

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН
КАСПИЙСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ
ИНЖИНИРИНГА имени Ш. ЕСЕНОВА

ИНСТИТУТ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

Кафедра « Иностранные языки»

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Методическая разработка.

*Сборник текстов для студентов по специальности
«Международные отношения».*

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Данная методическая разработка по практическому иностранному языку страны специализации предназначена для студентов, которые изучают английский язык как основной иностранный язык по кредитной системе.

Рекомендовано к печати решением учебно-методического совета Каспийского государственного университета технологии и инжиниринга им. Ш. Есенова.

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Введение

Настоящая методическая разработка предназначена для студентов старших курсов как очного, так и заочного отделения изучающих дисциплину «Практический иностранный язык страны специализации» по иностранному языку» а также для углубления языковых знаний по направлению «Международные отношения» и служит для того, чтобы расширить словарный запас по изучаемым темам. Данная разработка включает в себя тематические темы, после текстовые вопросы, которые способствуют развитию навыков разговорной речи и позволяют студентам самостоятельно работать со словарем. Одновременно с работой над содержанием текста изучается активный словарь, отличающийся высокой степенью сочетаемости и большими словообразовательными возможностями.

Цель данной разработки – дальнейшее развитие речевой, языковой и страноведческой компетенции студентов на основе текстового материала, а также усвоение профессиональной лексики, развитие навыков относительно специальности студентов, умение вести взаимосвязь, расширить и усовершенствовать усвоенные знания по специальностям студентов и дать возможность самостоятельно оценивать информации, взятые из текстов. При работе с текстом основное внимание следует уделять развитию умения суммировать, комментировать, используя слова-связки, объяснять высказывания, выделять основную идею статьи, конкретизировать и обобщать, выдвигать свои аргументы, отстаивать их. Необходимо, чтобы студенты изложили свою точку зрения по предлагаемой проблеме и свое видение ее решения.

Text “The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe”

History of the OSCE

The OSCE traces its origins to the **détente phase** of the early 1970s, when the **Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE)** was created to serve as a multilateral forum for dialogue and negotiation between East and West. Meeting over two years in Helsinki and Geneva, the CSCE reached agreement on the Helsinki Final Act, which was signed on 1 August 1975. This document contained a number of key **commitments** on politico-military, economic and environmental and human rights issues that became central to the so-called ‘**Helsinki process**’. It also established ten fundamental principles (the ‘Decalogue’) governing the behavior of States towards their citizens, as well as towards each other.

Until 1990, the CSCE functioned mainly as a series of meetings and conferences that built on and **extended** the participating States’ commitments, while periodically reviewing their **implementation**. However, with the end of the Cold War, the Paris Summit of November 1990 set the CSCE on a new course. In the Chapter of Paris for a New Europe, the CSCE was called upon to play its part in managing the historic change taking place in Europe and responding to the new challenges of the post-Cold War period, which led to its **acquiring** permanent institutions and operational capabilities.

As part of this institutionalization process, the name was changed from the CSCE to the OSCE by a decision of the Budapest Summit of Heads of State or Government in December 1994.

About the OSCE

With 56 participating States from the Europe, Central Asia and North America, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) forms the largest regional security organization in the world.

The OSCE is a primary instrument for **early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation** in its area. It has 19 missions or field operations in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

The Organization deals with three **dimensions of security**- the politico-military, the economic and environmental, and the human dimension. It therefore addresses a wide range of security-related concerns, including arms control, confidence- and security-building measures, human rights, national minorities, and democratization, policing strategies, **counter-terrorism** and economic and environmental activities. All 56 participating States enjoy equal status, and decisions are taken by **consensus on a politically, but not legally binding basis**.

Budget

On 7 March 2008, the Permanent Council approved the OSCE Unified Budget for 2008, amounting to 164,168,200 Euros (PC Decision No 844).

The OSCE Unified Budget for 2007, approved on 2 February 2007, was of 168,200,000 Euros (PC Decision No 780).

In 2006, the approved budget amounted to approximately 163,000,000 Euros, nearly 72 per cent of which went to field activities. Extra-budgetary contributions for additional activities amounted to approximately 25,000,000 Euros in 2006.

Staffing and employment

The OSCE employs some 450 people in its various institutions and around 3,000 in its field operations. Locally-contracted employees outnumber international seconded employees by roughly five to one. Seconded staff members are funded by their national administrations.

Notes to the text:

Conference on Security and Co-Operation in Europe (CSCE)	Еуропадағы қауіпсіздік және ынтымақтастық ұйымы	Организация по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе
Commitments	міндеттемелер	обязательства
'Helsinki process'	«Хельсинки процесі»	«Хельсинский процесс»
To extend	созу	расширять, протягивать
Implementation	жүзеге асыру	осуществление
Acquiring	мүлектенген, еліктенген	приобретенный
Early warning	алдын-ала ескерту	раннее предупреждение, Предостережение
Conflict prevention	дау-жанжалдың алдын алу	предотвращение конфликта
crisis management	дағдарысты басқару	управление кризисом
post-conflict	дағдарыстан кейінгі	постконфликтная
rehabilitation dimensions of security	оңалту қауіпсіздік аспектілері	реабилитация аспекты безопасности
counter terrorism	лаңкестікке қарсы	контртерроризм
binding basis	міндеттеме күші бар негіз	основание, имеющее обязательную силу

Exercises to the text “The OSCE”

1. Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What is the main function of the OSCE?
2. What was the original name of OSCE?
3. How many participating states are parts of the OSCE and how many missions does it undertake?
4. Where does the funding come from for OSCE?
5. What is the seconded staff?

2. Render the following text into English with the help of the following words:

To contribute, key part, to underline, potential, law mechanism, post of the chairmanship, to be intended, to focus on, marking, Parliamentary Assembly, transparency.

Сессия Парламентской ассамблеи ОБСЕ

29 июня произошло знаковое событие. Впервые в истории Парламентской Ассамблеи ОБСЕ, ее сессия открылась на территории Центральной Азии. Выступая перед парламентариями, Нурсултан Назарбаев заявил, что наша страна являет собой пример государства, которое вносит реальный вклад в укрепление региональной и глобальной безопасности. Кроме того, отметил Президент, Казахстан намерен акцентировать внимание на решении насущных проблем безопасности, содействии межкультурному и межрегиональному диалогу, нивелированию новых разделительных линий в Европе, а также поиску объединяющих факторов для евроатлантических и евроазиатских стран. Астана рассчитывает придать «новое дыхание» Организации по Безопасности и Сотрудничеству в Европе. 17-я сессия Парламентской Ассамблеи ОБСЕ продлится пять дней. Главная тема встречи – транспарентность в Организации по Безопасности и Сотрудничеству в Европе.

ЕҚЫҰ парламенттік ассамблеясының сессиясы.

29 маусымда тек Қазақстан үшін емес, сонымен бірге ЕҚЫҰ парламенттік ассамблеясының тарихында алғашқы болған оқиға – оның сессиясы Орталық Азия аумағында ашылды. Парламентарийлардың алдында сөйлеген сөзінде, Нұрсұлтан Назарбаев Қазақстанның аймақтық, және глобалдық қауіпсіздігіне қосқан үлесінен маңызы ете үлкен екендігін баяндады. Өзінің баяндауында Нұрсұлтан Назарбаев

2010 жылдағы Қазақстанның, ЕҚЫҰ төрағасы ретінде жұмысының негізгі бағыттарын ұсынды. Бұл ЕҚЫҰ құқылы диалог форумы ретінде нығайту және көтеру. Сонымен бірге Президент Қауіпсіздік мәселелерін мәдениетаралық және аймақаралық диалог, евроатлантикалық және евразиялық мемлекеттер жинақтыратын факторлар іздестіру мәселеріне көңіл бөлді. Астана ЕҚЫҰ-ға жаңа идеялар әкелді деп сенеді. ЕҚЫҰ-ның 17 сессиясы 5 күн жалғасады. Кездесудің басты мақсаты- ЕҚЫҰ-ның транспаранттығы.

Translate the text, paying attention to the underlined words
17th session of OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

The 17th session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe is continuing in Astana with its 402 MPs representing 56 countries discussing issues of the economy, environmental protection, politics, security, OSCE democratic development, civil rights and ways of tackling urgent problems. The Parliamentary Assembly is very important for all the members of the OSCE because it is a perfect venue for setting humanitarian and legal standards for the European community. However, the opinion that the OSCE needs fresh ideas or development is president, that is why the MPs are looking forward to seeing Kazakhstan assume its office as the OSCE president in 2010.

Gwen Moore, member of the US House of Representatives from Wisconsin:

- Kazakhstan's wish, in itself, to become the president, shows its commitment to move forward. Kazakhstan is the gateway to both Europe and Asia and highlighted that the country is distinguished for its wish to include the entire region and its neighbors into a constructive dialogue and concluded that great hopes could be pinned on Astana in this respect.

The OSCE presidency is open only to those countries which are successful in following economic, democratic and political reforms with freedom of the mass media and equal opportunities of political powers. These points were voiced at the opening of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly by President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev - and received broad support amongst the audience, Nikolai Selivon, ambassador of Ukraine to Kazakhstan:

- The action-plan which Nursultan Abishevich proposed yesterday was very comprehensive because it focused on strengthening the role of Parliament and was positively perceived by all delegations at the Parliamentary Assembly judging by the audience. The second point he made was about the promotion of direct sovereignty of the people as part of further democratisation. We should encourage greater public presence in law-making.

The 17th session of the Parliamentary Assembly will end on the 4th of July. On the 1st of July, the OSCE delegates are to conduct 6 committee session on wide-ranging issues.

Render into English from Kazakh language:

Қазақстан ЕҚЫҰ-ға – 2010 жылы төрағалық етеді.

А) Қазақстан Еуропадағы қауіпсіздік және ынтымақтастық жөніндегі ұйымына 2010 жылы төрағалық етеді. Бұл туралы қарашаның 30-ы күні кешке біздің еліміздің ЕҚЫҰ-ға төрағалық ету өтініші қаралған Мадридте мәлім болды. М.Тәжин қазақстандық делегацияның Қазақстанның ЕҚЫҰ-ға төрағалық ету өтінішінің мәселелері жөніндегі мәлімдемесін оқыды, «Қазақстан 5 жыл бойы ЕҚЫҰ-ға төрағалық ету алға шығарылуы жөнінде белсенді науқан жүргізді,- деп атап өтілген құжатта.

-Біз Қазақстанды ЕҚЫҰ төрағалығына сайлау және онымен байланысты үдерістер біздің елдің, жалпы өңірдің кешенді жаңғыруы үшін мультипликациялық әсер етеді деп санаймыз», делінген онда. Қазақстанның

өтінішін ЕҚЫҰ әріптестері түсінікпен қабылдады. Нәтижесінде Қазақстан ұйымға 2010 жылы төрағалық етеді деген маңызды шешім қабылданды. Аталмыш лауазымға 2009 жылы-Грекия, 2011 жылы – Литва ие болады.

Render into English from Russian language:

В) Казахстанская делегация сделала заявление по вопросу о заявке Казахстана на председательство в ОБСЕ, которое зачитал М.Тажин. «Казахстан на протяжении почти пяти лет вел активную кампанию по продвижению заявки на председательство в ОБСЕ, - отмечается в документе. –Мы считаем, что избрание Казахстана председателем ОБСЕ и связанные с этим сопутствующие процессы окажут мультипликативный эффект для комплексной модернизации нашей страны и региона в целом, а также обновления нашей общей организации на благо всех участников».

Заявление Казахстана было с пониманием воспринято партнерами по ОБСЕ. В итоге принято важное решение – Казахстан будет председательствовать в организации в 2010 году. Греция займет этот пост в 2009, а Литва- в 2011 году.

Text “The United Nations Organization”

How the UN works

The United Nations was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries committed to preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security. Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN: membership totals 192 countries.

When States become Members of the United Nations, they agree to accept the obligations of the UN Charter, an international treaty that sets out basic principles of international relations. According to the Charter, the UN has four purposes: to maintain international peace security; to friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights; and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

The United Nations is not a world government and it does not make laws. It does, however, provide the means to help resolve international conflicts and formulate policies on matters affecting all of us. At the UN, all the Member State – large and small, rich and poor, with differing political views and social systems – have a voice and a vote in this process.

The United Nations has six main organs. Five of them – the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat – are based at UN Headquarters in New York. The sixth, the International Court of Justice, is located at The Hague in the Netherlands.

The General Assembly

The United Nations General Assembly (GA, UNGA) is one of the five principal organs of the United Nations and the only one in which all member nations have equal representation. Its powers are to oversee the budget of the United Nations, appoint the non-permanent to the Security Council, receive reports from other parts of the United Nations and make recommendations in the form of General Assembly Resolutions. It has also established a wide number of subsidiary organs.

The General Assembly meets under its president in regular annual sessions which last from September to December, although it can reconvene for special and emergency special sessions. Its composition, functions, powers, voting, and procedures are set out in Charter IV of the United Nations Charter.

The first session was convened on 10 January 1946 in the Westminster Central Hall in London and included representatives of 51 nations.

Voting in the General Assembly on important questions – recommendations on peace and security; election of members to organs; admission, suspension and expulsion of members; budgetary matters – is by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. Other questions are decided by majority vote. Each member country has one vote. Apart from approval of budgetary matters, including adoption of a scale of assessment, Assembly resolutions are not binding on the members. The Assembly may make recommendations on any matters within the scope of the UN, except matters of peace and security under Security Council consideration. The one state, one vote power structure theoretically allows states comprising just eight percent of the world population to pass a resolution by two-thirds vote.

Membership

During the 1980s, the Assembly became a forum for the North-South dialogue - the discussion of issues between industrialized nations and developing countries. These issues came to the fore because of the phenomenal growth and changing makeup of the UN membership. In 1945, the UN had 51 members. It now has 192, of which more than two-thirds are developing countries. Because of their numbers, developing countries are often able to determine the agenda of the Assembly (using coordinating groups like the G77), the character of its debates, and the nature of its decisions. For many developing countries, the UN is the source of much of their diplomatic influence and the principal outlet for their foreign relations initiatives.

Agenda

The agenda for each session is planned up to seven months in advance and begins with the release of a preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda. This is refined into a provisional agenda sixty days before the opening of the session. After the session begins the final agenda is adopted in a plenary meeting which allocates the work to the various Main Committees who later submit reports back to the Assembly for adoption by consensus or by vote.

Items on the agenda are numbered. Several items may be discussed in a single plenary session. Also, discussions on a topic of the agenda can continue across separate meetings months apart.

Special sessions

Special sessions may be convened at the request of the UN Security Council, or a majority of UN members, or, if the majority concurs, of a single member. A special session was held in October 1995 at the head of government level to commemorate the UN's 50th anniversary. Another special session was held in September 2000 to celebrate the millennium; it put forward the Millennium Development Goals. A further special session (2005 World Summit) was held in

September 2005 to commemorate the UN's 60th anniversary; it assessed progress on the Millennium Development Goals, and discussed Kofi Annan's In Larger Freedom proposals.

At the first Special Session of the UN General Assembly held in 1947, Oswaldo Aranha, then president of the Special Session, began a tradition that has remained until today whereby the first speaker at this major international forum is always a Brazilian.

General Assembly resolutions

General Assembly votes on many resolutions brought forth by sponsoring states. These are generally symbolic statements covering an array of world issues. Most General Assembly resolutions, while symbolic of the sense of the international community are not enforceable as a legal or practical matter as the General Assembly lacks enforcement powers with respect to most issues. However, in some areas, such as the United Nations budget, the General Assembly does have authority to make final decisions.

Emergency special sessions

The General Assembly may take action on maintaining international peace and security if the UN Security Council is unable, usually due to disagreement among the permanent members, to exercise its primary responsibility. If not in session at the time, the General Assembly may meet in emergency special session within twenty-four hours of the request thereof. Such emergency special shall be called if requested by the Security Council on the vote of any seven members or a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

All UN Member States are represented in the General Assembly – a “parliament of nations” which meets regularly and in special sessions to consider the world's most pressing problems. Each Member State has one vote. Decisions on such key issues as international peace and security, admitting new members and the UN budget are decided by two-third majority. Other matters are decided by simple majority. In recent years, a special effort has been made to reach decisions through consensus, rather than a formal vote. The Assembly cannot force action by any State, but its recommendations are an important indication of world opinion and represent the moral authority of the community of nations.

During the main part of its 2004 sessions the Assembly took up more than 150 different topics, including United Nations reform, restoring for the rule of law, the needs of small island developing States, climate change and related humanitarian dangers, and participation by all States in the global trading system. It addressed the situation in many different countries and regions, including Iraq and Darfur region of the Sudan.

The centerpiece of the Assembly's 60th anniversary session, in 2005, is a five-year review by world leaders of its 2000 Millennium Declaration, including action on a comprehensive set of recommendations submitted by the Secretary-General to reduce poverty, address security threats, stem human rights abuses, and approve major changes to strengthen the functioning of the United Nations.

Notes to the text

To be committed preserve Peace	бейбітшілікті сақтауға міндетті болу	быть связанными обещанием сохранять мир
To accept obligation International treaty	міндеттеме қабылдау халықаралық келісімшарт	принимать обязательство международный договор
Maintain peace and Security	бейбітшілік пен қауыпсіздікті сақтау	поддерживать мир и безопасность
Headquarters	штаб-пәтер	штаб-квартира
Permanent member	тұрақты мүше	постоянный член
Non-permanent member	тұрақты емес, уақытша мүше	непостоянный член
To convene sessions	сессияны шақыру	созывать сессию
To reconvene	сессияны қайталап шақыру	созывать еще раз
Emergency sessions	кезектен тыс сессия	чрезвычайная сессия
Admission	қабылдау	принятие
Suspension	уақытша тоқтату	приостановка
Expulsion	мүшеліктен шығару	исключение
Scale of assessment	салым мөлшері	размер обложения
Provisional agenda	уақытша күн тәртібі	временная повестка
To concur	келісу	соглашаться

Exercises to the text “The United Nations”

1. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. When was the UNO established?
2. How many member-states were in UNO in 1945?
3. How many member-states nowadays?
4. What is UNO Charter?
5. Does the UNO make any laws?
6. What are the main organs of the UNO?
7. Why is the General Assembly called “a parliament of nations”?
8. What decisions need two-third majority of all members?
9. How often does the Assembly have its sessions?
10. What can you tell about emergency special sessions?
11. How is the agenda for annual session planned?

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs:

To be convened, allocate, appoint, receive, submit, take action.

1. The General Assembly _____ the budget of the UN, _____ the non-permanent members to the Security Council, receive from the other organs of UN.
2. The first session _____ on 10 January 1946 in the Westminster Central Hall in London & included representatives of 51 nations.
3. After the session begins the final agenda is adopted in plenary meeting which _____ the work to the various Main Committees who later reports back to the Assembly for adoption by consensus or by vote.
4. The General Assembly may _____ on maintaining international peace & security if the UN Security is unable, usually due to disagreement among the permanent members, to exercise its primary responsibility.

Text “North Atlantic Treaty Organization” (NATO)

NATO was drawn up in 1949 and was signed and ratified by 12 countries (**Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the UK, and the USA.**)

Greece and Turkey acceded to the treaty in 1952, **the FRG** in 1955, **Spain** in 1982.

In the Treaty members of NATO reaffirm their faith in the principles and purposes of the Charter of in UN.

- a) They express their determination to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.
- b) They resolve to unite their efforts for promoting collective defence, stability and wellbeing in the region and for the preservation of peace and security.
- c) Members of NATO undertake (promise to do smth.) to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force.
- d) At the same time they agree that an armed attack against one or more of them shall be considered an attack against them all.

And referring to Article 51 of the Charter of the UN each of them agrees to assist the party or parties if an armed attack occurs.

- e) Any party may withdraw from the treaty one year after its notice of denunciation has been given and may be acceded to the treaty if it agrees to further the principles of the treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area.

The high authority of the alliance is the **North Atlantic Council**, which consists of representatives of all member states. It meets at ministerial level at least twice a year, while the Permanent Representatives meet at least once a week at the NATO Headquarters in Brussels.

Military policy is determined by the Defence Planning Committee. There are also a lot of civil institutions dealing with political, scientific, environmental and economic affairs, nuclear and Civil Emergency planning, etc.

The Secretary general is Chairman of the NAC and of the Defence Planning Committee as well as being Head of the International Secretariat, whose staff is drawn from all member countries. NATO Secretary General is Jaap de Hoop Scheffer (the Netherlands, 2004).

After the end of the Cold War and the disappearance of the Warsaw Pact, (1991) the thrust of NATO shifted of building of trust and cooperation with non-member countries.

In the 1990s NATO took certain decisions for reforming its role. These decisions included continuation of collective defence, opening- up to new members, cooperation with non-members under the Partnership for Peace program launched in 1994 for increasing operational capabilities and developing new security relationships, accepting Peacekeeping missions on other regions.

In May 1999 the **Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland** became the members of NATO.

The candidacy of these 3 states was strongly opposed by Russia, which viewed NATO expansion eastward as an encroachment on its sphere of influence. But the collapse of communist governments all across Eastern Europe and Moscow's abandonment of control over them meant the dissipation of much of the military threat, giving new opportunities for NATO to forge the new partnership programs.

In May 1997 the NATO- Russia Permanent Joint Council for consultation and cooperation was created.

Apart from this NATO participates in operations to combat civil emergencies, cooperates in scientific and environmental fields, stands for a role in defending democracy, peaceful political and economic progress and human rights.

As a result, another group of 7 states became the members of NATO in April 2004: **Latviya, Lithuania, Estonia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria and Rumania.**

Central Asia and especially Kazakhstan has been regularly cooperating with NATO under the Partnership for Peace Programme since 1997.

NATO has been training Central Asian Peacekeeping Battalions named CentrAsBats for international peacekeeping. The CentrAsBats are organized, armed, equipped and trained in conformity with NATO standards. The KazBAT of the RK is the first unit of the CentrAsBats which sent its contingents to Iraq.

On April 4, 2008 at the Bucharest Summit of NATO two more states- **Croatia and Albania** became the members of the Alliance.

Notes to the text:

To accede to the treaty	келісім-шартты қабылдау	вступить, принять договор
To safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization	бостандық, ортақ мұра және өркениетті қорғау	защищать свободу, общее наследие и цивилизацию
an armed attack	әскери шабуыл	военное нападение
Partnership for	Бейбітшілік жолындағы	Партнерство во имя

Peace (1994)	серіктестік	мира
NACC (North Atlantic Cooperation Council – 1991)	Солтүстік Атлантика шарты ұйымының ынъымақтастық кеңесі	Совет Северо-Атлантического сотрудничества
To maintain and develop collective defense capacity	ұжымдық қорғаныс қабілеттілігін сақтау және дамыту	поддерживать и развивать коллективную обороноспособность
EACC (Euro-Atlantic Cooperation Council – 1997)	Еуро-Атлантика ынтымақтастық кеңесі	Совет Евро-Атлантического сотрудничества
To withdraw from the treaty	келісім-шарттан шығу	выйти из договора
to prevent the proliferation of WMDs	жаппай қырып жоятын қаруды таратудың алдын алу/болдырмау	предовратить распространение оружия массового уничтожения
NATO- Russia Permanent Joint Council (May 1997)	НАТО-Ресей біріккен тұрақты кеңесі	Постоянный Совместный Совет НАТО-Россия
An International Peacekeeping role To combat civil emergencies	Халықаралық бейбітшілікті сақтаудың рөлі Төтенше жағдайдың азаматтық қызметтерін пайдалану	Международная миротворческая роль использовать гражданские службы ЧС
combined Joint Task Forces	Біріккен Қарулы Күштер	Объединенные Вооруженные Силы
Military Defence Planning Committee	Әскери жоспарлау комитеті	Комитет военного планирования
To respond rapidly to crises	дағдарысқа қарсы шұғыл әрекет ету	быстро реагировать на кризисы
military deference	әскери күшпен имендіру	военное устрашение
to work out a concerted political strategy	келісілген саяси стратегияны жасау	разработать согласованную политическую стратегию
to foster democracy, stability and economic development	демократия, тұрақтылық және экономикалық дамуды алға тарту	продвигать демократию, стабильность и экономическое развитие

to include a wide variety of local predicaments	жергілікті сипаттағы әртүрлі қиындықтарды қамту	включить широкий спектр трудностей местного характера
to defeat terrorism and the threats associated with it	лаңкестігі және оған қатысы бар басқа да қауіптерді кері қайтару	дать отпор терроризму и другим угрозам, имеющим отношение с ним

Exercises to the text “NATO”

1. **Read the text. Pay attention to the pronunciation** of the geographical names in black type

2. **Answer the following questions:**

1. How many countries are the members of NATO now?
2. What principles and purposes do members of NATO reaffirm their faith in?
3. Would you comment on the statement: “An armed attack against one or more of them shall be regarded an attack against them all?”
4. What are the main requirements if a country wants to be acceded to the treaty?
5. What is the highest body of NATO?
6. What body is responsible for determining military policy of the Alliance?
7. Are there any civil institutions dealing with political, scientific, environmental and economic affairs within the frame of NATO?
8. What can you tell about the changes in the structure and activities of NATO after the end of the Cold War and the disappearance of the Warsaw Pact?
9. Why did NATO in the 1990s decide to take certain decisions for reforming its role?
10. Under what program and since what time has Kazakhstan been cooperating with NATO?

3. **Read, analyze the verb forms and translate the sentences:**

1. During the Kosovo conflict the NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana said that his conditions for an end to bombing Yugoslavia were “the return of all refugees, the deployment of an international security presence, and the withdrawal of Serb military police and paramilitary forces on the basis of the Rambouillet accords”.
2. Speaking for the five Western powers that made up the core of NATO, Foreign minister of Germany Joschka Fischer said that any credible ceasefire must include independent verification that the killing in Kosovo had stopped.
3. Countries sending their troops to Afghanistan have placed a web of restrictions, also called caveats, on how they can be used. They are usually imposed by the government who fear casualties or don’t agree with all parts of the mission of NATO.
4. NATO Secretary-General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer said that of NATO’s 26 countries, only six, including the USA, place no restrictions on the forces they contribute to NATO operations.

5. In a further setback to President George W. Bush, France, Russia and Germany publicly stated their joint desire for a peaceful resolution to the Iraqi crisis.
6. France insisted that it would stand by its NATO treaty obligations if “the security of any of the parties is threatened but was not willing to be dragged into making decisions on an American timetable.
7. “By opening the doors of NATO to the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland, NATO has erased the geographical line, the line that for nearly half a century divided Europe into East and West”-said Mr. Solana, Secretary-General of NATO.
8. “NATO is a defence alliance, not a charitable organization. Enlargement can be justified only if it advances the strategic interests of the alliance”
9. “Rather than tolerate Russia’s nuclear blackmail or cyber attacks, Western nations should make it clear that the solidarity of NATO, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, is indivisible and that the alliance’s doors remain open to all democracies committed to the defence of freedom”- said US Presidential Candidate John McCain.
10. At the NATO Summit in Bucharest despite pressure from the US president and support from the United Kingdom and Canada, both Germany and France opposed the hopes of former Soviet republics Georgia and Ukraine to get into the alliance’s Membership Action Plan, citing the possible aggravation of relations with Russia.
11. The European Union and NATO have launched a number of initiatives in recent years aimed at both improving existing capabilities and generating new ones.
12. The great issue of American foreign policy today is the contradiction between the persisting desires to remain the premier global power.
13. The USA has put together an extremely broad, loosely defined coalition to fight terrorism, and backed it up with very specific support from the United Nations Security Council, the European Union and NATO.
14. Enlarging NATO will be of major political significance-not only for those who joined, but also for those left out and, indeed, for those who are already Alliance members.
15. Located in the geographical centre of Europe, or three Baltic states-Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania-have for centuries been the arena of confrontation between East and West, as well as North East.
16. Due to its geopolitical position, Belarus must create two foreign policy vectors in order to gradually level the legacy of enbalance being located right between two power centers –a highly integrated western Europe and Russia.

Retell the text using the essential vocabulary.

Text for Supplementary Reading

“NATO’s New Course on the Path of its Enlargement”

In 2009 NATO will reach its 60th anniversary. Celebration seems very much in order. More than anything else, NATO embodies the geopolitical coalition between the United States, Europe and the Baltic States that has contained the Russian

Federation on its home ground and given America a wide margin of power to shape the world's political and economic structures.

The decisions taken at the recent summit of the North Atlantic Alliance signifies nothing less than the birth of a new Atlantic Alliance- an Alliance with a broadened political role, a new strategic concept, ever closer cooperative relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, a stronger European pillar within the Alliance, a new a structure of forces which are considerably reduced. The Alliance reacted thus to the changed situation and by doing so once again proved its vitality.

The Rome Summit set the stage for a number of subsequent decisions. One of these was taken a scant month later in December 1991, when the North Atlantic Council established the North Atlantic Cooperation Council as a forum for discussion and concrete cooperation in the area of security and security related issues. The purpose of the NACC was the projection of political stability which was a fragile commodity in post- Gold War Eastern Europe. With the NACC came the beginning of NATO's outreach policy to its east. That was in late 1991. Two years later a substantial new addition was made in the form of the Alliance's Partnership for Peace.

The Brussels Summit in January 1994 that launched Partnership for Peace also decided that NATO would enlarge to admit new members.

It is important to examine the interrelationship of these two decisions. They both went far beyond the mere process of adapting NATO to the new international strategic environment.

Both have become the elements of the very foundation of the future European security architecture.

Indeed PFP has been achieving its full potential, and this cannot occur overnight.

The objectives of the Partnership are to:

- bring the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe as well as other Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe member states, closer to NATO as a community of nations sharing the values of democracy, liberty, pluralism and the rule of law
- Provide all partners with a means to develop ever closer cooperative military relations with the alliance and other partners
- Develop transparency in defense planning and budgetary processes, and thus enhance confidence among participating states
- Strengthen democratic control of armed forces
- Increase the capability and the readiness of states to contribute with NATO and other partner countries in the areas peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, search and rescue, and other agreed activities

While speaking about NATO's enlargement process, Russia's weight in European security and its legitimate security interests must be taken into account.

Russia remains the strongest military power in Europe, the only country that can change the political configuration in Europe through military means.

Russia interprets NATO's enlargement as part of "zero sum game". NATO members see enlargement as a step that increases stability and security in the whole of Europe and in Russia's interests as well.

At present the main reason advanced by the Central and Eastern European states for their wish to join NATO is not of a military, but of a political nature. They want to belong to the Western family of nations. But NATO is still a military as well as a political alliance.

Implementing Alliance Strategy in an enlarged NATO raises three issues: the dispersion of forces, force differentiation, and the coordination of forces. Given the challenges of enlargement, the Alliance has simplified further the command structure.

The CJTF concept is an instrument which, if used correctly, gives far greater flexibility and military effectiveness they will need.

Questions for Discussion:

1. Why do countries enter arms control agreements?
2. What would have been the consequences to US-Soviet relations had the two superpowers not entered into any arms control agreements?
3. Have NATO nations maintained their security because of NATO or in spite of NATO?
4. Can US and European interests be reconciled?
5. How has NATO changed from 1949 to the present?
6. What political changes will be required after enlargement?
7. What will be the impact of enlargement on NATO's agenda?
8. What do you think about the modern political approach of NATO member-states to the current developments in Georgia and Ukraine?

Part II. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Text 1

History of Diplomacy

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.

Originally, the English term **`diplomats`** referred to the care and evaluation of official papers or **archives**, many of which were treaties.

In the 18th century diplomatic documents increasingly meant **those pertaining to the international relations**, and the term **diplomatic corps** was used to signify the body of ambassadors, envoys and officials attached to foreign missions.

So, in 1796 the British philosopher **Edmund Burke** associated the term diplomacy with international relations and foreign policy.

The first state to develop **an orderly system** of diplomacy was ancient Greece. Ambassadors and special missions were sent from city to deliver messages and warnings, to transfer gifts, and **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 issued only commands; it did not negotiate. Its diplomacy served the purposes **of conquest and annexation**.

Modern diplomacy had its origins during the Italian Renaissance. Early in the 15th century, a group of city – states developed in Italy, but none could dominate the rest, and all feared conquest by the others. The rulers of the city – states gained their positions through force and cunning. They **sought** opportunities to increase their power and expand their **domain** and were always **concerned about the balance of power** on the Italian Peninsula.

Although the Renaissance diplomacy was **vicious** and **amoral**, the Italian city – states developed a number of Institutions and practices that still exist:

- 1) They introduced a system of permanent ambassadors who represented the interests of their states by observing, reporting and negotiating.
- 2) Each state created a foreign office that evaluated the written reports of the ambassadors, sent instructions, helped to formulate policies, and kept vast records.
- 3) They **developed an elaborate system** of protocol, privileges and immunities for diplomats.

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

- 4) The concept of extraterritoriality was established. Under this principle 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 laws of its own country.

Explanatory Notes:

1. the necessity of regularizing contacts

Қарым-қатынастарды тәртіпке келтірудің қажеттілігі;

Необходимость упорядочивать отношения, контакты;

2. to refer to the care and evaluation of smth.

Бір нәрсенің мүлтіксіз сақталуын (бүтіндігіне) және бағалануына қатысы болу

Иметь отношения к сохранности и оценке чего-либо

3. diplomatic documents pertaining to IR

Халықаралық қатынастарға қатысы бар дипломатиялық құжаттар;

Дипломатические документы, имеющие отношения к международным связям

4. an orderly system of diplomacy

Қалыптасқан дипломатиялық жүйе;

Упорядоченная система дипломатии;

5. to plead the cases of their own people

Өз адамдары үшін өтініш ету;

Ходатайствовать за своих людей;

6. to be occasional and sporadic

Кездейсоқ және бірлі –жарым болу;
 Быть случайным и единичным;
7. on the basis of mutual interests
 Өзара мүдделердің негізінде;
 Не щснове взаимных интересов;
8. through force and cunning
 Күш-қуат пен айлакерліті қолдана от ырып;
 Используя силу и хитрость;
9. to be concerned about the balance of power
 Күштердің тепе-теңдігі үшін флфңдфу;
 Беспокоиться о балансе сил (паритете сил)
10. an elaborate system of smth.
 Бір нәрсенің мұқият жетілдірілген жүйесі;
 Тщательно разработанная ситема чего-то;
11. to impede smb. In doing smth.
 Біреуге бір нәрсені іске асыруға кедергі жасау;
 Мешать кому-то в осуществлении чего-то;
12. to be held accountable
 Бір нәрсе үшін жауапқа тартылу;
 Быть подотчетным, нести ответственность;
13. to be subject to the laws
 Заңға бағыну
 Подчиняться законам

Tasks: 1. Read the text “History of Diplomacy”.

Write out and memorize unknown word combinations.

2. Translate the text into Kazakh (Russian).

3. Study the text and give the meaning of the words and word combinations in italics.

Answer the following questions :

1. When did it become necessary contacts of representatives of different groups?
2. What did the English term `diplomats originally refer to?
3. What sis the terms ‘diplomatic documents’ and ‘diplomatic corps’ mean the 18th century?
4. What state was the first civilization to develop an orderly system of diplomacy?
5. What were the main functions of Ambassadors and special missions at that time?
6. Were such kind of special diplomatic missions regular?
7. Why did the Greek system of diplomacy disappear?
8. Were the Romans inclined to carry out their diplomatic duties on the basis of mutual interests?
9. Is it true to life that modern diplomacy had its origins during the Italian Renaissance?
10. How did the rulers of city- states gain their positions?
11. What institutions did the Italian cit-states develop?
12. What was the gist of the principle of extraterritoriality?

Text 2

The Study and Practice of Relationships among the world's nations

International relations is a broad and complex topic both for countries engaged in relationships with other nations, and observers trying to understand those interactions. These relationships may be influenced by many variables. They **are shaped by the primary participants** in international relations, including national leaders, politicians, nongovernmental participants, such as private citizens, corporations and nongovernmental organizations. They **may also be affected** by domestic political events and nonpolitical influences, such as economics, geography and culture. But the primary focus of international relations is on the interactions between nations.

To understand those interactions, we will look at the world as a system of nations whose actions **are guided by a well-defined act of rules**. Scholars call this system **the interstate system**. The interstate system has existed for less than 500 years and is based on a common understanding of what a nation is and how it should treat other nations.

Until the 1970s the study of international relations centered mainly on international security studies that is, international war and peace. Scholars believe that a nation's military power was the most important characteristic in determining how that nation would relate to others. As a result, scholars focused on the relative military strength of one nation compared to others, alliances and diplomacy between nations, and the strategies a nation used to protect their territories and further their own interests.

Since the 1970s the importance of economics in international relations has grown and scholars believe that **the primary force driving** the interaction between nations is economic, not military. They focus on trade and economic relations among nations to create and maintain international organizations which benefit all nations involved, such as the WTO, World Bank and the Monetary Fund (IMF).

Scholars strive to study and explain the main reasons of conflicts and cooperation among nations. Conflicts among nations are inevitable, since their political and economic aims and interests often diverge.

Cooperation does not refer to the absence of conflict but to the ability of nations **to peacefully resolve their differences** in a way that is acceptable to all parties involved. When cooperation fails, conflicts often **escalate into coercion** and ultimately war.

Over time, scholars have developed a number of approaches to the study of international relations, such as **realism, neorealism, idealism and liberalism**.

The supporters of the ideas of **realism** as Sun Tzu and N. Machiavelli asserted that the leaders of nations use their power to advance the interests of their own nations with little regard for morality or friendship. Realists believe that nations should always be heavily armed and ready for war. Good relations, religions, ideologies, cultures and economic systems matter little, while **idealists** believe that international law and morality are key influences on international events, rather than power alone.

Explanatory Notes:

1. To be shaped by smb.
2. To be affected by smth.
3. To be guided by a well-defined set of rules
4. Compared to others
5. To be the primary force to driving smth.
6. To be inevitable
7. To resolve differences peacefully
8. To be acceptable to all parties involved
9. To escalate to coercion
10. To be heavily armed and ready for war
11. To develop a number of approaches to....
12. To be key influences on international events

1. Біреудің тарапынан алыптастырлыу

2. Бір нәрсенің ықпалына болу

3. Ережелердің шебер құрастырылған жүйесін нұсқау етіп қолдану (басшылыққа алу)

4. Басқалармен салыстырғанда

5. Басты қозғаушы күш болу

6. Болмай қалмайтын

7. Келіспеушілікті бейбит жолмен шешу

8. Барлық мүдделі жақтарға қолайлы қабылдауға болатын

9. Еріксіз көндіруге; зорлыққа ұласу

10. Жақсы қаруланып соғысқа дайын болу

11. Бір нәрсе үшін бірқатар тәсілдерді дамыту

12. Халықаралық оқиғаларға әсер ететін шешуші фактор болу

1. Быть сформированным кем-то

2. Быть под влиянием чего-либо

3. Руководствоваться искусно составленной системой

4. По сравнению с другими

5. Быть основной движущей силой

6. Быть неизбежным

7. Разрешить разногласия

8. Быть приемлемым всем заинтересованным

9. Перерасти, перейти к принуждению, насилию

10. Быть хорошо вооруженным и готовым к войне

11. Разработать ряд подходов для чего-то

12. Являться, быть ключевыми факторами, оказывающими влияние на международные отношения

Tasks:

1. Read the text “The Study and Practice of Relationships among the world’s nations”
Write out and memorize unknown words and word combinations.
2. Translate the text into Kazakh (Russian).
3. Study the text and give the meaning of the words and word combinations in italics.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the subject “International relations” considered to be a broad and complex topic?
2. What are the main variables that shape relationships with other nations?
3. What is a system of nations guided by?
4. Did the study of international relations until the 1970s center mainly on the questions of peace and war? Why?
5. Since what time have scholars started to consider trade and economic relations as the primary force driving the interaction between nations?
6. What may happen between nations if cooperate fails?
7. What do you think about such an approach when the leaders of nations use their power to advance the interests of their own nations with little regard for morality or friendship?
8. Do you know some other approaches when international law and morality are considered key factors in international events?

Text 3

Actors in International Relations.

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

The major participants include **the nations themselves**, **the leaders** of those nations, **substate actors** (group or organization within a nation), **transnational actors** (organization 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 the 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 recognize, such as Palestine. Vatican City may also be included in this list, which does not fit into any of these categories.

Nations vary in 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, Canada, Japan 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.

A. The most important individual actors 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 Great Britain is the prime-minister who is the head of government and has the most political 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.

B. Besides the top leader of a nation, there are other groups and individual within that nation that influence its international relationships. These domestic actors, called **substate 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 police in several ways, such as by lobbying political leaders, donating money to political candidates or parties, or **swaying public opinion** on certain issues.

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

All these actors have 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 state themselves, without regard to their internal makeup or the particular individuals who lead them.

Explanatory Notes:

1.to have a great influence on

2.to be based on a combination of common ancestry, language, or culture

3.to function independently

4.to determine a nation's relationship with other states

5.the handful of the most powerful nations

6.the emerging role of smb.

7.to enhance the world prestige of the country or to bring a bad reputation defaming the country

8.to sway public opinion on certain issues

9.without regard to their internal make-up

1.Бір нәрсеге зор ықпал ету

2.Ортақ тек тіл және мәдениет уйлесіміне негізделу

3.Өзбетінші тәуелсіз жұмыс істеу

4.Бір мемлекеттің басқа мемлекеттермен қарымқатынастарың аңықтау

5.Ат төбеліндей алпаут мемлекеттер

6. Біреуден пайда болып кележатқан манызы
7. Мемлекетті дәріптеу немесе оның абыройын жою
8. Белгілі мәселелер бойынша қоғамдық пікірге әсер ету
9. Мемлекеттің ішкі құрылысын ескермей
1. Оказывать огромное влияние на.....
2. Основываться на союзе общих предков рода, языка, культуры
3. Функционировать самостоятельно, независимо
4. Определять взаимоотношения одного государства с другими
5. Горстка самых мощных государств
6. Растущая роль кого то
7. Прославить или обесславить страну
8. Оказывать влияние на общественное мнение
9. Не беря во внимание внутреннюю структуру государств

Tasks:

1. Read the text “Actors in International Relations”,
Write out and memorize unknown words and word combinations.
2. Translate the text into Kazakh (Russian).
- 3 Study the text and give the meaning of the words and word combinations in italics

Answer the following questions:

1. Who are the major participants in international relations?
2. What is a nation?
3. Can you give me 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 when the handful of the most powerful nations control of the most of the world’s military and economy 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. How can substate actors influence a nation’s foreign policy?
9. 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?
10. What countries belong to G8?

Text 4

The Diplomatic Corps

Diplomatic relations between states may **be established by friendly contacts** 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 **charges d’affaires avec lettres**. But in a broader sense, the diplomatic corps includes not only heads of missions but also the diplomatic personnel headed by them, i.e. **councillors, ministers-councillors, first, second, third secretaries 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 (usually a counsellor 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** include 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 the diplomatic missions have been defined in **the 1961s Vienna Convention on 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 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 be **make certain that the agreement** 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 agreement, it is not obliged to give reasons 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 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 time of the arrival of the missions.

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 missions **are inviolable**. The agents of the receiving state may not enter them, except with the consent of the head of the mission.

The receiving state **is to accord 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 of 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:

- 1.To establish relations by friendly contacts
- 2.Inter alia
- 3.The sending state
- 4.The receiving state
- 5.To ascertain by all lawful means conditions and developments
- 6.Within the limits permitted by IL

- 7.To make certain that
- 8.To give the agreement for the person
- 9.To take up one's functions
- 10.To present credentials
- 11.To notify one's arrival
- 12.A true copy of credentials
- 13.The order of presentation
- 14.To be inviolable
- 15.....except with the consent of

- 16.To accord full facilities
- 17.To prevent any attack on his person freedom and dignity

1. қарым - қатынастарды достық байланыстар арқылы орнату

2. былайша айтқанда, сонымен қатар; соның ішінде

3. жіберуші мемлекет

4. қабылдаушы мемлекет

5. шарттар мен оқиғаларды барлық заңды тәсілдермен анықтау

6. халықаралық құқық аумағында ұйғарылатын

7. бірнәрсеге көз жету үшін

8. белгілі бір тұлғаға ағреман беру

9. міндетті қызметін орындауға кірісу

10. сенім грамоталарын тапсыру

11. біреудің келетінін хабарлау

12. сенім грамоталарының расталған көшірмесі

13. сенім грамоталарын тапсырудың реті

14. дербес құқығы болу(оның өзіне уәкілдік берген жоғарғы орының рұқсатынсыз жауапқа, сотқа тартылмайтындығы

15. келісіммен, әйтпесе; біреудің келісімі болған жағдайдан тыс

16. барлық мүмкіндіктерді ұсыну

17. тұлғаның жеке басына, еркіне және намысына кез келген қолсұғушылықты ескертің алдын алу

1. устанавливать отношения путем дружеских контактов

2. между прочим в частности

3. аккредитующее государство

4. государство пребывание

5. выяснять всеми законными средствами условия и события

6. в пределах допускаемым междунраодным правом

7. убедиться в том что....

8. дать агреман, согласие
9. приступить к выполнению своих обязанностей
10. вручать верительные грамоты
11. сообщать о прибытии кого-то
12. заверенная копия
13. очередность вручения верительных грамот,
14. быть неприкосновенным
15. иначе, как с согласия
16. представлять все возможности
17. предупреждать любые посягательства на его личность, свободу и достоинство.

Tasks:

1. Read the text “The Diplomatic Corps”
Write out and memorize unknown words and word combinations.
2. Translate the text into Kazakh (Russian).
3. Study the text and give the meaning of the words and word combinations in italics.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the main requirement to consider permanent diplomatic relation to exist?
2. What does the term “diplomatic corps” denote?
3. Does diplomatic corps include only head of missions?
4. Does 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 the diplomatic missions?
7. What are the basic functions of 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 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 state before the diplomatic mission of the sending state?

Text 5

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 contact foreign affairs.

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

The term “diplomatic language” is used to denote three different things. In its first sense it signifies the actual language (whether it be Latin, French or English) which is employed by diplomats in their converse or correspondence with each other.

In its second sense it means those technical phrases which in the course of centuries have become part of ordinary diplomatic vocabulary.

And in its third and most common, sense it is used to describe that **guarded understatement** which enables diplomats and ministers **to say sharp things** to each other without becoming provocative or impolite.

Thus, if a statesman or a diplomat informs another government that his own government that “cannot remain indifferent” to some **international controversy**, he is clearly understood to imply that his government will certainly intervene in this controversy.

If a diplomat uses such phrases as “his (her) majesty’s government **view with great concern**”, then it becomes evident to all that British Government intend to adopt a strong line.

Thanks to such kinds of ways of using guarded understatements and phrases, without threading language, a statesman or a diplomat as **enabled to convey a serious warning** to a foreign government, still **remaining courteous and conciliatory**.

The advantage of his conversational form of communication is that it maintains atmosphere of calm.

The disadvantage is that the public and sometimes even the statesmen themselves 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 may **give 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 to assume from the mildness of the language used that crises cannot be as grave as “the alarmists” had given them to suppose.

The habit of **diplomatic ambiguity** or of diplomatic understatement, leads to actual misunderstanding. That’s why in all important international controversies these phrases are most carefully scrutinized before they are used.

In the

Middle Ages negotiations were conducted in Latin, which was considered the languages of the civilized Christians.

The problem of the languages at conference is connected to the international prestige of the state, the language of which is accepted by a conference as official or working.

What is the difference between official and working languages of conference?

Official languages are those in which texts and resolutions are published. **Working languages** are those languages used in discussions, debate and projects of the documents and from and into which interpretation is provided. In the international organization 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 major international conference **thanks to the contributions of** the USSR to the victory over fascism during WW II and its high international prestige.

Explanatory Notes:

1. an application of intellect and + tact
2. the equally vital need
3. guarded understatement
4. to say sharp things
5. international controversy
6. to view with grave concern
7. to be able to convey a serious warning
8. to be (remain) courteous and conciliatory
9. to give a situation a gravity
10. to be apt to assume
11. diplomatic ambiguity
12. thanks to the contribution of smb. to.....

1. Ақыл мен әдептілікті үйлестіру, қолдану
 2. Бірдей дәрежедегі қажетті керектілік
 3. Сабырлы, ұқыпты, бүгіп қалған сөз
 4. Тілмен шағып, ащы сөйлеп, өз ойн ату
 5. Халықаралық дау, талас
 6. Көңіл қоюды талап ететін кейбір мәселелерді байыппен қарастыру
 7. Қатан ескерту берудің
 8. Сыпайы және жарастыратын болу
 9. Бір жағдайға шектен тыс қауіптілік қосу
 10. Ұғаруға, болжауға бейімді болу
 11. Дипломатикалық көмескілі
 12. Біреудің бірнәрсеге қосқан үлесі арқасында
1. Сочетание, приложение ума и такта
 2. В равной степени жизненно важная необходимость
 3. Сдержанный осторожный недосказ
 4. Говорить колкости резкие высказывания
 5. Международный спор, полемика
 6. Относиться рассматривать какой либо вопрос, проблему с серьезной озабоченностью
 7. Иметь возможность передать серьезное предупреждение
 8. Быть учтивым и примирительным
 9. Придавать какой то ситуации чрезмерную серьезность
 10. Быть склонным предполагать допускать
 11. Дипломатическая двусмысленность
 12. Благодаря вкладу какого-то в.....

Tasks: 1. Read the text “Diplomatic language”

Write out and memorize unknown words and word combinations.

2. Translate the text into Kazak(Russian).
3. Study the text and give the meaning of the words and word combinations in italics.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is diplomacy regarded as “an application of intellect and fact” in conducting foreign affairs?
2. What does the term “diplomatic languages” denote?
3. What enables diplomats and ministries to say sharp things without becoming provocative or impolite?
4. What must be done to avoid actual misunderstanding?
5. Why is very important to scrutinize phrases or guarded understatements very carefully before they are used?
6. May the statesman or diplomats be confronted with the problem of the language at conference?
7. Does the international prestige of state play a great role in choosing a language by a conference?
8. What is the difference between official and working languages?

Text 6

Kazakhstan’s Foreign Policy

« Big politics is just common
Sense applied to grand deeds»

Napoleon Bonaparte

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 a 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 economic situation. The new-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 two 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 the 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 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 dialogue 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 neighbouring states and, second, with all leading players in the Great Game, which had resumed with the arrival of globalization.

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

Explanatory Notes:

1. to be doomed to interference – қол сұғуға душар болу – быть обреченным на вмешательство
2. to attract one's interests – біреудің назарын тарту – привлекать чьи-либо интересы
3. to provide a legal confirmation – заңды растаумен қамтамасыз ету - обеспечить юридическое подтверждение чему –то
4. the Non-Proliferation Treaty – ядролық қаруларды таратпау жөніндегі келісім
договор о нераспространении ядерного оружия
5. to set a goal – алдына мақсат етіп қою – ставить перед собой цель
6. to jeopardize one's national interests – ұлттық мүддеге зиян келтіру
наносить ущерб национальным интересам

Tasks; 1. Read the text «Kazakhstan's Foreign Policy»

2. Write out and memorize unknown words and word combinations
3. Study the text and give the meaning of the words and word combinations in italics.

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