**Text 11**

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

 Ban- Ki Moon was born on June 13, 1944 in Umsbuy, 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 Council to the embassy to Washington D.C (1987-1990), director of American affairs at the foreign ministry (1990-1992), Deputy Foreign Ministry (1995-1996) and National Security Adviser to the President Roh Mao Hyun. As the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade from 2004 to 2006,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 weeks 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 presidency in 2001-02.

 Mr. Ban was characterized as an astute consensus builder who would be able to work effectively with both the American 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 in 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 been thought 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 grow 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 expensive diplomatic efforts that have helped put the issue at forefront of the global agenda.

 Subsequent efforts 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 1 trillion financing package for developing countries and look after steps to guide the international response and protect the valuable and 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 movement 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 for less successful from his first when it ended on December 31, 2016.

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

**Explanatory Notes**

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| to win a competition  |  | выиграть конкурс |
| to receive(earn)a master’s degree |  | получить степень магистра |
| to be aimed at denuclearization  |  | быть направленным, нацеленным на денуклеаризацию |
| South Korea’s tenure as |  | срок пребывания в Южной Кореи в качестве |
| An astute consensus builder |  | проницательная личность вформировании консенсуса |

**Tasks:**

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

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

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

**III. 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 important.

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?

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

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