

**DIPLOMACY IN SOUTH KOREA, ESPECIALLY IN THE CASE OF THE DIPLOMATIC PROFESSION (BAN KI MOON)*****Musayev Akmalbek Ibragimovich,****Associate Professor of the Department of Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages**, Doctor of Philosophy in Philological Sciences (PhD)****Biloldinova Durdonakhon Kamoldin kizi,****Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages**Faculty of English Philology, Teaching Methods and**Translation Studies, Student of Group 102, Department of Translation Theory and**Practice*[urdonakhonbiloldinova07@gmail.com](mailto:urdonakhonbiloldinova07@gmail.com)

**Annotation:** In the past, there were not many ambassadors, but now their number is increasing, but there are only a few who have potential and a strong strategy, and they stand out among all diplomats. Therefore, recognizing such an ambassador as an example for everyone will be beneficial for all those who want to become good diplomats in the future or those who are working in this field.

**Key words:** *Ban Ki-moon, diplomacy, UN, ministries, organizations...*

**Annotatsiya:** O‘tmishda elchilar soni ko‘p bo‘lmagan, ammo hozirgi kunga kelib ularning soni oshib borayotgan bo‘lsa-da, salohiyatli va kuchli strategiyaga ega bo‘lganlari sanoqli bo‘lib, barcha diplomatlar orasida ajralib turadi. Shuning uchun barchaga ornak sifatidə shunday bir elchi haqida e’tirof etish barcha kelesakda yaxshi diplomat bo‘yoki shu sohada faoliyat yuritayotganlar uchun manfaatli bo‘ladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** *Ban Ki Mun, diplomatiya, BMT, vazirliklar, tashkilotlar...*

**추상적인:** 과거에는 대사의 수가 많지 않았지만 요즘은 그 수가 늘어나고 있지만 잠재력과 강력한 전략을 가진 사람은 극소수에 불과해 모든 외교관들 사이에서 두각을 나타내고 있다. 그러므로 그러한 대사를 모든 사람의 본보기로 인정하는 것은 장래에 훌륭한 외교관이 되고자 하는 사람들이나 이 분야에 종사하는 모든 사람들에게 유익할 것입니다.

**칼리트 소즐라르:** *반기문, 외교, 유엔, 사역, 조직...*

As we all know, the field of diplomacy is developing rapidly and the number of ambassadors is increasing. However, only those with strong strategy and high potential stand out among other diplomats. Therefore, I have dedicated this article to a famous Korean ambassador. Ban Ki-moon not

only served the Republic of Korea, but also worked at the UN. His path and achievements are useful for those working in this field, as well as for those who want to become good diplomats in the future. Perhaps they can also find solutions to some of their problems...

Ban Ki-moon was born on June 13, 1944 in the Republic of Korea. He received a bachelor's degree in international relations from Seoul National University in 1970 and a master's degree in public administration from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government in 1985.

Before being elected Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon served as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea. He served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for 37 years, with experience in New Delhi, Washington D.C., and Vienna, and has served as Foreign Policy Advisor to the President, Principal National Security Advisor, Undersecretary for Policy Planning, and Director for Americas Affairs[ <https://www.un.org/sg/en/formersg/ban.shtml> ].

Ban Ki-moon's association with the United Nations dates back to his 1975 appointment at the UN Department. During this time, he served as Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization and as Under-Secretary-General during the Republic of Korea's presidency of the UN General Assembly in 2001-2002. Ban Ki-moon has also worked on inter-Korean relations.

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

Ban Ki-moon's career:

Ban Ki-moon, who has been Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea since January 2004, has 37 years of distinguished service in national government and international affairs. He was nominated by the Government of the Republic of Korea for the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations, succeeding Kofi Annan, who is due to retire at the end of December 2006. After four decades in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ban Ki-moon has served as a representative of a country that has emerged from the devastation of war as a developed democracy and market economy. His primary goal has been to build a peaceful and stable Korean Peninsula and to contribute to regional and global peace and prosperity. Having humbly accepted the nomination of the Government of the Republic of Korea for the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon aims to continue the long-standing trust of the Korean people in the UN and to provide future-oriented leadership to the international organization[ [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ban\\_Ki-moon](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ban_Ki-moon) ]

Ban Ki-moon's first overseas assignment was to New Delhi, where he gained first-hand experience in development issues. He served two terms at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Washington, D.C. He served as Director General for American Affairs from 1990 to 1992. In 1995, he joined the Ministry's executive board as Deputy Minister for Policy Planning. In 2000, he was appointed Vice Minister and then became the Presidential Advisor on Foreign Policy. In 1996, Ban Ki-moon played a key role in organizing the Asia-Europe Meeting. In 2000, he led the process of hosting the third Asia-Europe Meeting in Seoul. He was also active in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) framework.

UN Experience:

Ban Ki-moon's association with the UN dates back to 1975. He served as Permanent Observer Mission of the Republic of Korea to the UN, Ambassador in Vienna, and chaired the Nuclear Test Ban Council in 1999. He played a key role in chairing the 56th session of the UN General Assembly in 2001. Ban Ki-moon is the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations, serving from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2016. His tenure is dedicated to bringing world leaders together to address emerging global challenges, including climate change, economic instability, pandemics, and pressures on resources such as food, energy, and water. Ban Ki-moon aims to be a bridge builder, to give a voice to the world's poorest and most vulnerable people, and to strengthen the UN.

“I grew up in war, and I saw the United Nations help rebuild and rebuild my country,” he said. “That experience inspired me to pursue a career in public service. As Secretary-General, I am determined to ensure that this organization delivers tangible and meaningful results that advance peace, development and human rights.” Ban Ki-moon’s first major initiative was the 2007 Climate Change Summit, which put climate change at the top of the global agenda. He also launched the Millennium Development Goals and raised more than \$60 billion in “pledges,” with a focus on Africa and a new Global Strategy for Women and Children’s Health. During the 2008 food, energy and economic crises, the Secretary-General successfully requested a \$1 trillion financial package for developing countries from the G20 and took other measures to lead the international response and protect the vulnerable and the poor.

Ban Ki-moon played a key role in the creation of UN Women. He continued to fight for women’s rights and gender equality, launching the Unite to End Violence against Women campaign, the Stop Sexual Violence initiative, the Women Leaders Network and the new Special Representative on Sexual Violence in War. Within the UN, he increased the number of women in senior management to 40%, the highest level in the organization’s history.

He sought to strengthen UN peacekeeping efforts, including through initiatives such as the New Horizons peacekeeping initiative, the Global Field Support Strategy and the Civilian Capacity Review, which have led to improvements in the impact of UN peacekeepers operating in conflict zones around the world. The Mediation Support Unit has also created new opportunities for the implementation of the Secretary-General’s good offices, which have helped prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and crises. Accountability for human rights abuses has attracted the Secretary-General’s high-level attention, including investigations in Gaza, Guinea, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, legal processes in Lebanon and Cambodia, and the promotion of the “responsibility to protect”. Ban Ki-moon also sought to strengthen the humanitarian response after major disasters in Myanmar in 2008, Haiti in 2010, and Pakistan in 2010, and mobilized UN support for countries transitioning to democracy in North Africa and the Middle East.

The Secretary-General has developed a five-point plan to revive the disarmament agenda, led efforts to overcome the deadlock at the Conference on Disarmament, and renewed focus on nuclear safety and security in the wake of the Fukushima nuclear disaster.

The Secretary-General has introduced new measures to make the UN more transparent, efficient, and cost-effective. These include increasing financial transparency, contracting with senior managers,

streamlining administrative practices and conditions of service, adopting accounting standards in the international public sector, and investing in information technology and human resources development.

Ban Ki-moon joined The Elders in June 2017, after completing his second term as United Nations Secretary-General in December 2016. In October 2018, he was appointed as Vice-Chair, alongside Graça Machel. A global advocate for climate change and sustainability, Ban Ki-moon has continued his work in this area as a member of The Elders.

In 2017, when a delegation of The Elders visited Paris, he joined Emmanuel Macron to discuss global issues, including climate change and conflict, and participated in the One Planet climate summit. In 2019, Ban Ki-moon visited China as part of the first official delegation of The Elders, where he met with President Xi Jinping and senior leaders to discuss global issues such as multilateral diplomacy, climate change, non-proliferation, and human rights. [[https://gggi.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Bio\\_PC-Ban-Ki-moon\\_Apr-2019\\_Web-Version.pdf](https://gggi.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Bio_PC-Ban-Ki-moon_Apr-2019_Web-Version.pdf)]

Ban Ki-moon is also a supporter of intergenerational dialogue, gender equality and access to health care. In 2017, he participated in the “Walk for Peace” in London, together with “The Elders” and young leaders, as part of the organization’s tenth anniversary celebration, and participated in a discussion with young leaders and TV presenters.

In short, Ban Ki-moon is a perfect ambassador in every way. Each of his activities has been a solution to global problems in the world. Also, the article only describes his main actions and works, there are also meetings that have solved many problems and similar small works. Therefore, for every ambassador to work as selflessly as Ban Ki-moon, it is enough to introduce such ambassadors to the world.

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