeting after the break-up of the Soviet Union with the participation of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia and Ukraine was held in March 1992.

At that meeting the participants agreed upon the principal point of the memorandum that Russia was the «only nuclear – weapon state» in the CIS.

 Later that provision served as a basis for the Lisbon Protocol of May 1992, which provided a legal confirmation of the renunciation by Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine of any future claims to nuclear weapons. They also proclaimed their commitment to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

 But, unfortunately, with all these latest developments, the Non-Proliferation Treaty is no longer considered within the international community as some kind of «sacred cow». A number of so-called «threshold states» want to become nuclear-weapon states.

 The signing of the Lisbon Protocol triggered a succession of diplomatic recognition of Kazakhstan. Other countries and international organizations started to open their embassies and offices in Kazakhstan. Looking at Kazakhstan, the international community saw a mature and responsible partner they could deal and establish dialogues with on the most pressing issues on the international agenda.

 The main goal was to pursue such a foreign policy that would allow Kazakhstan to maintain stable and predictable relations, first of all with the neighboring states and, second, with all leading players in the Great Game, which had resumed with the start of globalization.

 We set ourselves a goal to gradually install a whole system of cooperation with interested states without jeopardizing our national interests.

 We would like to conclude the text by reminding the reader of a warning by one of the greatest champions of peace and non-violence referring to Mahatma Ganhi’s “SEVEN Social Sins” that cause great harm to humankind:

* **Politics without principle**
* **Wealth without Work**
* **Commerce without Morality**
* **Pleasure without Conscience**
* **Education without Character**
* **Science without Humanity**
* **Worship without Sacrifice**

*(An Extract from Memoirs by Kazakhstan's Foreign Minister Kassymzhomart Tokaev)*

**Explanatory Notes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| to be doomed to interference | қол сұғуға душар болу | быть обреченным на вмешательство |
| toattractone’sinterests | біреудің назарын тарту | привлекать чьи-либо интересы |
| to provide a legal contribution | заңды растаумен қамтамасыз ету | обеспечить юридическое подтверждение чему-то |
| the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty | ядролық қаруларды таратпау жөніндегі келісім | договор о нераспространении ядерного оружия |
| to set a goal | алдына мақсат етіп қою | ставить перед собой цель |
| to jeopardize national interests  | ұлттық мүддеге зиян келтіру  | Наноситьущербнациональныминтересам |

**Tasks:**

**II. Write out and memorize unknown words and word combinations.**

**III.Translate the text into Kazakh (Russian).**

**IV. Answer the following questions:**

1. What kind of difficult problems did Kazakhstan face after the collapse of the USSR?

2. Why were some leaders skeptical about the future of Kazakhstan?

3. What were the main factors that attracted the interests of the West?

4. What triggered the succession of diplomatic recognition of Kazakhstan?

5. What are the priorities of foreign policy of the RK?

**IV. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English using an active vocabulary.**

1. Сложно переоценить ту роль, которую сыграли США в становлении независимости Казахстана.

2. Внешняя политика Республики Казахстан определяется Президентом страны и осуществляется работой МИД РК.

3. Наличие обширной территории (9 место по площади в мире), огромных запасов полезных ископаемых и других природных ресурсов позволяет стране повысить свой международный политический рейтинг.

4. Республика Казахстан поддерживает дипломатические отношения со всеми странами-членами ООН.

5. Казахстан является активным членом многих международных организаций, таких как ООН, ОБСЕ, ШОС, ОИК, ОДКБ, СНГ, ВТО и другие.

6. 2 марта 1992 года на 46 сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН, резолюцией 46/224 Республика Казахстан была единодушно(единогласно) принята в члены ООН.

**V. Give a summary of the text.**

**VI. Write an essay on the topic:“The Role and Place of Kazakhstan in the World Community”.**

**Exhibits of some diplomatic documents**

**Letters of Credence**

**Exhibit 1**

**A letter of credence** is a special letter that is usually the new head of mission should be provided. This could mean making someone the official Ambassador between two countries. The credentials shall be issued by the Head of the Sending state or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or his/her equivalent, or on their behalf by an Ambassador who is duly authorized.

(Great Seal of the USA)

*Donald John Trump*

*President of the United States of America*

*To His Excellency*

 *Vladimir Putin*

 *President of the Russian Federation*

Excellency:

I have appointed Jon Huntsman Gr., a distinguished citizen of the United States, to represent me before your Government as an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

 He is well aware of the current interests of our two countries and shares my sincere desire to preserve and enhance the relations between us.

 My faith in his high character and ability gives me complete confidence that he will carry out his duties in a manner fully acceptable to you.

 I am sure you will receive him favorably and give full credence to what he shall say on the part of the United States as well as to the assurances which he bears of my best wishes for the prosperity of the Russian Federation.

Very truly yours,

 (Signed) Donald Trump

(Countersigned) Rex Tillerson,

 Secretary of State

Washington, Sept. 28, 2017.

**Letters of Recall**

**Exhibit 2**

Shortly before a Head of Mission relinquishes his post, he sends a note announcing his recall to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and asks for an audience with the Head of the Receiving State. The departing Head of Mission may take the opportunity of presenting his **letter of recall** in case of the termination of his mission or another appointment.

*President of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

 *N.A. Nazarbayev*

*To His Excellency*

 *Mr. Reuven Rivlin*

*President of the State of Israel*

Your Excellency,

I have decided to give a citizen of Kazakhstan Bolat Kabdulkhamitovich Nurgaliev another appointment, having recalled him from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the State of Israel.

Being confident that the citizen B. K. Nurgaliev has invariably contributed to the maintenance of friendly relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the State of Israel, I request You, Your Excellency, to receive his letters of recall.

(Signature) N. Nazarbayev

Akorda, Astana

Sept., 8, 2014

Countersigned: E. Idrisov,

 Minister of Foreign Affairs of

 Kazakhstan

**Verbal Notes**

**Exhibit 3**

There are mainly two kinds of diplomatic notes: **verbal notes** (or notes verbale or notes) and **personal** notes.

 Verbal notes have a number; they are usually written in the 3rd person (singular or plural) and, as a rule, are unsigned although each verbal note has at its end the seal of the issuing office and, in many states, has the sender’s initials.

Verbal notes are destined to clarify details or to give a summary of an important conversation.

**The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

Note N 0155/19

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the Minister of Foreign affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan and has the honor to inform the Ministry that Ambassador Dr. Imtiaz Ahmad Kazi will depart Astana on Sunday, March 22, 2019 and will return on March 25, 2019.

During the absence of the Ambassador from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Mr. Mohammed Di Gandi, Minister-Counsellor (Political) will be Charge d’Affaires.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan the assurances of its highest consideration.

Akorda, Astana

March 21, 2019. (Seal of the Embassy)

**Personal Notes**

**Exhibit 4**

A **personal Note**is the letter in the first person, a less formal approach to a Minister for Foreign Affairs (by a Head of Mission) or to an official in the Ministry (by a member of the diplomatic staff of a Mission). This letter is usually written on correspondence paper with the address and date at the top.

*Ambassador of Malaysia*

*Astana, Kazakhstan*

(State Emblem of Malaysia)

15 November, 2018

Excellency,

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I am leaving Astana today on the completion of my mission as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Malaysia to the Republic of Kazakhstan.

I have also the honor to inform your Excellency that pending the arrival of my successor, Mr. Wan Zaidi bin Wan Abdullah, Minister-Councellor will be in charge of the Embassy in the capacity of Chargé d’Affaires ad Interim.

On leaving the Republic of Kazakhstan, I would like to take this opportunity to express to Your Excellency my sincere appreciation for the assistance and cooperation rendered to me by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in particular and the other members and officials of the Kazakhstani Government in general, which have made my mission here a pleasant and memorable one, both officially and personally.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signature)

His Excellency, Mr. Kairat Abdrahmanov,

Minister of Foreign affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan,

Astana

**Circular Notes**

**Exhibit 5**

A **circular note**is a diplomatic note containing an official communication (a statement or information) addressed to a number of persons or intended for general circulation.

 MINISTRY of FOREIGN AFFAIRS

*Saudi Arabian Permanent mission to*

*United Nations, Geneva*

 *Ref: 11/5/3/406*

 The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations office and other international organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Permanent Missions and has the honor to communicate that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has decided to present its candidature to the Executive Board of the “World Health Organization for three years at the elections to be held during the forthcoming World Health Assembly.

 The Saudi Arabia’s membership will be represented by Dr. Jalal M.Ashi, Deputy Minister of Health for Preventive Medicine,whose Curriculum Vitae is attached herewith.

 The Permanent mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia sincerely hopes that the Governments of the Permanent Missions will support this candidature.

 The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and the Specialized Agencies, the assurances of its highest consideration.

(Seal of the Mission and Signature)

Permanent Missions

to the United Nations Office

and specialized agencies

Geneva

 **Glossary of Diplomatic Terms**

 **(try to give the definitions in Kazakh/Russian)**

**Appendix 1**

ACCORD:a formal treaty or agreement

ACCREDITATION: giving official authorization to or approval of

AD INTERIM: temporary; in the meantime

AD REFERENDUM: subject to the approval of the government

AGENDA: a list of items to be discussed at a meeting or during the negotiations

AGR’EMENT: the approval of an Ambassador or a minister by the government of the Receiving State

AIDE-MEMOIRE: an informal summary of a diplomatic interview or conversation which serves merely as aid to memory

AMBASSADOR: a top-ranking diplomat accredited to a foreign government

AMBASSADOR –AT-LARGE: a diplomatic agent accredited to no particular country

ASYLUM: protection from arrest and extradition given by a state to a political refugee

ATTACHE’: (a third secretary) a diplomatic official to a mission for specialized services, eg.: a military, naval, air, commercial attaché

BELLIGERENCY: the state of being at war or in conflict with another state

CASUS BELLY: an act or situation justifying or precipitating war

CHARG’ED’AFFAIRES AD INTERIM: the councellor or secretary of an embassy or legation who automatically assumes charge of a diplomatic mission in the temporary absence of an Ambassador or Minister

CONCORDAT: a treaty between the Pope and a sovereign or government of another state

CONCENSUS: a general agreement of opinion, testimony, etc; unanimity

CONSUL: an official appointed by a government to reside in a foreign state to look after the interests of citizens of the appointing country

COUNSELLOR: a senior secretary at an embassy who, in the absence of the Head of Mission acts as “CHARG’E’D AFFAIRES”

COVENANT: an agreement of solemn nature

CREDENTIALS: a formal paper from the Head of one state to the Head of another state accrediting an Ambassador, Minister or other diplomatic agents as one authorized to act for his government or Head of state

DENUNCIATION: notification by a state of its intention to terminate a treaty, armistice, etc.

DÉTENTE: a relaxation of international tension

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY: the exemption from local laws and taxation accorded to the diplomatic staff abroad

EMBASSY: the residence of a diplomatic body headed by an Ambassador

ENVOY: a diplomatic agent,especially one who ranks immediately below an Ambassador

EXEQUATUR: a formal instrument evidencing an official recognition of a consul by the Head of the Receiving State and authorizing him to discharge the functions of his office

FAIT ACCOMPLI: a thing already done, so that the opposition or argument is useless

GOOD OFFICES: mediatory services by a third party intended to promote agreement or arbitration between the two parties

LEGATE: an envoy or minister, especial one officially representing the Pope

MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY: a nonaccredited diplomatic agent representing his government

MISSION: a general term for a commission, delegation, embassy, or legation

MODUS VIVENDI: an interim agreement in a dispute pending a final settlement

NUNCIO: a papal permanent diplomatic representative in another state

PERSONA NON GRATA: a diplomat who is not acceptable

PLENIPOTENTIARY: a diplomatic agent vested with full powers

PROCESS- VERBAL : 1.a formal record of the proceedings of a conference or congress; 2. an administrative agreement of a purely minor character

PROTOCOL: 1. an instrument subsidiary to a convention;2. an international compact less formal than a treaty or convention; 3.a record of certain understandings arrived at, more often called a PROCIS VERBAL; 4.a code of etiquette and precedence to be observed in the ceremonies of a state;

RASION D’ETAT: a diplomatic and political theory under which the interests of the State take precedence over all private morality

RAISON D’ETRE: anything that accounts for, justifies or originally caused a thing’s existence (смысл, разумноеоснование)

RAPPROCHMENT: the re-establishment or recommencement of harmonious relations, especially between states

RATIFICATION: approval of a treaty, convention, etc, by a formal confirmation, signature, etc.

SANCTIONS: penalties inflicted for a breach of law or of the covenant

SIGNATORY: a party or a state that has signed a treaty, convention, etc.

STATUS QUO: the existing state of affairs

ULTIMATUM: a final proposal or a statement of terms, the rejection of which by the other party (or parties) may lead to a rapture of diplomatic relations or a state of war

**Appendix 2**

 **International Acronyms**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) | АзияТынықмұхитэкономикалықынтымақтастығы | Азиатско-Тихоокеанское ЭкономическоеСотрудничество |
| 2 | ASAT (Anti-Satellite system) | Жер Серігіне Қарсы Жүйе | Противоспутниковые системы |
| 3 | ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) | Оңтүстік-ШығысАзия Мемлекеттерінің Достастығы | Ассоциация государств Юго-Восточной Азии |
| 4 | BENELUX (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg) | Бельгия, Нидерланды және Люксембург | Бельгия, Нидерланды и Люксембург |
|  |  |  |
| 5 | CICA (Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia) | Азиядағы Ынтымақтастықпен Сеніміділік Шараларыжөніндегі Конференция | СВМДА (Совещание по Взаимодействию и Мерам Доверия в Азии) |
| 6 | CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) | Тәуелсіз Мемлекеттер Достастығы (ТМД) | Сотрудничество Независимых Государств (СНГ) |
| 7 | CEO (Chief Executive Officer) | Басты Атқарушы Лауазымды Адам  | Главное Исполнительное Должностное лицо |
| 8 | ECOSOS (Economic and Social Council (UN)) | БҰҰ-ның Экономикалықжәне Әлеуметтік Кеңесі | Экономический Социальный Совет ООН (ЭКОСОС) |
| 9 | FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) | БҰҰ-ныңазық-түлікжәнеауылшаруашылықұйымы | Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация ООН |
| 10 | GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) | Тарифтермен Саудажөніндегі Келісім | Генеральное Соглашения по Тарифам и Торговле (ГАТТ) |
| 11 | GDP (Gross Domestic Product) | Жалпы Ішкі Өнім | Валовой Внутренний Продукт (ВВП) |
| 12 | GNP (Gross National Product) | Жалпы Ұлттық Өнім | Валовой Национальный Продукт |
| 13 | IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) | АтомЭнергияжөніндегіХалықаралықАгенттігі | Международное Агенство Атомной Энергии (МАГАТЭ) |
| 14 | IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) | Халықыралық Қайта Құружәне Даму Банкі | Международный Банк по Реконструкции и Развитию (МБРР) |
| 15 | ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) | Халықаралық Азаматтық Авиация Ұйымы | Международная Организация Гражданской Авиации |
| 16 | ICJ (International Court of Justice) | БҰҰ-ның Халықаралық Соты | Международный Суд ООН |
| 17 | ICO (Islamic Conference Organization) | Ислам Конференция Ұйымы | Организация Исламская Конференция  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 18 | IMF (International Monetary Fund ) | Халықаралық Валюта қоры | Международный Валютный Фонд |
| 19 | INSTRAW (International Research for the Advancement of Women) | Әйелдердің Жағдайын Жақсартужөніндегі Халықаралық Оқужәне Зерттеу Институты | Международный Институт Обучения и Исследования по Улучшению Положения Женщин |
|  |  |  |  |
| 20 | INTERPOL (International Criminal Police Organization) | ҚылмыстықПолицияның Халықаралық ұйымы | Международная Организация Уголовной Полиции |
|  |  |  |
| 21 | MBFR (Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions) | Қарулық Күштердің Өзара Теңгерілген Қысқартылуы | Взаимное Сбалансированное Сокращение Вооруженных Сил |
|  |  |  |  |
| 22 | MFN (Most Favoured Nation) | Ең қолайлы жағдай жасау тәртіптемесі (режим) | Режим НаибольшегоБлагоприятствования |
| 23 | NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement ) | СолтүстікАмериканыңЕркінСаудаКелісімі | Североамериканское Соглашение о Свободной Торговле (НАФТА) |
| 24 | NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) | Солтүстік Атлантика Шарттты ұйымы | Организация Североатлантического договора |
| 25 | NGO (Non-Governmental Organization ) | Үкіметтік емес ұйым | Неправительственнные организация |
|  |  |  |  |
| 26 | ODIHR (Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights)  | Адам Құқықтары мен Демократиялық Институттардың Бюросы | Бюро Демократических Институтов Прав Человека (БДИПЧ) |
| 27 | OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) | Экононмикалық Ынтымақтастықжәне Даму Ұйымы | Организация Экономического Сотрудничества и Развития |
|  |  |  |  |
| 28 | OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries ) | Мұнайды Сыртқа Шығарушы Елдердіңұйымы | Организация стран экспортёров нефти |
| 29 | OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe | Еуропадағықауіпсіздікпенынтымақтастықжөніндегіұйым | Организация по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе |
| 30 | Partnership for Peace (PFP,NATO) | Бейбітшілік жолындағы серіктестік | Партнёрство во имя мира  |
| 31 | SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) | Стратегиялыққару-жарақтардышектеужөніндегікеліссөздер | Переговоры по ограниченных стратегических вооружении |
|  |  |  |  |
| 32 | SAM (Surface-to-Air Missile) | Жер-әуе ракетасы | Ракета Земля-Воздух |
| 33 | SDI (Strategic Defence Initiative) | Стратегиялық қорғаныс бастамасы | Стратегическая Оборонная инициатива |
| 34 | SDR (Special Drawing Rights) IMF | Арнаулы қарыз құқықтар | Специальные права заимствования (МВФ) |
| 35 | TNC (Transnational Corporation) | Ұлтаралық корпорация | Транснациональная корпорация |
| 36 | UNCTAD (UN Conference on Trade and Development) | БҰҰ-ныңСаудажәнеДамужөніндегіконфернциясы | Конференция ООН по Торговле и Развитию ( ЮНКТАД) |
|  |  |  |  |
| 37 | UNDC (UN Disarmament Commission) | БҰҰ-ның қарусыздандыру жөніндегі конференциясы  | Конференция ООН по разоружению |
|  |  |  |  |
| 38 | UNESCO (UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) | Ағарту, ғылымжәнемәдениетмәселелеріжөнәндегіБҰҰ-ныңұйымы | Организация ООН по вопросам Образования, Науки и Культуры (ЮНЕСКО) |
| 39 | UNHCR (UN High Commission Organization) | БҰҰ-ныңБасқындарісіжөніндегіБаскоммисардыңбасқармасы | Управление Верховного комиссара ООН по делам беженцев |
|  |  |  |  |
| 40 | UNICEF ( UN Children`s Found ) | БҰҰ-ныңбалаларғакөмеккөрсетужөніндегітөтеншеқоры | Международный чрезвычайный фонд помощи детям (ООН, ЮНИСЕФ) |
|  |  |  |  |
| 41 | UNTSO (UN Trade Supervision Organization) | БҰҰ-ныңуақытшабітімбақылаужөніндегіұйымы | Организация ООН по наблюдению за перемирием |
| 42 | WHO (World Health Organization) | Дүниежүзілік Денсаулық сақтау ұйымы | Всемирная организация Здравоохранения |
|  |  |  |  |
| 43 | USAID(Agency for International of the US Government) | АҚШҮкіметініңхалықаралықдамуагенттігі | Агентство по международному развитию правительство США |
|  |  |  |  |
| 44 | WIPO ( World Intellectual Property Organization) | Дүниежүзілікинтеллектуалдыменшіктіқорғауұйымы | Всемирнаяорганизация интеллектуальной собственности |
|  |  |  |  |
| 45 | WTO (World Trade Organization) | Дүниежүзілік сауда ұйымы | Всемирная Организация Торговли (ВТО) |

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 CONTENTS

Preface 5

Part 1.Reading and Translation Practice

History of Diplomacy 6

Nazir Turekulov 9

Akmaral Arystanbekova 10

Trygve Lie 12

Dag Hjalmar Agne Carl Hammarskjold 14