**MODULE VII**

**Chapter 13**

**COMBATING DRUG ABUSE**

**UNIT 1**

Lead-in

**Ex. 1.Before skimming the text check your skills in reading transcription of the most difficult terminology in this unit.**

 **psychoactive [saɪkəʊˈæktɪv]**

 **immunodeficiency virus [ɪmjuːnəʊdɪˈfɪʃnsɪ ˈvaɪərəs]**

 **hepatitis [hepəˈtaɪtɪs]**

**Terms for organic chemistry [ɔːˈgænɪk ˈkemɪstrɪ]**

**the text morphine [ˈmɔːfiːn]**

 **cocaine [kəˈkeɪn]**

 **amphetamine [æmˈfetəmiːn]**

 **heroin [ˈherəʊɪn]**

 **hypodermic syringe [haɪpəʊˈdɜːmɪkˈsɪrɪnʤ]**

**Ex.2. Skim the text and match the titles with the passages.**

**Drugs: the Overwhelming Concern**

a) State control

b) Not only illegal drugs are fatal

c) World disaster

d) Used for ages

e) Producing drugs from plants

f) Modern abilities

g) Historical aspect

1) For many years the word “drug” meant a medicine which was taken by sick people for treatment. But from the beginning of the twentieth century this word has obtained the new meaning. Now it names the substance which is taken by people who want to get some relax or euphoria in spite fatal consequences. This effect has become so widely spread that it has turned into a great trouble. But by all means, while walking along streets in English speaking countries, you may see many shops which are called “Drug store”, where you can buy some medicine but not drugs.

2) The devastation caused by drugs and drug dealing is familiar to us from mass media and our life experience. A quarter of 14-15 year old teenagers in many countries have already tried an illegal drug. What is more, injection drug use fuels epidemics of HIV and hepatitis. Half a million people are behind bars for dealing. Moreover, dependent users commit enormous amount of crimes under drug influence or in order to finance drug purchases, while dealers’ violence effects more and more innocent bystanders. It is not a secret that international drug trafficking supports corruption, insurgency and terrorism.

3) However, the problem is not in illegal drugs only. Half of all criminal violence and automobile fatalities are caused by drunkenness. One of twelve adults suffers from a substance abuse disorder or that 8 million children are living with addicted parents. It is important to remember that alcohol abuse and cigarette smoking kill more people than all the illegal drugs combined.

4) The problem is not new. People have used chemicals to alter their state of mind since before there were written records. Wherever there is fruit or grain, there is the possibility of fermentation. By some accounts, beer is older than bread, and other psychoactives, such as opium, are comparably ancient. Mind affecting molecules have been, and are still, used for relaxation, for recreation, for healing and easing pain, for making and enjoying music and art, for seduction, for work, for battle, and for worship.

5) Moreover, urbanization and industrialization have increased the damage of intoxication. Technology has created new and more potent psychoactives, and trade has spread them over great territories. A resident of any city today has access to dozens, if not hundreds of psychoactives. The availability of multiple drugs raises the possibility of drug combinations, which can be more deadly than any drug alone. Most contemporary societies also offer their citizens more wealth and more leisure than any of the ancients knew and this prosperity makes drugs more available and can also foster drug abuse.

6) The nineteenth century gave us both organic chemistry, the possibility to produce refined products from plant materials (including morphine and cocaine) and potent synthetic or semisynthetic molecules (such as the amphetamines and heroin), and the hypodermic syringe as an especially efficient means of getting them to brain.

7) The strong desire for drugs and the risk of drug-related damage are realities that cannot be merely wished away. Custom, religion, and law have always created some constraints on drug useand nowadays countries have stated the drug-abuse control as a field of public policy, embodied in domestic statutes and international treaties.

**Ex.3. Work in pairs. Look through the text again and, while reading, find the following phrases and match them with Russian equivalents.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. overwhelming concern
 | 1. оплачивать покупку наркотиков
 |
| 1. devastation caused by
 | 1. способность брожения
 |
| 1. to fuel epidemics
 | 1. для устранения и облегчения боли
 |
| 1. HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)
 | 1. способствовать распространению эпидемии
 |
| 1. to be behind the bar
 | 1. расстройства, связанные со злоупотреблением психоактивных веществ
 |
| 1. to finance drug purchases
 | 1. всеобщее беспокойство
 |
| 1. a substance abuse disorder
 | 1. ) шприц для одноразового использования
 |
| 1. possibility of fermentation
 | 1. ВИЧ(вирус иммунодефицита человека)
 |
| 1. for healing and easing pain
 | 1. разрушительные последствия, вызванные чем-то
 |
| 1. to foster drug abuse
 | 1. нельзя просто отмахнуться
 |
| 1. hypodermic syringe
 | 1. способствовать наркомании
 |
| 1. cannot be merely wished away
 | 1. находиться в тюрьме
 |

**Ex. 4. Reconstruct the text on the basis of the key words given in the box and reproduce it to your partner.**

**Ex. 5. Check you skills in reading transcription of the most difficult terms in the next text.**

 **biological [baɪəʊˈlɔʤɪkəl]**

 **benign [bɪˈnaɪn]**

**Terms for penicillin [penɪˈsɪlɪn]**

**the text: caffeine [ˈkæfiːn]**

 **nicotine [ˈnɪkətiːn]**

 **physiological** **[fɪzɪəˈlɔʤɪkəl]**

 **toxicity**  **[tɒkˈsɪsɪtɪ]**

**Ex. 6.Before reading the next text, match the words and phrases with their synonyms.**

Plant, novel, benign, abusable, non-abusable, treatment, addiction, tiny, deadly weapon, quantity, lifelong consequences, peculiar, all-too-familiar.

very small, outcome which will last always, allowed, new, special, well known to everybody, herb, not harmful, curing, lethal means of destruction, amount, illegal, bad habit.

**Ex. 7. Six phrases were taken out of the text (a-f). Read the text and fill the gaps, putting the phrases (a-f) in the right places (1-6).**

1. if continued over months or years
2. First the man takes a drink
3. and inflict on others
4. but also from a person to a person and from occasion to occasion.
5. and no one wants to take more than the prescribed amount.
6. the body or the mind.

**What is a drug?**

Drug is a chemical that influences biological function of human body. Some drugs come from plants, some from laboratories. Some are traditional and familiar, others are novel. A drug's effect can be benign or harmful, or both, often depending on the dose.

We can define psychoactive drugs, which influence human mental functions. They can be abusable and non-abusable. So penicillin is a drug, but not abusable, it can be taken under a doctor’s orders **1\_\_\_\_\_.**Nevertheless, caffeine, nicotine, alcohol, cocaine, heroin, morphine and many others, which are used not for treatment, but for so called “pleasure”, are abusable psychoactive drugs.

Abusable drugs can cause three distinct types of problems: physiological toxicity, behavioral toxicity and addiction.

Almost any chemical will damage **2\_\_\_\_\_** if taken in sufficient quantity and the maxim is “The dose makes the poison”. The tiny amount of botulism toxin (Botox) is a beauty aid, but a little larger amount is a deadly weapon. The most dramatic toxic risk is a sudden death from overdose. The probability of a fatal dose varies with the quantity consumed **3\_\_\_\_\_\_.** Mixing drugs tends to increase the risk, taking two drugs together, each at a dosage safe if taken alone, can be fatal.

Overdose is not the only form of toxicity. Even a dose that causes no damage when taken once or a few times can still create harm **4\_\_\_\_\_.** A drug with no overdose risk – tobacco in the form of cigarettes, for example – can be profoundly toxic in chronic use.

Intoxication is always risky, especially for someone not used to is or in unfamiliar circumstances. A fight, a crash, a prank, or a sexual encounter resulting from occasional intoxication can have lifelong consequences. One peculiar form of behavioral toxicity is loss of self-control due to over dosage, as in the all-too-familiar example of binge drinking. As the saying goes “**5\_\_\_\_\_,** then the drink takes a drink, then the drink takes the man”.

Drug taking can develop into a bad habit – that is a pattern, which is difficult to break even once the person understands that his behavior is a problem. This is addiction. Sometimes it can be harmless habits such as chocolate addiction. However, drug addiction is an unwanted and hard-to-break habit that leads to taking a drug more often or in greater amounts and that will bring to destruction of the user’s body. Addicts suffer **6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and this is an enormous amount of damage.

**Ex.8. Work in small groups or pairs. Fill in the cluster with information from the text and describe every position to your partner.**

Drugs can be

1.

2.

**Ex.9. Check your skills in reading transcription of the most difficult terms in the next text.**

 **marijuana [mærɪˈhwɑːnə]**

 **euphoria [juːˈfɔːrɪə]**

 **hallucination**  **[həluːsɪˈneɪʃn]**

**Terms for hallucinogen [həluːsɪnəˈʤen]**

**the text: hydrochloride [haɪdrəˈklɔːraɪd]**

 **excitability [ɪksaɪtəˈbɪlɪtɪ]**

 **opiates [ˈəʊpɪɪt]**

**Ex. 10. Work in pairs and play out the conversation between Mr.Sergei Losev, narcologist in the Clinic of Psychiatry, and Ms. Elena Krasina, correspondent of the youth radio program.** They are talking about death dangerous drugs. Put down the correspondent’s questions (not less than 12) and make the doctor’s answers. Use the data from the table below or add it from the Internet**.**

**You may use the following patterns of questions given in Russian. Translate them into English if you need them and revise your grammar in putting questions:**

1. Каковы наиболее распространенные виды …..?
2. Каковы формы …..?
3. Каковы последствия приема …?
4. К чему приводит…?
5. Как выглядит…?
6. Что происходит с ….?
7. Возможен ли летальный исход….?
8. Каковы симптомы ….?
9. Каковы внешние признаки …?
10. Как … производится …?

**Death Dangerous Drugs**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Drug name**  | **Effects** | **Dangers** | **Addiction** |
| **Marijuana** Other forms – **hashish, hashish oil.**  Prepared marijuana is dried. Usually smoked in hand-rolled cigarettes, or pipes.  | Euphoric feeling, Lack of motivation, talkativeness.Impaired coordination, concentration, and memory. Increased heat rate. | “Burn out”, muddled thinking, acute frustration, and isolation. Dangers for lungs and sexual system, impossibility of reproduction.Hallucinations and paranoia. | Psychological dependence, become chronic users, or become abusers of «harder» drugs such as cocaine, LSD, and other hallucinogens. |
| **Cocaine hydrochloride,** white crystalline powder, which is sometimes « cut» or diluted with other substances such as sugar Other forms – **crack (rock) or freebase.** | Feeling of euphoria stimulates the central nervous system.Increases pulse, blood pressure, body temperature, and respiratory rate. Dilates the pupils of eyes. Causes extreme excitability and anxiety.  | Nasal bleeding. Paranoid psychosis, hallucinations, and other mental abnormalities.Impaired driving ability. Death caused by heart or respiratory failure. | Intense craving for the drug once use is discontinued. If the craving is not satisfied, the individual may experience irritability, depression, and loss of energy. |
| **Heroin and other Opiates** **Heroin** is white to dark brown powder. Can be injected, snorted, or smoked **Morphine, Codeine** are usually injected or taken orally. | Short-lived state of euphoria, followed by drowsiness.Slowed heart rate, breathing, brain activity.Depressed appetite, thirst, reflexes.Increased tolerance for pain. | AIDS, blood poisoning, and hepatitis.Death resulting from an unexpectedly purity of the drug.Convulsions, coma, or death from overdose. | Malnutrition, infection, and unattended injuries and diseases, physical and psychological consequences. Quickly developing addiction. |
| **Amphetamines**- chemically manufactured drugs come in the form of capsules, pills, or tablets. Enters the brain much more quickly. Highly addictive. | Increases heat rate and blood pressure.Dilates the pupils of the eyes. Produces feelings of alertness and euphoria.Causes distorted thinking and sleeplessness. | Convulsions and physical collapse.blood pressure Hallucinations, paranoia, physical collapse, and brain deteriorations. Overdose is be fatal. | Highly addictive physically and psychologically. Experience a « crash» which is difficult to break  |
| **Inhalants.** Common **inhalants** include cement fingernail, polish remover, lighter fluid, nitrous oxide, ether, hair spray, insecticides, and cleaning fluidProduce psychoactive effect.  | Short-term dizziness and light-headedness. Can cause, nose bleeds, nausea, abnormal heart rhythm, and chest pains. Long term – liver, nerve, and brain damage, heart failure, respiratory arrest, suffocation, coma, and death. | Death results when high concentration of the inhalant replaces oxygen in the lungs, suppressing the central nervous system to the extent that breathing stops. Brain damage from prolonged use. | Over the time, users must inhale more and more of the substance to obtain the same effects.Highly addictive both physically and psychologically. |
| **Hallucinogens** **Phencyclidine** is a synthetic drug.**LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide** isodorless, colorless.**Ecstasy or MDMA** (methylenedioxy methamphetamine), tablets or capsules. **Psilocybin –** is the active ingredient in mushrooms and chemically similar to LSD.**Peyote and Mescaline** is the primary ingredient of peyote cactus. Mescaline is produced as a powder, capsules, or liquid and may be inhaled or injected | Distortion of reality – user may report “seeing sounds” and “hearing colors”.Numbness and/or a sense of detachment from one’s surroundings.Delusions and hallucinations.Extreme sense of happiness and excitability. | Schizophrenia, severe depression, feelings of panic, confusion, suspiciousness, anxiety, and loss of control.Severe mood swings and paranoia.Impaired thinking and judgment leading to irrational behavior and accidents.Unexpected and unexplained outbursts of violence.Genetic changes.Depression, coupled with suicidal tendencies.Numerous cases of over-exertion followed by heart failure, convulsions, or death have been reported. | Highly addictive both physically and psychologically. |

**Ex. 11.Read the text and decide if the statements are true or false.**

**Smoking is a Drug Addiction**

Smoking is a popular activity for many people who continue to enjoy it even though they are well aware of the health risks.  The main reason for this is nicotine addiction. Tobacco contains nicotine – an extremely powerful stimulant for addiction which affects both the mind and the body. It increases heart rate and breathing and causes a surge of adrenaline which gives that ‘buzz’ that smokers enjoy.

Psychologically, it causes the smoker to feel relaxed as well as stimulated which is due to the production of a chemical called Dopamine. Dopamine is released into the blood stream which causes feelings of pleasure and well being. Your body becomes accustomed to these effects and its tolerance increases. This means that you require larger amounts or in this case, smoke more cigarettes in order to have the same effects. This is why it is very difficult to give up smoking.

All sorts of people are smokers. Young people are attracted to smoking as they see it is a sign of being grown up or a statement of being cool and sophisticated. Others do it as a form of rebellion or to fit in with their peer group. Smoking is also popular with adults, some of whom started when they were young and are still smoking well into middle age or older.

Smokers claim that it helps them to relax or gives them an energy boost or ‘rush’. They argue that it relieves stress, increases concentration, in the case of women, reduces their appetite, and helps them to lose weight. Some smokers find that it calms their nerves or energizes them, especially if they smoke first thing in the morning.

Tobacco smoke contains nicotine, tar, carbon monoxide and other chemicals which when inhaled, increases heart rate, blood pressure and respiration. It causes a surge in energy which is due to the release of adrenaline. This causes that energy boost and also acts upon insulin production which smokers believe suppresses their appetite. Other physical effects include a dry mouth, a decrease in urine production and dizziness.

What happens then is that you become used to the effects of smoking and experience cravings or unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when you don’t. So, you light up again in order to prevent these symptoms. Your mind and body develop a tolerance to the effects of nicotine which means that you need to smoke more and more cigarettes to get these effects as well as stopping any cravings. It can get to the point where you are constantly smoking throughout the day.

If you go for a certain period of time without a cigarette then you will find that you are anxious, restless and literally, ‘gasping’ for a smoke. It is not the type of habit in which you can have the occasional cigarette. Most people find that they either smoke heavily or not at all.

The risks are well documented and can be fatal. Smoking causes lung cancer, heart disease, bronchitis, poor circulation, reduces fertility (both men and women) and increases the risks of many other diseases. There are particular problems for women who smoke during pregnancy which include risk of miscarriage, stillbirth, birth defects, low birth weight and poor development in the child.

If you have children there is the risk of them inhaling ‘second hand smoke’ which causes health problems such as asthma and ear, nose and throat infections. They may also go on to be smokers themselves when they are older. Second hand smoke or ‘passive smoking’ is another issue, which is open to debate. There are arguments for and against this but it is claimed that there are health risks from inhaling someone’s cigarette smoke.

Smoking is expensive, stains your teeth and clothes, dulls your taste buds and sense of smell and overall, is considered socially unacceptable.

1. People usually know about consequences of smoking.

2. Nicotine is a mild stimulant for addiction.

3. A chemical called Dopamine is a source of pleasure.

4. A wish to get more pleasure is the main reason for not giving up smoking.

5. Only very special people can become smokers.

6. Young people want to look grown-up and experienced.

7. Some smokers say that cigarettes keep them fit.

8. Smoking helps to stand hunger and not to gain weight.

9. Body and mind of the smoker get used to the effect of nicotine and claim more.

10. Tobacco is very useful for pregnant women.

11. “Second hand smoking” means that first a person takes a cigarette by the first hand and then by the second.

**Ex. 12. Read the letter of a drug taker to the psychiatric clinic who is eager to get treatment against drug addiction. Find 10 mistakes in grammar, use of English, spelling or word order.**

Dr. Sergei Losev

Clinic of Psychiatry

Moscow

Russia

Dear Dr.Losev,

My name is Dmitri, I’m 25. I’m a heavy drug taker for 10 years already. I realise that your clinic is my last hope to get rid of this terrible desease.

I don’t have a family because my wife left me as she couldn’t stand the life with a drug taker. I studied at the University for 2 years but later was excluded for drugs. I am unemployed and it is impossible to earn a money for me as every employer makes me have a drug test and I can’t pass it.

No friends are with me now. We were four classmates in college, all drug takers, and two of us has already gone because of overdose, one dies in the hospital. I am the last. I want to live, to work, to have family and kids.

Please, help me! I would like to take the treatment for drug taking and I’ll do my best not to use drugs ever again.

My uncle is so kind to pay for my treatment in your clinic in case I will do it voluntary and consciously. Please, sent me an information about the price and course available.

Hope to hear from you soon,

Dmitri

**Ex. 13. Before you read the next text, work in small groups or in pairs and discuss the questions.**

1. Do you know how drug trafficking is punished in different countries?
2. Why do you think the usage and selling of different drugs are punished differently?
3. How is drug trafficking punished in your country?

**Ex. 14. Match the words and phrases from the text with their equivalents.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. illicit
 | 1. to be set free
 |
| 1. charges
 | 1. to be going to do something
 |
| 1. to intend
 | 1. analgesics
 |
| 1. to be convicted
 | 1. special terms of punishment
 |
| 1. drug trafficking
 | 1. accusation
 |
| 1. distribution of something
 | 1. illegal
 |
| 1. pain killers
 | 1. spreading of something
 |
| 1. probation
 | 1. to be sentenced
 |
| 1. to manufacture
 | 1. selling of drugs
 |
| 1. to be released
 | 1. to produce something
 |

**Ex. 15. Skim the text and title it. Explain your choice to your partner.**

Drug trafficking is a global illicit involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substances which are subject to drug prohibition law. Drug distribution or trafficking laws penalize the selling, transportation, and illegal import of unlawful controlled substances, such as marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, and other illegal drugs.

The punishment for drug trafficking can vary widely depending on several factors including type and amount of drugs, geographic area of distribution , and whether children were targeted. Sentences for drug distribution and trafficking can generally range from 3-5 years to life in prison.

Drug trafficking / distribution is a felony, and is a more serious crime than drug possession. A person can be convicted of drug trafficking if a person manufacture, transport, sell or distribute illegal drugs or if police suspect that the person intends to sell them. If you have drugs in your possession and the amount you have exceeds the legally determined trafficking amount, you can be found guilty of drug trafficking. If you are found with a large amount of drugs or cash at the time of your arrest, it is likely you will be facing drug distribution charges.

Drug trafficking charges are very serious, and anyone convicted of these crimes can find themselves facing years or decades in prison. Drug trafficking convictions, even for first offenders, typically result in prison sentences that last over a year. A conviction for trafficking can easily result in a prison sentence of 10 years or more, though some states have significantly higher penalties than others - life sentences.

The fines associated with drug trafficking are also serious. They may be very high depending on the amount and kind of drugs.

Probation sentences are possible in some trafficking cases, but typically only as a part of a plea bargain where the accused agrees to plea guilty to a less serious charge. People sentenced to probation have to meet specific conditions ordered by the court, such as being monitored by probation officer, submitting to random drug testing, not leaving the state without the probation officer’s permission, and not breaking any more laws. Probation sentences usually last 12 months and sentences of three years or more are possible.

Drug trafficking laws often impose mandatory minimum sentences. This means that a person convicted must serve a specified amount of time and cannot be released on parole until that time has passed. If, for example, you are sentenced to 10 years in prison for drug trafficking and your state has a three year mandatory minimum, you cannot be paroled before you finish serving at least three years in prison.

Drug distribution or trafficking also applies to the illegal distribution of prescription drug, such as pain killers or sleeping pills. When a state or federal government classifies a substance as “controlled”, it generally means that the use and distribution of the substance is governed by law.

**Ex.16. Match the words from the text with their definitions.**

1. substance, 2. life sentence, 3. felony, 4. fine, 5. offender,

6. sentence, 7. drugs, 8.possession.

 7. drug, 8.possession

a. an illegal substance that some people smoke or inject for the physical and mental effects it has;

b. the act of committing a serious crime such as murder or rape;

c. a sum of money that must be paid as punishment for breaking a law or a rule;

d. to be sentenced to stay in prison till death;

e. the punishment given by a court;

f. a type of solid, liquid, or gas that has particular qualities;

g. something that you own or have with you at a particular time;

h. a person who commits a crime.

**Ex. 17. Read the text again and discuss the cluster with your partner using questions as the key topics.**

**Ex 18. Read the text about legalization of drugs and find an odd word in a number of lines. There are some lines, which don’t contain the unnecessary words.**

1/ The question of whether to legalize drugs or not is a very controversial

2/ and the important issue. Drugs affect so many areas of society. Several groups

3/ have formed and spoken out regarding in their position. Speaking out against

4/ drug legalization is the first step in helping to deliver along the credible,

5/ consistent message about the many risks and costs of the legalization of drugs

6/ to people if they are interested in solving this problem.

7/ The government has made some several efforts to control drugs and their

8/ users. However, to most of society, the drug problem appears against to be out

9/ of hand. Others see potential profit in legalizing drugs and still others

10/ simply believe that individual rights to take drugs should be protected of.

11/ The legalization concept appeals to people who are looking out for simple

12/ solutions to the devastating problem of drug abuse. Society’s answer

13/ to the problem is to trick the drug user by giving him what he wants.

14/ People believe that evermaking drugs legal will take away the temptation

15/ to use them. This idea is wrong and far from logical. If drugs are been

16/ legalized then they will be the more accessible to the young, addicted,

17/ and ignorant. The only resulting effect will be a negative one.

18/ There are no some positive aspects of putting drugs on the streets with

19/ a label reading “legal”. Legalizing with drugs would have a devastating

20/ result that would never affect society as a whole.

**Ex. 19. Round table discussion. Some countries have already legalized drugs and there is great polemics in others whether to legalize drugs or not. Find out more information on this topic in the Internet. Make your point of view on the problem. Is there any sense to legalize drugs? What are the consequences of legalizing? Present your ideas at the Round table discussion in class.**

**These phrases may be of some use for you during the discussion:**

I would like to present my idea of ….

I would like to stress that….

The thing is that ….

What is the reason for….?

What may be the consequences of ….?

What is your point of view on ….?

How does it happen that…?

What are the ways of…?

Going back to my last point….

Would you mind explaining your point of view?

**Ex. 20. Skim the text and write down five questions to it. Exchange your papers with the partner and answer the questions.**

**United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)**

**What does United Nations do to struggle crime and illicit drugs?**

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a global leader in struggle against illicit drugs and international crime. UNODC mobilizes and promotes regional and transnational cooperation to confront the growing threat to security posed by the convergence of organized crime, drug trafficking, corruption and terrorism. UNODC also works to educate the world about the dangers of drug abuse and to strengthen international action against drug production, trafficking and drug-related crime. In order to achieve this, UNODC carries out a broad range of initiatives, including alternative development projects, illicit crop monitoring and anti-money laundering programs.

Established in 1997 through a merger of United Nations Drug Control Program and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC has approximately 500 staff members worldwide. Headquartered in Vienna, UNODC operates 52 field offices covering more than 150 countries, as well as liaison offices in New and Brussels.

UNODC is mandated by international conventions and UN resolutions, to assist Member States in implementing UN treaties on drug control, transnational organized crime, corruption and criminal justice reform. It also works to suppress terrorism and human trafficking. The Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA) assists the five Central Asian states in reducing the use and trade of illicit drugs, in fighting organized crime, and in preventing and prosecuting terrorism.

**Ex. 21. Match the ideas with the passages of the text.**

a/ The mass media work

b/ Official measures

c/ Now and then

d/ Country’s concern

e/ Preventive measures

f/ Danger to the society

**Russia in Combating Drug Abuse**

1. Due to the Russian mass media, Russia has one of the fastest growing drug problems in the world nowadays. It has now integrated into the global drug market with links to the synthetic drug markets of Western Europe and the Far East, as well as the booming heroin trade from Central Asia. Drugs are now trafficked in all regions of Russia and their use in affecting the youthful population. In recent years crime activities connected with drugs have become the primary care of the state attention.
2. Historically, before the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia was considered to be a trans-shipment country for drug smuggling from Central Asia to Europe. Now it has developed into one of the major drug consumers itself with several millions of drug users all over the country.
3. The rise of the Russian drug trade has an enormous negative impact on Russia’s demographic situation. AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases associated with the spread of drugs is having significant demographic impact on the Russian population. The drug trade threatens the labor force of the country because it affects the young and the working-age population.
4. The government of Russian Federation pays great attention to the growing problem. It works in a great amount of directions, which are coordinated by the Government’s Commission on Fighting Drug Abuse and Illegal Turnover. Its work is also assisted by the RF Ministry of Interior, the RF Public Health Ministry and the State Customs Committee, and many public organizations which carry out the work on combating drug abuse, preventing drug taking and rehabilitating former drug takers. The special Federal Program “Complex Measures to Withstand Abuse and Illegal Drugs Trade” was worked out and successfully implemented by central and local authorities.
5. As the most drug takers are of 13-18 years, the great care is taken of the youth. The mass anti-drug work is carried out at schools where special lessons are devoted to the consequences of drug taking. The seminars which are called “When Trouble is Knocking on Your Door” are hold with their parents, providing information about the most widely used drugs, offering the ways on prevention of drug abuse, specially stressing the peculiarities of psychology of children and teenagers using drugs. Great amount of rehabilitation centers were established in Russia, where patients renounce their addiction to drugs and return to usual life after this hard disease.
6. Well-known Russian specialists are engaged in the area of addiction treatment, who speak in mass media, give lectures in educational institutions, and discuss the problem in popular TV programs.

**Ex.22. Revise the text. Work in pairs and answer the questions to the text.**

a) What are people mostly affected by drugs?

b) How drugs are connected with crime?

c) What has recently changed in the position of Russia in the world drugs market?

d) How can drugs affect the economy of the country?

e) What are the activities of the government?

f) What do schools do to prevent drugs abuse?

g) How does mass media take part in the fight with drug misuse?

h) Have you ever taken part in any activities connected with combating drugs?

i) Have you listened to the lecture or seen the program on this theme?

j) What films, songs or stories about famous stars, connected with drugs, do you know?

**Ex. 23. Read some extracts from the Russian President’s speech that he addressed to the delegates of the International Drug Enforcement Conference (IDEC) in Moscow. Put down short notes on the topics:**

**a) What was done for combating drug abuse in Russia?**

**b) What is to be done?**

The delegates include the heads of drug control agencies from more than 120 countries, as well as heads and representatives of international organizations, including the United Nations, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and Collective Security Treaty Organization.

\* \* \*

President of Russia: Ladies and Gentlemen, friends,

It is a great pleasure to welcome you all to this anniversary 30th International Drug Enforcement Conference.

The drugs trade has become a global challenge to the entire international community, and for some countries has become a national tragedy. The drugs trade is a breeding ground for organized crime, smuggling, and illegal migration. Even sadder and more dangerous, it is also a breeding ground for terrorism.

Russia supports the UN’s central coordinating role in combating drug trafficking. The United Nations has a tremendously important part to play in this work.

It is extremely important to reach the goals that were set by the Political Declaration and the Plan of Action to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted at the 64th UN General Assembly, namely, to reduce production of the most dangerous drugs, including heroin and cocaine, around the world by 2019.

Russia has always been an advocate of closer cooperation between law enforcement agencies in combating the drugs threat. This concerns above all efforts to suppress international drug trafficking, exchange operational information, and train personnel.

As part of our obligations under the international anti-drugs conventions, we are active in helping to develop the human resources capabilities of drugs control and police agencies in many countries, from Asia to Central America. Last year, more than 600 specialists from our partner countries received ongoing professional training in Russia.

Our common priorities include planning and carrying out joint anti-drugs operations. Russia has quite a lot of experience in this area. For example, through our cooperation with Kyrgyzstan over these last two years only, we have shut down 35 wholesale heroin supply channels.

More than 1,500 crimes were brought to light and around 500 kilograms of narcotic substances and more than 750 kilograms of precursors were confiscated.

Another key area for action is to destroy the drugs trade’s financial base. This is something you all say too. The experts estimate that the trade in opiates alone, calculated using the final sales value method, is worth more than $60 billion. Providing reciprocal legal assistance and expanding the exchange of information on suspicious bank accounts, deposits, investments and property would help to break down the drugs production infrastructure.

We also are to work more closely in the important area of preventing leaks and illegal trade of precursors. This work should continue together with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the UN International Narcotics Control Board, and the business community.

It is important to strengthen the public-private partnership in this area, and together with the International Narcotics Control Board continue the work to draw up the guidelines for a voluntary code of conduct for businesses engaged in producing special substances and components.

At the same time, we all know that security methods alone will not resolve the problem of illegal drugs use. In pursuing our set objectives, we must therefore work together more actively with civil society and business circles too.

Surely, we also have to make broader use of the latest drug addiction treatment methods that various countries are using, and carry out educational, treatment, rehabilitation and social re-integration programs for people with drug addictions, especially young people.

Thank you very much for your attention.

**Ex. 24. Discuss your notes with your partner. What else can you suggest for combating drug abuse in our country and in the world? Make grounds for your point of view.**

**Ex. 25.Before you start working with the next text match the words and phrases in the first box with their equivalents in the second one.**

Failed policies, to devise an effective strategy, a substantive commitment, to provide the financial and human resources, to respond, to reduce, regardless of supply, to warn people, substitution therapy, to mitigate the harm.

To soften the consequences, unsuccessful activities, the exchange some medicines in treatment, to fulfill positive planning, to ask somebody not to do something, to give monetary and staff assistance, to answer, to lessen, irrespectively of the source, actual wish to do something.

**Ex. 26. In the following text, a foreign politician offers his recommendations on drug abuse strategy in Russia. Read the text and find out if there is any coincidence with your ideas.**

“Russia will have to break with the failed policies of the past Soviet-era to devise an effective strategy to combat drug abuse. Building on widely recognized “best practices” worldwide, such a strategy must include, at a minimum:

• A substantive commitment to provide the financial and human resources to combat drug abuse and respond effectively to the costs arising from it.

• Measures to reduce demand for drugs regardless of supply, including therapeutic programs to treat and counsel drug abusers, nonjudgmental educational initiatives to warn people, especially youth, about the dangers of drugs, and harm-reduction measures, such as substitution therapy, to worn addicts from the most dangerous drugs and mitigate the harm their habit can inflict on themselves and others.

• A modern drug-treatment system staffed by qualified specialists and elimination of compulsory treatment of addicted individuals.

• A public-private partnership to combat drug abuse and its consequences that includes civil society, such as nongovernmental organizations, religious institutions, and school-based parental associations, as an active and co-equal participant.

• Comprehensive, accurate collection of data on the scope and etiology of drug abuse and related pathologies, such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C as a basis for evidence-based public policy.”

**Ex. 27. Skim the following text and discuss the questions after the text in groups of 4-5.**

**If Your Friend is a Drug Taker, What is to be done?**

Suddenly you notice that your friend has changed. First a little, then more and more. May be it is drug misuse and it is your turn to help him out. If someone you know has a problem with drugs, you should realize that drug addiction is a medical disease and it should be cared medically, especially if a person is a heavy user. However, if your friend is yet at the begging of the ‘drug way’, you can try to prevent his possible addiction or positively contribute his treatment.

If you’ve got any suspicions, make some observations to be sure that your facts are true before you take any steps.

There are some signs that can follow drug misuse:

* + sudden changes of mood from happy and alert to sullen and moody;
	+ unusual irritability or aggression;
	+ loss of appetite;
	+ loss of interest in hobbies, sport, studying or friends;
	+ bouts of drowsiness or sleepiness;
	+ increased evidence of telling lies or furtive behavior;
	+ unexplained loss of money or belongings from home
	+ unusual smells, stains or marks on the body or clothes
	+ unusual powders, tablets, capsules, scorched tinfoil or needles or syringes.

First, show him that you are caring about him and will support him whatever the circumstances are. Try to stick to him and do not turn your back on him as if he is in a lower position. It will have terrible effect if you start blame him off to his face or to other people – in this way you may lose him as a friend forever. Think about people you know who may be of some help.

You may try to talk to him, but remember – never try it if he is just under the influence of drugs! It is useless and even dangerous. Choose proper time for the talk and be firm, consistent and caring during it. Give him some reasons for rejecting the misuse of drugs. For example, tell him that is illegal and it will inevitably bring to troubles with police and law. Tell him that it will have a destructing effect on his health and reflect on the health of his future children, making them heavily ill with chronicle diseases.

Try to discover why he has used drugs. Once you know this, you can try to tackle with the cause rather than the symptoms. If you have found the cause, try to assure him that it is a passing phase and is not the reason to make damage to himself.

It is very important not to exert pressure on a drug taker – he will have to make his own decisions. If he wants, accompany him to seek help from a doctor, clinic, or counselor. If he doesn’t want try to assure him that it is necessary and vitally important for him.

It can be hard work helping someone with drugs. But do we have friends only to enjoy ourselves?

1. Do you know anybody who is taking drugs? How can you know about it?
2. Have you ever talked about drugs with him or her?
3. Why shouldn’t you exert pressure on him?
4. What did you do to prevent him from addiction?
5. Do you think it is a disease or a bad habit?
6. Do you think it is possible for a person to get rid of this addiction himself?
7. Where do you think it is possible to get drugs?
8. Why do people try drugs for the first time?
9. Do YOU realize that drugs are harmful for YOUR health?

**Ex. 28. Translate the sentences into Russian.**

1. Употребление наркотиков - это серьезное заболевание современного общества.
2. Молодые люди, которые еще не способны осознать риск, которому они себя подвергают, составляют самую большую группу людей, употребляющих наркотики.
3. Огромное количество заболеваний, несчастных случаев и преступлений становятся следствием употреблений наркотиков.
4. Наркотик – это химическое вещество, которое оказывает влияние на внутренние органы человека.
5. Наркотики вызывают необратимые изменения в мозгу человека и приводят к потере самоконтроля, а также способности адекватно воспринимать окружающую действительность.
6. Передозировка большинства наркотиков может иметь летальные последствия для человека.

**Ex. 29. Render the text in English.**

Употребление наркотиков - серьезное заболевание современного общества, оказывающее губительное влияние на определенные группы людей молодого и среднего возраста. К сожалению, большой процент употребляющих наркотики – это подростки, не способные осознать риск, которому они себя подвергают. Употребление наркотиков среди представителей этой группы населения выливается в миллионы заболеваний и несчастных случаев.

Употребление наркотиков является причиной наиболее серьезных социальных проблем. Среди них насилие, стресс и жестокое обращение с детьми, вождение в состоянии наркотического опьянения. Кроме того, растет число бездомных и повышается уровень преступности. Наркотики наносят вред еще не рожденным детям и разрушают семьи.

Наркотик – это химический состав, который, не являясь продуктом питания, оказывает влияние на состояние вашего тела. Существуют такие наркотики как медицинские препараты и болеутоляющие, которые назначаются врачом и их можно купить в аптеке, но существует также и другой вид - произведенные человеком наркотики, которые чрезвычайно опасны. Они включают амфитамины, анаболические стероиды, марихуану, летучие вещества наркотического действия, кокаин и героин. Оказывая кратковременный эйфорический эффект, они вызывают необратимые изменения в мозгу человека и зачастую приводят к потере самоконтроля и способности адекватно воспринимать окружающую действительность. И каким бы абсурдным это не казалось, но на сегодняшний день люди в огромных количествах производят наркотики для потребления человеком.

Существует множество причин, объясняющих употребление наркотиков. Среди них и социальные, и экономические, и психологические. Иногда это попытка уйти от реальности, иногда – желание показаться взрослым и независимым. Однако, иллюзия быстро заканчивается, остаются многочисленные проблемы, которые ведет за собой эта пагубная привычка.

В современной медицине есть различные способы борьбы с наркотической зависимостью, но лучший из них – предотвращение употребления наркотиков. Значительную роль в этом процессе играют различные программы профилактики, применяющиеся в школах и вузах, а также работа средств массовой информации в этом направлении.

**Ex. 30. Make presentation on any of these topics. If you are not satisfied, you may work out the topic of your own.**

1. Why is “Drug” the name of the problem?
2. Why is it necessary to have drug laws?
3. How does drug-law enforcement work?
4. What prevents drug abuse?
5. How do drugs work in brain?
6. What treats drug abuse?
7. How much crime is drug-related?
8. Does international drug dealing support terrorism?
9. What is to be done?
10. How do different countries combat drug abuse?

**It would be a good idea if your presentation meets the following requirements:**

1. follow the plan: a) introduction, b) the body of the presentation, c)conclusion;

2. your presentation should take 4-5 min.

3. use the vocabulary of words and phrases given below:

4. suggest a problem question for your fellow-students to discuss.

**Useful words and phrases to make a presentation**

While speaking on your topic, try to use the link words and phrases, or sometimes they are called “discourse markers”, which will show how the ideas in your presentation interrelate. Besides they will make your presentation more understandable, colorful and attracting everybody’s attention.

**Introduction:**

My presentation deals with the topic of …; I’ll speak on the topic of….;

I would like to touch upon the problem of …; the presentation is intended to …;

let’s start with…

**Main body:**

first of all, secondly, finally, besides,- in addition, furthermore, moreover;

contrasting:in contrast, on the other hand, however, alternatively;

referring to the past: formerly, traditionally, historically, initially;

**Conclusion:**

as a consequence, therefore, thus, as a result; in fact, clearly, indeed;

in short, summarizing , in other words;

**Your point of view:**

from my point of view, however, in my opinion, I strongly feel that …

to sum up the conclusion, if seems to me that…

**Glossary**

Drug – наркотик, лекарство, средство, лекарственный препарат, медикамент

Drug taking – употребление наркотиков

Drug taker - наркоман

Drug consumer – потребитель наркотиков

Illicit drugs – незаконный оборот наркотиков

Available drugs – доступные наркотики

Drug related crimes – преступления, связанные с наркотиками

Drug trafficking- незаконный оборот, транспортировка и продажа наркотиков, наркотрафик

Drug control – контроль над наркотиками

Abuse - злоупотребление

Drug abuse – наркомания, злоупотребление наркотическими средствами

Alcohol abuse – злоупотребление алкоголем

Abusable drugs - препараты, не разрешенные к применению, наркотики, незаконный оборот напркотиков

Non-abusable drugs – медицинские препараты, разрешенные к применению

Substance abuse disorder – заболевания, связанные с токсикоманией

To addict –увлекаться, пристраститься, подсесть на что-то

Addiction – наркомания, зависимость, пристрастие, склонность

Chocolate addiction – пристрастие, злоупотребление шоколадом

Drug addiction treatment – лечение от наркотической зависимости

Tobacco addiction – зависимость от табакокурения

To use – использовать, применять

Heavy user – наркоман, давно и большом количестве использующий наркотики

To use marijuana – использовать марихуану

Misuse – злоупотребление, неправильное использование

Useless – бесполезный

Vital- насущный, жизненно важный

Evitable – очевидный, понятный

Inevitable - неизбежный, неминуемый, неотвратимый

Inevitably will bring to trouble – неизбежно приведет к трагедии

Литература:

1. Kleiman M., Caulkins J., Hawken A. “Drugs and drug policy”, Oxford University Press, 2011
2. Артамонова Л.С. и коллектив авторов “English for Professional Communication”, Юнити, 2011

**MODULE VII**

**Chapter 14**

**INTERNATIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATION**

**UNIT 1**

Lead-in

**1. Give your opinion about**

- the definition of international crime

- crimes that can be referred to as international

- the role of international cooperation nowadays

**Text 1**

**International Crime**

**Vocabulary**

1. sophisticated facilities for rapid travel – современные средства, способы для быстрого перемещения

2. currency counterfeiting – подделка валюты, фальшивомонетничество

3. to transfer illicit gains abroad – перевод незаконных доходов за границу

4. to lessen the human and material cost of crime – уменьшить человеческие и материальные потери, связанные с преступлениями

5. to furthers the dissemination and exchange of information –дальнейшее распространение и обмен информацией

6. to authorize the convening – санкционировать созыв

7. to conceal objects or documents – скрыть предметы или документы

8. dissemination and exchange of information – распространение и обмен информацией

9. penologist – специалист по уголовному праву

**1. Skim the text. What information from the text is connected with the growth of international criminal activity?**

**2. Read the text and match the titles (1 – 6) with the paragraphs (a – e):**

**There is one title that you do not need.**

1. UN work in the field of crime prevention.

2. Standing expert bodies on crime prevention.

3. Participants of the UN Congress.

4. Reasons for growing criminal activity.

5. International crime is not a specific category of offence.

6. International police cooperation.

a) The development of increasingly sophisticated facilities for rapid travel has made it far easier for criminals to move around the world. At the same time, the complex structures of modern societies and the constant growth of international exchanges provide more and more opportunities for international criminal activity (offence), which has now reached alarming proportions. Some offences are covered by international conventions, for instance currency counterfeiting (1929 Convention), and drug trafficking (1988 Convention).

b) The term "international crime", although in common use, does not necessarily refer to a specific category of offence defined in law. Such offences can be classified as “international” because of the behavior of the offenders. For instance, preparations for committing an offence may be made in one country while the actual offence is committed in one or more other countries. To take another example, similar offences may be committed one after the other in several different countries. Thus, an offender may escape across a border after committing his offence. He may transfer his illicit gains abroad or he may conceal objects or documents used to commit the offence in another country.

c) Tracing and arresting such offenders may prove extremely difficult problems. They can arise in connection with exchanging information, identification, international investigations and subsequent extradition. Because of these problems, police departments in different countries must work together if they are to combat international crime successfully.

d) United Nations work in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice has two main purposes: to lessen the human and material cost of crime and its impact on socio-economic development and to promote the observance of international standards and norms in criminal justice. To this end, The United Nations furthers the dissemination and exchange of information, the training of personnel and direct aid to Governments at their request. United Nations research and training activities in the field of crime prevention and control are furthered by the United Nations Social Defense Research Institute, headquartered in Rome, by regional institutions in Asia and Far East, Latin America, the Arab States and Europe**.**

e) To promote a forum for the presentation of policies and to stimulate progress, the General Assembly in 1950 authorized the convening every five years of a United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Participants in the congresses include criminologists, penologists and senior police officers, as well as experts in criminal law, human rights and rehabilitation. The First Congress held in Geneva in 1955, approved a set of Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. The Sixth Congress (Caracas, 1980) dealt with such topics as crime trends and crime prevention strategies, juvenile delinquency, crime and abuse of power.

**3. Answer the questions.**

1. What are the opportunities for international criminal activity?

1. What are the purposes of UN work in the field of crime prevention?

2. What organizations perform UN activity?

3. What specialists usually participated in the congresses?

4. What are the reasons for the police to work together?

**4. Translate the paragraph into Russian.**

According to the interpretation given to Article 3, a political offence is one which is considered to be of a predominantly political nature because of the surrounding circumstances and underlying motives, even if the offence itself is covered by the ordinary criminal law in the country in which it was committed. This interpretation, based on the predominant aspects of the offence, is embodied in a resolution adopted by Interpol's General Assembly in 1951. In addition, a resolution adopted in 1984 states that offences are not considered to be political when they are committed outside a “conflict area” and when the victims are not connected with the aims or objectives pursued by the offenders.

**Text 2**

**International Cooperation**

**Vocabulary**

1. to seek to evade detection – избежать обнаружения

2. reluctance of law enforcement authorities to engage in complicated and expensive investigations– нежелание правоохранительных органов заниматься сложными и дорогостоящими расследованиями

3. to comply with new international standards– соответствовать новым международным стандартам

4. smuggling of migrants and money laundering – незаконный ввоз мигрантов и отмывание денег

5. confiscation of criminal proceeds and asset recovery – конфискация доходов и возвращение активов

6. to encourage convergence and compatibility of national legislation – содействовать сближению и совместимости национального законодательства

7. divergences in approaches and priorities – расхождение, различие в подходах и приоритетах

8. a commitment to the rule of law – приверженность верховенству права

9. an international notice – международное уведомление

10. the diversity of law enforcement structures – многообразие правоохранительных структур

**1. Read the text and find paragraphs that**

a. describe the ability of criminals to avoid arrest

b. prove that organized crime encompasses practically all spheres of human activity

c. stress the importance of international cooperation

d. show the mechanism of international cooperation

e. mention difficulties of international cooperation

f. point out special documents to inform member countries of dangerous criminals

g. prove the commitment to the rule of law and human rights

**2. Make up a list of the international organizations dealing with extradition. What are these organizations? Which countries belong to these organizations?**

1. The emergence and expansion of transnational crime confront all justice systems with some new difficulties. Criminal offences are mobile and often seek to evade detection, arrest and punishment by operating across international borders. They avoid being caught by taking advantage of those borders and playing on the frequent reluctance of law enforcement authorities to engage in complicated and expensive transnational investigations and prosecutions. That is why the international community now recognizes international cooperation in criminal matters as an urgent necessity. This demands national efforts to comply with new international standards, to encourage convergence and compatibility of national legislation, to introduce complex procedural reforms, and generally to develop a much greater investigation and prosecution capacity at the national level as well as strengthen the capacity to cooperate at the international level.

2. Transnational organized crime is considered one of the main threats to the security of each individual, and it affects the social, economic, political and cultural development of people all over the world. This multilateral phenomenon is observed in different types of activity including: drug trafficking, human trafficking, the arms trade, smuggling of migrants and money laundering.. Transnational organized crime itself is by nature a global danger, posing a threat, not only to individual countries, but also to the global community. Therefore the struggle against this evil requires international cooperation, and it is necessary to combine the efforts of all countries and international organizations. Cooperation with colleagues from both distant and nearby countries is one of the key objectives of international activity especially when it concerns joint action against international terrorism, religious extremism,  drug trafficking, human trafficking and other dangerous types of transnational crime. Interaction is carried out both on a multilateral and a bilateral basis. The importance of having an organized means of cooperation is related to issues such as the search for people who are reasonably suspected of having committed crimes and are evading investigation, trial and extradition.

3. The main mechanisms supporting international cooperation are mutual legal assistance, extradition, transfer of prisoners, transfer of proceedings in criminal matters, international cooperation for the purpose of confiscation of criminal proceeds and asset recovery as provided for in the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as well as a number of less formal measures, including measures in the area of international law enforcement cooperation. These mechanisms are based on bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements or, in some instances, on national law. The main purpose of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is to facilitate international cooperation precisely.

4. In spite of the considerable progress accomplished at the bilateral, regional, trans-regional, and international levels, international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of serious crimes still needs considerable strengthening. Many obstacles still exist. They include sovereignty issues, the diversity of law enforcement structures, the absence of enabling legislation, the absence of channels of communication for the exchange of information, and divergences in approaches and priorities. These problems are often compounded by difficulties in dealing with the varied procedural requirements of each jurisdiction, the competitive attitude that often exists between the agencies involved, language, and human rights and privacy issues.

5. A country’s commitment to the rule of law and the protection of human rights should not be negotiable or bartered against some international cooperation concessions in fighting transnational crime or terrorism. In fact, a commitment to the rule of law can enhance international cooperation in criminal matters. Measures to enforce the rule of law and adherence to international human rights standards are also directly relevant to enhancing mutual assistance and international cooperation in matters of extradition, mutual legal assistance, or joint investigations.

6. Whether a country is attempting to prevent organized crime activities, financial and economic crime, computer crime, corruption or terrorism the establishment of better legal bases for international cooperation is prerequisite. Developing stronger bilateral and multi-lateral agreements on mutual legal assistance is also part of the solution. In matters of international cooperation, criminal justice agencies must rely to a large extent on the treaty network developed by their country. To facilitate these efforts the General Assembly adopted a Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. The country may require technical assistance in adopting measures to establish under their domestic law a number of offences called by the conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and other related form of crime, and to ensure that these offences are punishable by appropriate penalties that take into account the grave nature of the offences. Multilateral Conventions dealing with extradition have been developed within the framework of various regional and other international organizations such as the African Malagasy Common Organization, the Benelux Countries, the Council of Europe, the Commonwealth, the European Union, the Nordic States, the Organization of African States. Extradition provisions are also included in a number of international conventions dealing with specific types of crime, including the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and universal conventions against terrorism.

7. Mutual Legal Assistance, as is the case with extradition, is based on bilateral and multilateral treaties as well as on national legislation that either gives full effect to the relevant treaties or enables mutual assistance in absence of a treaty. Instruments on mutual legal assistance in criminal proceedings have also been adopted within the framework of the Commonwealth, the Council of Europe, the European Union, The Organization of American States, the South-East Asian Region (ASEAN signed on 29 November 2004), the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Countries of modalities. These treaties and laws should be reviewed periodically and amended if necessary to keep peace with rapidly evolving practices and challenges in international cooperation.

8. The organization uses a system of international notices (circulars) to inform peace officers in the national bureaus of cases where known criminals abandon their usual residence and travel abroad surreptitiously. The color coded circulars are distributed by Interpol Headquarters to member countries within twenty days of their issue or, in urgent cases, the same day. In the case of a fugitive whose arrest and extradition is requested, a wanted notice containing details of the arrest warrant and the offense committed is circulated.

**3. Translate the following word combinations from English into Russian.**

1. subject to penal sanctions

2. to evade investigation and extradition

3. to travel abroad surreptitiously

4. adherence to international human rights standards

5. to confiscate criminal proceeds and assets

6. commitment to the rule of law

**4. Find English equivalents from the text to the following Russian word combinations.**

1. запретить определенные категории поведения

2. лица, уголовно наказуемые за совершенные преступления

3. массовые нарушения прав человека

4. соответствовать международным нормам

5. отреагировать на вопиющие нарушения гражданских прав

6. ордер на арест

**5. Answer the following “what” questions.**

1. In what way can criminals avoid being caught?

2. What measures should be taken to prevent the expansion of transitional crime?

3. What types of activity are called transitional crime?

4. What obstacles prevent countries from investigation of international crimes?

5. What measures were taken by the General Assembly to facilitate international cooperation?

6. In what way can international notices help Interpol activities?

**6. Match the words from the text with their definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. fugitive | a. involving two or more participants |
| 2 compatibility | b. go away from, not intending to return |
| 3. multilateral | c. a poster put up to inform the public of criminals whom the authorities wish to apprehend |
| 4. extradition | d. able to exist together |
| 5. to abandon | e. difficulty or problem that prevents you from achieving something |
| 6. a wanted notice | f. someone who has done something illegal and is trying to avoid being caught by the police  |
| 7. obstacle | g. handing over from the state where he is a fugitive to the state where he has committed a crime |

**7. Work in pairs. Indicate the correct word used in the text. Discuss the answers with your group mate.**

1. International community \_\_\_\_\_ international cooperation in criminal matters as an urgent necessity

a) realize b) appreciate c) recognizes

2. Therefore the struggle against this evil \_\_\_\_\_ international cooperation.

a) involve b) requires c) provide

3. These mechanisms are based on \_\_\_\_\_or multilateral agreements or arrangements or, in some instances, on national law.

a) bilateral b) binding c) interstate

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_ the considerable progress accomplished at the bilateral, regional, trans-regional, and international levels, international cooperation still needs considerable strengthening

 a) whether b) as though c) In spite of

5. Measures to enforce \_\_\_\_\_ and adherence to international human rights standards are also directly relevant in matters of extradition, mutual legal assistance, or joint investigations.

a) the conflict of laws b) the rule of law c) the purpose of law

6. The treaties and laws should be reviewed periodically and amended \_\_\_\_\_ in international cooperation.

a) to ban peace b) to disturb peace c) to keep peace

7. Mutual Legal Assistance as is the case with extradition is based on bilateral and multilateral treaties as well as on \_\_\_\_\_ that enables mutual assistance in absence of a treaty.

a) an appropriate committee b) the Armed Forces c) national legislation

8. The color coded circulars \_\_\_\_\_ by Interpol Headquarters to member countries within twenty days of their issue.

a) are distributed b) are discussed c) are interpreted

**8. Work in pairs. Read the text “Cooperation guiding principles” and label its parts with the appropriate headings from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| **Flexibility of working methods Respect for national sovereignty Universality Enforcement of ordinary criminal law** **Co-operation with other agencies Equality of all Members States**  |

International police co-operation within Interpol has always been conducted in accordance with the guiding principles listed below:

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** Co-operation is based on the actions taken by the police forces in the various member States, operating within their own national boundaries and in accordance with their own national laws.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** The Organization’s field of activities is limited to crime prevention and law enforcement in connection with ordinary criminal offences. This is the only basis on which there can be agreement between all member states.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.Any member state may cooperate with any other and co-operation must not be impeded by geographical or linguistic factors.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**All the member states are provided with the same services and have the same rights, irrespective of the size of their financial contributions to the Organization.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** Co-operation is extended through the National Central Bureaus to any Government agency concerned with combating ordinary criminal offences
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** Although governed by principles designed to ensure regularity and continuity, working methods are flexible enough to take account of the wide variety of structures and situations in different countries. Respect for these principles means that Interpol cannot have teams of detectives with supranational powers who travel around investigating cases in different countries. International Police cooperation has to depend on coordinated action on the part of the member States’ police forces, all of which may supply or request information or services on different occasions.

**9. Match the word combinations on the left with their Russian equivalents on the right.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. mutual aid and cooperation | a. осуществлять контроль за выполнением решений |
| 2. to prevent and inhibit crime | b. расширять сотрудничество |
| 3. to undertake any intervention | c. действовать в пределах национальных границ |
| 4. to travel abroad surreptitiously | d. основные аспекты преступления |
| 5. to request an arrest of a fugitive  | e. содействовать и обеспечивать взаимопомощь |
| 6. to ensure and promote mutual assistance | f. подать запрос о выдаче беглого преступника  |
| 7. predominant aspects of the offence | g, тайно путешествовать по стране  |
| 8. to operate within national boundaries | h осуществить интервенцию  |
| 9. to extend cooperation  | i. предотвращать и сдерживать преступность  |
| 10. to oversee the implementation of decisions | j. взаимопомощь и сотрудничество  |

**10. Make up a plan of the text “International Cooperation” for rendering. Using Internet resources give examples of International Agreements and Treaties in the field of International Cooperation.**

**11. Comment the following quotation.**

 “The world is a dangerous place, not because of the people who are evil, but because of the people who do not do anything about it”. Albert Einstein

**UNIT 2**

Lead-in

**1. Watch the Video “Interpol – 100 years of innovation” for the main ideas and think about the subject of the clip.**

1. What is the aim of Interpol?

2. When and where was it officially created?

3. What was the job of a special unit?

4. What measures were taken to facilitate cooperation among countries?

5. What is the aim of Red Notices?

6. Does Interpol cooperate with the UN?

7. What kind of crimes do law enforcement operations target?

**2. Watch the Clip again. The group is divided into 3 parts. Each group is to find information on one question. A secretary is chosen to collect and summarize the information.**

1. What terrorist attacks marked a new era?

2. In what way did the 1 24/7 secure communication system help Interpol?

3. What can people do if they join their efforts?

NOTES. **Red Notice** is used when seeking the arrest of a wanted person, and with a view of extradition. Depending upon the country involved, it may serve as a provisional arrest warrant.

**Blue Notice** is used to collect additional information about a person’s location, identity or legal activities in relation to a criminal matter. In terms of terrorism matter, this notice enhances the chances for better identification of a suspect.

**Green notice** is used to provide warning to criminal intelligence about persons who have committed criminal offences, and are likely to repeat these crimes in other countries. They are, in essence, a form of ‘alert’ signal for calling attention to criminals.

**Text 1**

**The Creation of Interpol**

**Vocabulary**

1. to oversee the implementation of decisions – осуществлять контроль за решениями

2. to inhibit crime / to suppress crimes – сдерживать преступность

3. to pose a threat to – представлять угрозу

4. to ensure and promote mutual assistance – обеспечивать и содействовать взаимопомощи

5. to coordinate and responds to inquiries – координировать и реагировать на запросы

6. nuclear and explosive materials – ядерные и взрывчатые вещества

**1. Skim the text. Divide the text into logical parts and entitle each part. Use logical connectors to pass from one part to another, e.g. thus, that’s why, on the whole and etc.**

At the beginning of 20th century it was necessary that the international organization should be created to combat crime and to exchange ideas and methods between the police forces in the world. It came into being under the name of the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) in 1923 and worked until the beginning of World War II. In 1946 the old members of ICPC met in Belgium to revive the organization and in 1956 it was renamed as the International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol. The official name is ICPU-Interpol. This international organization of police forces from 186 countries is designed to coordinate [International Law](http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/international%2Blaw) enforcement, mutual aid and cooperation among the police forces of its national members in order to prevent and inhibit crime. Interpol’s day-to-day operation is managed by a General Secretariat under the direction of a secretary general, who is appointed for a five-year term by the General Assembly. The General Assembly, consisting of one delegate from each member country, is Interpol’s supreme decision-making body. An Executive Committee of 13 members, each representing a different region of the world, is appointed by the General Assembly at its annual meeting. The Executive Committee oversees the implementation of decisions made by the General Assembly and supervises the work of the secretary general. Interpol with the General Secretariat – the international headquarters – located in Lyons, France. Delegates from member countries meet once a year to discuss police problems and admit new members. Interpol concentrates on three broad categories of international criminal activity: [terrorism](http://www.britannica.com/topic/terrorism) and crimes against people and property, including crimes against children, trafficking in human beings, illegal immigration, automobile theft, and art theft; economic, financial and computer crimes, including banking fraud, money laundering, corruption and [counterfeiting](http://www.britannica.com/topic/counterfeiting); illegal drugs and criminal organizations, including [organized crime](http://www.britannica.com/topic/organized-crime). Terrorism that makes use of CBRNCE materials (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives) poses a clear threat to health and safety, economic and political stability on global level. Interpol specialized on the prevention radiological and nuclear terrorism, bioterrorism, chemical and explosive terrorism. CBRNE terrorism is a global threat with transnational consequences. Interpol activities range from information sharing and intelligence analysis to operational and investigate support. Each member nation maintains and staffs its own national central bureau. Each national central bureau coordinates and responds to inquiries received from local and foreign law enforcement agencies. Each bureau also arranges for resolutions adopted by Interpol to be applied at the national level and works to ensure that the basic principles laid down by Interpol's constitution are followed. Under Article 2 of the UN Organization's Constitution Interpol's aims are: to ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities, within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; to establish and develop all institutions to contribute effectively to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes. Interpol is forbidden by its constitution to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious, or racial character.

**2. Answer the questions.**

1. What was the reason to create the international organization?
2. What are the functions of a national bureau?
3. What is Interpol’s supreme decision-making body?
4. What is forbidden for Interpol by its constitution?
5. How regularly does the general Assembly meet?
6. What is the international organization of police forces designed to coordinate?

**3. Look through the text again. Say in what context the dates and numbers given below are used.**

 1946, 1956, 186, 20

## 4. Complete the chart.

Investigation of criminal activities conducted by Interpol

**Text 2**

**Interpol Partnership**

**1. Read and translate the text.**

Transnational crime cannot be countered by the law enforcement community in isolation. By engaging in partnerships across sectors, Interpol can share expertise, technology and resources, and so strengthen our joint response.

Interpol acknowledges the need to work in partnership with other organizations in order to combat international crime. As such, it has concluded a number of cooperation agreements with other international organizations, including the United Nations and the European Union.

External organizations can bring a new and valuable dimension to Interpol’s activities, with their contributions benefiting Interpol’s entire network of 190 member countries. The exchange of data between Interpol's 190 member countries is carried out according to strict guidelines in order to ensure the legality and quality of information and the [protection of personal data](http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Legal-materials/Data-protection).

Interpol cooperates closely with a number of partners in the [public sector](http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/International-partners/Public-partners), and maintains representative offices at the [United Nations](http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/International-partners/United-Nations) and the [European Union](http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/International-partners/European-Union). Other public-sector partners include the World Customs Organization, CEMAC (Economic Community of Central African States) and numerous government agencies. Interpol works with select partners from the [private sector](http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/International-partners/Private-partners), encompassing both for-profit entities and non-profit bodies, such as non-governmental organizations and foundations.

In order to effectively fulfill its cross-border activities, Interpol functions [under international law](http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Legal-materials/An-organization-under-international-law). Interpol is recognized as an international organization by the United Nations and though its Headquarters agreements with France and other countries on whose territory it has premises.

The Interpol Constitution is an international agreement that confirms as members the governments of all those countries that participated in its adoption in 1956 and provides the application procedure for countries that were not members in 1956 to join Interpol. As Interpol's main legal document, [the Constitution](http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Legal-materials/The-Constitution) outlines Interpol's aims and objectives. It establishes the mandate of the Organization to ensure the widest possible cooperation between all criminal police authorities and to suppress ordinary law crimes. The Constitution specifies that international police cooperation is to be conducted within the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For example, this commitment to [human rights](http://www.interpol.int/About-INTERPOL/Legal-materials/Human-rights) is expressed through the Organization's cooperation with international courts and tribunals and through the careful processing of personal data. It is strictly forbidden for Interpol to undertake any activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.

**2. Work in pairs. Find and translate the word combinations from the text.**

To strengthen response, to combat international crime, to exchange data, to ensure the legality, numerous government agencies, cross-border activities, to outline aims and objectives, strictly forbidden.

**3. Answer the question using the word combinations above.**

What does the text say on Interpol partnership with other organizations?

**4. Render the text into English.**

Деятельность Интерпола связана с проблемами социальной безопасности, международного терроризма и организованной преступности, незаконного производства и оборота наркотиков, контрабанды оружия и торговли людьми, отмывания денег и детской порнографии, финансовых преступлений.

Специалисты Интерпола регистрируют сведения о международных преступлениях, отпечатках пальцев. Также ведутся картотеки, содержащие сведения о похищенных автомобилях, произведениях искусства, о лицах, пропавших без вести, о неопознанных телах, огнестрельном оружии.

Интерпол ведет розыск лиц, подозреваемых в совершении международных преступлений, включая оперативно-розыскные действия.

**5. Using the texts and Internet resources describe the Interpol structure. Fill in the chart.**

INTERPOL

**6. Read the text and use Internet for additional information about the Interpol activities. Make a presentation devoted to**

1. Interpol

2. Europol

3. Interpol Moscow

Interpol and Europol are intelligence agencies characterized with different functions. Interpol stands for International Criminal Police Organization. On the other hand Europol is an intelligence agency of the European Union.

The chief function of Interpol is to facilitate the cooperation among other international police organizations. On the other hand the chief function of Europol is to facilitate the cooperation of the various intelligence organizations of the member countries.

Interpol has the power to conduct investigation into the crimes committed in different arenas. The arenas into which criminal investigations can be conducted by Interpol include genocide, terrorism, crimes against humanity, money laundering, war crimes and several other kinds of crimes.

The Interpol officials have the right and the power to conduct investigations and also make arrests of the suspects in connection with the crimes committed in the areas of money laundering, terrorism, genocide and the like. On the other hand the officials of Europol are not authorized to conduct investigations and question the suspects in connection with the various crimes.

In other words it can be said that Europol is not entitled to make arrests of the suspects in relation to the various crimes across the continent of Europe. All they can do is extend their support to the other intelligence agencies in the member countries where crimes of different kinds are committed.

Interpol is a very large organization when compared to the intelligence agency of Europol. As many as 178 independent nations and 14 sub-bureaus or dependencies are members of the Interpol. It promotes mutual assistance among all police authorities within the limits of the law existing in the different countries.

Russia. National Central Bureau (NCB) for Russia serves as the central platform for operational information exchange between Russian law-enforcement entities and the Interpol law enforcement community.   There are 80 regional divisions of Interpol Moscow which operate throughout the Russian Federation. First created in 1997, their main tasks and functions are similar to those of Interpol Moscow but have a more regional focus, serving primarily as a liaison link for regional investigations, crime fighting and the search for fugitives. The NCB works to combat a number of priority crimes with an international dimension including: The search for location and identification of fugitives and missing people; Organized crime and terrorism; Economic crime and counterfeit currency; Trafficking in stolen vehicles; Theft of cultural heritage and works of art; Drug trafficking; Illegal trade and smuggling of firearms; Ammunition and explosives; High-tech crime; Crimes connected with document forgery.

**UNIT 3**

**Text**

**Extradition**

**Vocabulary**

1. intrusion in the liberty of the person – вторжение в свободу личности

2. to deny extradition – отказать в выдаче преступника

3. to grant extradition in accordance with domestic law and applicable treaties – предоставить выдачу преступника в соответствии с внутренним законодательством и применимыми договорами

4. the surrender of a suspected or convicted [criminal](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Crime) - выдача подозреваемого или осужденного преступника

5. the list treaty and dual criminality treaties – договор-перечень и договор о двойной преступности

6. to impose certain restrictions on extradition –ввести определенные ограничения на выдачу преступника

**1. Read the text (A). Make up a list of the main ideas.**

**(A)** Extradition is the surrender of a person by one State to another, the person being either accused of a (extraditable) crime in the requesting State or unlawfully at large after conviction. This is a considerable intrusion in the liberty of the person concerned, but one which is justified by the common interest of States in combating crimes and expunging safe havens for fugitives. The standard term is extradition, terms such as surrender or transfer are sometimes used but often with a view to signal a substantive difference.

Extradition is normally subject to strict requirements. The already mentioned principles of double criminality and the rule of specialty apply and the offences must also be extraditable. The requested State may deny extradition, which sometimes also covers a pardon or an amnesty in that State or a third State. Additionally, numerous grounds for refusal apply and conditions may be imposed. States may grant extradition in accordance with domestic law and applicable treaties, as is the case in the 1948 Genocide Convention and in the 1949 Geneva Conventions

The provisions of the 1984 Torture Convention are different, however, and it is sometimes argued that a condition such as non-extradition of nationals may not be invoked to refuse extradition concerning torture. But in practice many States do refuse extradition of nationals even in torture cases.

With all these hurdles requests for extradition are not always successful and one may ask what effect the obligation has on the requested State when refusing to extradite. To be meaningful the principle must mean that the requested State shall take domestic action if extradition is denied. Many States insist on reciprocity and require an international agreement for extradition. The basic multilateral treaty in Europe is the 1957 European Extradition Convention and its Additional Protocols, adopted by the Council of Europe, which represent a traditional scheme.

The EU has adopted two conventions in 1995 and 1996, which provide for simplified proceedings and reduced grounds for refusal but they are not widely ratified. Among the EU Member States, however, the European Arrest Warrant has replaced the traditional extradition scheme and introduced a system whereby a warrant in one State shall be recognized and enforced in all other member States.

The European Arrest Warrant is to be recognized and enforced in the other Member States with minimal formalities.

**2. Read the text (B) for additional information.**

**(B)** Extradition is the official process by which one [nation](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Nation) or state requests and obtains from another nation or state the surrender of a suspected or convicted [criminal](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Crime). As between nations, extradition is regulated by [treaties](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Treaty).

The consensus in international law is that a [state](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Nation-state) does not have any obligation to surrender an alleged criminal to a foreign state, as one principle of sovereignty is that every state has legal authority over the people within its borders. Such absence of international obligation and desire of the right to demand such criminals of other countries has caused a web of extradition [treaties](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Treaty) or agreements to evolve; most countries in the world have signed bilateral extradition treaties with most other countries. No country in the world has an extradition treaty with all other countries; for example, the [United States](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/United_States) lacks extradition treaties with over 50 nations, including the People's Republic of China, [Namibia](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Namibia), [Jamaica](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Jamaica), and [North Korea](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/North_Korea).

There are two types of extradition treaties: list and dual criminality treaties. The most common and traditional is the list treaty, which contains a list of crimes for which a suspect will be extradited. Dual criminality treaties, used since the 1980s, generally allow for extradition of a criminal suspect if the punishment is more than one year imprisonment in both countries. Occasionally the amount of the time of the sentence agreed upon between the two countries is varied. Under both types of treaties, if the conduct is not a crime in either country then it will not be an extraditable offense. Generally, an extradition treaty requires that a country seeking extradition be able to show that:

* The relevant crime is sufficiently serious.
* There exists a *prima facie* case against the individual sought.
* The event in question qualifies as a crime in both countries.
* The extradited person can reasonably expect a fair trial in the recipient country.
* The likely penalty will be proportionate to the crime.

Most countries require themselves to deny extradition requests if, in the government's opinion, the suspect is sought for a political crime. Many countries, such as [Mexico](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Mexico), [Canada](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Canada), and most European nations, will not allow extradition if the [death penalty](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Death_penalty) may be imposed on the suspect unless they are assured that the death sentence will not subsequently be passed or carried out.

Countries with a rule of law typically make extradition subject to review by that country's courts. These courts may impose certain restrictions on extradition, or prevent it altogether, if for instance they deem the accusations to be based on dubious evidence, or evidence obtained from [torture](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Torture), or if they believe that the defendant will not be granted a fair trial on arrival, or will be subject to cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment if extradited.

**3. Answer the following questions.**

1. What procedure do we call extradition?

2. For which crimes a suspect can be extradited?

3. Can a country deny extradition request?

**4. Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. Extradition is regulated by treaties.
2. All countries have extradition treaties with other countries.
3. The dual treaty is the most common**.**
4. Countries with a rule of law typically make extradition subject to review by that country's courts.
5. If the accusation is based on evidence obtained from torture the country’s court may impose restrictions.

**5. Find English equivalents from the text to the following Russian word combinations.**

1. выдача преступника
2. тюремное заключение
3. отказать требованию экстрадиции преступника
4. смертный приговор
5. свидетельские показания, полученные в результате бесчеловечного обращения

**6. Look through the text again. Say in what context the dates given below are used.**

1948, 1984, 1957, 1996

**7. Match the words with their definitions.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. sovereignty | a. a statement by a judge; punishment |
| 2.prima facie | b. asking for something in a polite or formal way |
| 3. request | c. extreme physical pain that someone is forced to suffer |
| 4. restriction | d. the right of a country to rule itself |
| 5. [torture](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Torture) | e. something that limits what you can do |
| 6. sentence | f. evidence appears to exist to support the case |

**8. Give the definitions to the words.**

1. Extradition is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Surrender is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Transfer is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**9. Expand your knowledge on extradition. Choose the problem to report to the class. You may use the Internet resources.**

1. Extradition treaties and agreements.

2. Cases of extradition.

3. The role of the UN in extradition of suspects.

4. Whether or not the UN requests for extradition are obligatory.

5. Rights of victims of politically motivated extradition requests.

6. Extradition – procedure and notice.

**UNIT 4**

Lead-in

**What is universal jurisdiction from your point of view?**

**Text**

**Universal Jurisdiction**

**Vocabulary**

1. to claim criminal jurisdiction over an accused person – требовать применение уголовной юрисдикции к обвиняемому

2. to tolerate jurisdictional arbitrage – допускать юрисдикцию арбитражного суда

3. to pose a serious threat to the international community – представлять серьезную угрозу международному сообществу

4. to assert universal jurisdiction – устанавливать/осуществлять универсальную юрисдикцию

**1. Skim the text below and find out if the text contains**

a. crimes that fall under universal jurisdiction.

b. categories of people who fall under universal jurisdiction.

c. crimes against humanity prosecuted by Amnesty International.

d. geographically specific courts.

Universal jurisdiction allows states or international organizations to claim criminal jurisdiction over an accused person regardless of where the alleged crime was committed, and regardless of the accused nationality, country of residence or any other relation with the prosecuting entity. Crimes prosecuted under universal jurisdiction are considered crimes against all, too serious to tolerate jurisdictional arbitrage.

The concept of universal jurisdiction is therefore closely linked to the idea that some international norms are *erga omnes*, or owed to the entire world community, as well as the concept of *jus cogens* – that certain international law obligations are binding on all states.

According to Amnesty International, a proponent of universal jurisdiction, certain crimes pose so serious a threat to the international community as a whole, that states have a logical and moral duty to prosecute an individual responsible. Therefore, no place should be a safe haven for those who have committed genocide, crimes against humanity, extrajudicial execution, war crimes and torture.

Amnesty International argues that since the end of the Second World War over fifteen states have conducted investigations, commenced prosecutions and completed trials based on universal jurisdiction for the crimes or arrested people with a view to extraditing the person to a state seeking to prosecute them. These states include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Mexico, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The International Criminal Court is an international tribunal of general jurisdiction to prosecute state-members’ citizens for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes as specified by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court signed in 1998. It provides for ICC jurisdiction over state party or on the territory of a non-state party where that non-state party has entered into an agreement with the court providing for it to have such jurisdiction in a particular case.

In addition, the United Nations has set up geographically specific courts to investigate and prosecute crimes against humanity under a theory of universal jurisdiction, such as the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (1994) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (1993).

Universal jurisdiction may be asserted by a particular nation as well as by an international tribunal. The result is the same: individuals become answerable for crimes defined and prosecuted regardless of where they live or where the conduct occurred, crimes said to be so grievous as to be universally condemned.

All states parties to the Convention against torture are obliged whenever a person suspected of torture is found in their territory to submit the case to their prosecuting authorities for the purposes of prosecution, or to extradite that person. In addition, it is now widely recognized that states, even those that are not states parties to this treaty, may exercise universal jurisdiction over torture under customary international law.

**2. Translate the following word combinations from English into Russian.**

1. prosecuting entity

2. to tolerate jurisdictional arbitrage

3. to conduct investigation

4. to become answerable for the crime

5. to enter into agreement

6. to be universally condemned

**3. Find English equivalents from the text to the following Russian word combinations.**

1. международно-правовые обязательства

2. требовать уголовную юрисдикцию

3. представлять серьезную угрозу

4.быть обязательным для всех государств

5. быть тесно связанным с чем-то

**4. Agree or disagree with the following statements.**

1. People who have committed serious crimes can find refuge in their own country.

2. Certain crimes pose a serious threat to the international community as a whole.

3. Jus cogens means ‘owed to the entire community’.

4. Amnesty International came into existence after the First World War.

5. The ICC is situated in Rome.

**5. Work in pairs. Find what information is not mentioned in the text.**

1. Universal jurisdiction permits to claim a person regardless of his nationality.
2. According to Amnesty International states have no right to prosecute a person for serious crimes.
3. Under the Universal jurisdiction criminals will not be extradited to the country where the death sentence is in force.
4. Under the Rome Statute of the ICC only member states can be prosecuted for crimes against humanity.
5. Universal jurisdiction may not be asserted by a particular nation.
6. If a person is accused of torture he must be arrested and prosecuted.
7. A state should have the obligation to prosecute or extradite those in its jurisdiction who have participated in an armed conflict in a territory of which they are neither nationals nor long-term residents.

**6. Render the text into English.**

Наиболее распространенной формой юрисдикции является территориальная юрисдикция, согласно которой государственные суды осуществляют правосудие в отношении обвиняемых в совершении преступлений на территории данного государства.

Однако международное законодательство уже давно признало право судов осуществлять другие виды правосудия в отношении определенных видов правонарушений, таких как пиратство и военные преступления.

Современное международное право допускает или требует от государств распространять юрисдикцию над лицами, подозреваемыми в совершении некоторых видов тяжких преступлений в рамках международного права. Юрисдикция осуществляется, если преступник или жертва являются гражданами другого государства или если преступление не угрожает безопасности данного государства. Такая юрисдикция называется всеобщей.

**7. Make up a dialogue between two lawyers on the principles of universal jurisdiction in International Criminal Law.**

**8. Write an essay on one of the following topics (not less than 1 page).**

1. The necessity of the international criminal police.

2. Legal regulations of Interpol.

3. Problems of extradition.

4. Extradition in the RF.

5. Universal jurisdiction.

6. Criticism of Interpol.

7. Cooperation of Interpol with law enforcement agencies of other countries. Treaties.

**9. Supplementary presentations.**

1. Interpol in the fight against crimes in the sphere of high technology.

2. Interpol in the fight against organized and economic crimes.

3. Interpol in Russia – international legal requirements.

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

**1. Give the words of the same root. Fill in the table (some words do not have all forms).**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| noun | doer of the action | verb | adjective  | adverb |
| nation |  | nationalize | national |  |
| organization |  |  |  |  |
| force |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | general |  |
|  |  | investigate |  |  |
| interpretation |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | flexible |  |

**2. Match the words with their synonyms.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. violation | a. power |
| 2. duty | b. to prohibit |
| 3. authority | c. to make smb do smth |
| 4. offence | d. obligation |
| 5. to charge smb with smth | e. to hold |
| 6. to forbid  | f. to set free |
| 7. to oblige | g. to accuse |
| 8. to release | h. wrong |
| 9. to conduct | i. infringement |

**3. Give antonyms. Make use of negative prefixes.**

Civil, human, security, adequate, responsible, regular, essential, equal, available, relevant, organize, agreement.

**4. Fill in the prepositions.**

|  |
| --- |
| **into, with ,under (2), on, for, to , in (5), by, of (5), within, between** |

1. It came \_\_1\_\_ being \_\_2\_\_ the name of the International Criminal Police Commission in 1923.

2. An intelligence agency is a [government agency](http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Government_agency) responsible \_\_\_3\_\_\_ the collection, analysis, and exploitation of information and intelligence \_\_\_4\_\_ support \_\_5\_\_\_[law enforcement](http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Law_enforcement), [national security](http://www.wikiwand.com/en/National_security), [military](http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Military), and [foreign policy](http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Foreign_policy) objectives.

3. Interpol’s day-to-day operation is managed \_\_\_6\_\_a General Secretariat \_\_\_7\_\_\_the direction of a secretary general, who is appointed for a five-year term by the General Assembly.

4. Intelligence agencies can stipulate provision \_\_\_8\_\_\_analysis \_\_\_9\_\_\_ areas relevant \_\_\_10\_\_\_[national security](http://www.wikiwand.com/en/National_security).

5. Interpol ensures and promotes the widest possible mutual assistance \_\_\_11\_\_\_all criminal police authorities, \_\_\_12\_\_\_the limits \_\_\_13\_\_\_the laws existing \_\_\_14\_\_\_ different countries and \_\_\_15\_\_\_the spirit \_\_\_16\_\_\_the Universal Declaration \_\_\_17\_\_\_ of Human Rights.

6. This interpretation, based \_\_\_18\_\_\_the predominant aspects \_\_\_19\_\_\_ the offence, is embodied \_\_\_20\_\_\_a resolution adopted \_\_\_21\_\_\_Interpol's General Assembly \_\_\_22\_\_\_ 1951.

7. All the member states are provided \_\_\_23\_\_\_ the same services and have the same rights, irrespective \_\_\_24\_\_\_ the size \_\_\_25\_\_\_their financial contributions \_\_\_26\_\_\_ the Organization.

**5. Give the word combinations with the verb *to extend.***

To extend

**6. Translate the word combinations into Russian. Use them in your own sentences.**

 a declaration

 measures

 decisions

To adopt the agenda

 standards

 a resolution

 an evaluation

 screening

To undertake monitoring

 emergency measures

 an open dialogue

**Glossary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to ensure mutual assistance | обеспечить взаимопомощь |
| to extend cooperation | расширять сотрудничество |
| guiding principles | руководящие принципы |
| to interfere in [internal](file:///%5C%5Cclck.yandex.ru%5Credir%5Cdv%5C%2Adata%3Durl%3Dhttp%253A%252F%252Fwooordhunt.ru%252Fword%252Finternal%26ts%3D1487078037%26uid%3D9098862441478339164%26sign%3D94d22a3143d5ff62b7ec8b315b977468%26keyno%3D1) [affairs](file:///%5C%5Cclck.yandex.ru%5Credir%5Cdv%5C%2Adata%3Durl%3Dhttp%253A%252F%252Fwooordhunt.ru%252Fword%252Faffairs%26ts%3D1487078037%26uid%3D9098862441478339164%26sign%3D329bb653b2a06738eb05ba98ec6eeb43%26keyno%3D1) of a country | вмешиваться во внутренние дела государства |
| to interfere [with](file:///%5C%5Cclck.yandex.ru%5Credir%5Cdv%5C%2Adata%3Durl%3Dhttp%253A%252F%252Fwooordhunt.ru%252Fword%252Fwith%26ts%3D1487078037%26uid%3D9098862441478339164%26sign%3D3150962f1fec66b96ca472c5d121f19e%26keyno%3D1) [diplomatic](file:///%5C%5Cclck.yandex.ru%5Credir%5Cdv%5C%2Adata%3Durl%3Dhttp%253A%252F%252Fwooordhunt.ru%252Fword%252Fdiplomatic%26ts%3D1487078037%26uid%3D9098862441478339164%26sign%3D4fe9e5dac5c581ad2c38cf14135a9c75%26keyno%3D1) [initiatives](file:///%5C%5Cclck.yandex.ru%5Credir%5Cdv%5C%2Adata%3Durl%3Dhttp%253A%252F%252Fwooordhunt.ru%252Fword%252Finitiatives%26ts%3D1487078037%26uid%3D9098862441478339164%26sign%3D51f4f3ec6f195d67878e5d5cc1e0530b%26keyno%3D1) | идти вразрез с дипломатическими инициативами |
| mutual aid and cooperation | взаимопомощь и сотрудничество |
| nuclear safety and security | ядерная безопасность |
| to operate within national boundaries | действовать в пределах границ государства |
| to oversee the implementation of decisions | контролировать выполнение решений |
| predominant aspects of the offence | основные аспекты состава преступления |
| to prevent and inhibit crime | предотвратить преступление |
| to promote gender equality | обеспечить равенство мужчин и женщин |
| to provide a notification of a serious illness | предоставить уведомление (справку) о серьезном заболевании |
| to pursue objectives | преследовать цели |
| to request an arrest of a fugitive | потребовать арест беглого преступника |
| self-reliance and stability | уверенность и стабильность |
| sophisticated facilities | специальное оборудование; быть оснащенным специальной техникой |
| to travel abroad surreptitiously | тайно пересекать границы |
| to undertake an intervention | осуществить интервенцию |

[www.loc.gov/law/help/russia.php](http://www.loc.gov/law/help/russia.php)

[www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)

[www.russianlawline.com](http://www.russianlawline.com)

[www.lawguru.com](http://www.lawguru.com)

[www.lectlaw.com/inll/80.htm](http://www.lectlaw.com/inll/80.htm)

**MODULE VIII**

**Chapter 15**

**THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION**

**HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION**

**UNIT 1**

**HISTORY OF THE UN**

Lead-in

1. **Ответьте на вопросы, используя следующие выражения.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| In my view (in my opinion) Personally, I thinkAs far as I’m concerned According to smb. I agree (with you)I doubtI have my doubts aboutYes, you could be right but I’m not sure (that)I partly agreeI agree to some extent butI’m afraid I totally disagree | По-моему Я считаюЧто касается меня … Как считает …Я с Вами согласенЯ сомневаюсь Я не уверен (в ч-либо)Возможно, Вы правы, но Я не уверен (что) …Я согласен (в какой-то мере) …В некотором плане я согласен, но ... Боюсь, что я совсем не согласен ... |

1. What do you know about the United Nations?
2. Do you think the UN is a governmental organization?
3. What city is associated with the United Nations?
4. Do you believe the UN should protect human rights?
5. Does the UN fight against terrorism?

**Text 1**

**History of the UN**

**Vocabulary**

1. to facilitate cooperation – содействовать сотрудничеству

syn. to promote

1. to maintain peace – сохранить мир

syn. to preserve

1. to provide a platform for dialogue – создать платформу для диалога
2. human rights – права человека
3. to promote respect for human rights – содействовать уважению прав человека
4. international security – международная безопасность
5. to achieve world peace – добиться глобального мира
6. UN member-states – страны-члены ООН
7. UN headquarters – штаб-квартира ООН
8. The UN Charter – Устав ООН
9. The UN General Assembly – Генеральная Ассамблея ООН
10. The UN Secretary General – Генеральный Секретарь ООН
11. The UN Security Council – Совет Безопасности ООН
12. Economic and Social Council – Экономический и Социальный Совет
13. International Court of Justice – Международный Суд
14. public figure – общественный деятель
15. to attain a post – занять пост
16. successor – преемник
17. aim – цель, syn. purpose, target, objective, goal
18. to fight against – бороться с …
19. to settle disputes by peaceful means (peacefully) – решать спорные вопросы мирным путем
20. to settle disputes through negotiations – решать спорные вопросы путем переговоров
21. non-interference in the internal affairs – невмешательство во внутренние дела
22. the use of force – использование силы (применение силы)
23. to espouse the idea – вдохновиться идеей

**2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization whose stated aims are to facilitate cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achieving world peace. The UN was founded in 1945 after World War II to replace the League of Nations, to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue.

There are currently nearly 200 member states, including nearly every recognized independent state in the world. From its headquarters on international territory in New York City, the UN and its specialized agencies decide on substantive and administrative issues in regular meetings held throughout the year. The organization is divided into administrative bodies, primarily:

- The General Assembly (the main deliberative assembly);

- The Security Council (decides certain resolutions for peace and security);

- The Economic and Social Council (assists in promoting international economic and social cooperation and development);

- The Secretariat (provides studies, information, and facilities needed by the UN);

- The International Court of Justice (the primary judicial organ).

Additional bodies deal with the governance of all other UN System agencies, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children`s Fund (UNICEF). The UN’s most visible public figure is the Secretary-General. The organization is financed from assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states, and has six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations, which was widely considered to have been ineffective in its role as an international governing body, as it had been unable to prevent World War II. The term “United Nations” was first used by Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the 1942 Declaration by United Nations, which united the Allied countries of WWII under the Atlantic Charter, and soon became a term widely used to refer to them. Declarations signed at wartime Allied conferences in 1943 espoused the idea of the UN. Those and later talks outlined the organization`s proposed purposes, membership, organs, and ideals in regard to peace, security, and cooperation.

On 25 April 1945, the UN Conference on International Organization began in San-Francisco, attended by 50 governments and a number of non-governmental organizations involved in drafting the Charter of the UN. The UN officially came into existence on 24 October 1945 upon ratification of the Charter by the five permanent members of the Security Council – France, the Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States – and by a majority of the other 46 signatories. The first meetings of the General Assembly, with 51 nations represented, and the Security Council, took place in Westminster Central Hall in London in January 1946. According to the Charter, the UN is to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights.

**3. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания из текста.**

To facilitate cooperation, member states, to achieve world peace, to provide a platform for a dialogue, the UN headquarters, successor, to prevent World War II, international security, to hold meetings, substantive issues, ineffective, to draft the Charter of the UN, to come into existence.

**4. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты.**

Международная безопасность, содействовать сотрудничеству, уважать права человека, обеспечить платформу для диалога, важные вопросы, сохранять мир во всем мире, согласно Уставу, Генеральный Секретарь ООН, вступить в должность, предотвратить войну, преемник Лиги Наций, прекратить войны, штаб-квартира, Генеральная Ассамблея ООН, Совет Безопасности.

**5. Соотнесите русские словосочетания в левой колонке с их английскими эквивалентами в правой.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Генеральный секретарь ООН
2. Генеральная Ассамблея ООН
3. Совет Безопасности
4. Штаб-квартира ООН
5. Международный суд по правам человека
6. Совет по экономическим и социальным вопросам
7. Государства-члены ООН
8. Устав ООН
 | 1. The Security Council
2. UN Charter
3. UN General Assembly
4. The UN Secretary-General
5. UN member states
6. The UN Headquarters
7. The Economic and Social Council
8. The International Court of Justice
 |

**6. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием текста, употребляя активную лексику урока.**

1. The United Nations is an international organization whose stated aims are … .

2. The UN was founded in … .to … .

3. The UN’s most visible public figure is …. .

4. The UN was founded as a successor to … .

5. The organization is divided into administrative bodies, primarily … .

6. The UN officially came into existence … .

7. According to the Charter, the UN is … .

**7. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту**

1. When was the UN founded and for what purpose?

2. When was the term “United Nations” first used and by whom?

3. What countries ratified the UN Charter?

4. What did the UN Charter set out?

5. What are the main organs of the UN?

6. When did the UN officially come into existence?

7. When and where did the first meetings of the General Assembly and the Security Council take place?

**8. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. When states become members of the UN, they agree to accept the obligations of the UN Charter, an international treaty, which sets out basic principles of international relations.

2. According to the Charter, the UN has four purposes: to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to cooperate in solving international problems and promoting respect for human rights, and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

3. The UN 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.

4. The United Nations is much more than a peacekeeper and forum for conflict resolution. Often without attracting attention, the UN is engaged in a vast array of work that touches on every aspect of people’s lives around the world.

5. The UN recognizes the sovereign equality of all its members who will refrain from use or threat of force in inter-state relations. It does not interfere in matters that are within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.

**9. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя слова и словосочетания из текста.**

1. Целью ООН является поддержание международного мира между народами и безопасности, разрешение всех спорных вопросов путем переговоров.

2. Основными органами ООН являются: Генеральная Ассамблея, Совет Безопасности, Экономический и Социальный Совет, Международный Суд, Секретариат, каждый из которых включает в себя большое количество комитетов и подкомитетов

3. Устав ООН был подписан 50 странами в 1945 году в Сан-Франциско, Калифорния.

4. ООН всегда руководствовалась принципом невмешательства во внутренние дела независимых государств и пыталась удержать конфликтующие стороны при разрешении спорных вопросов.

5. ООН выступает за осуществление международного сотрудничества в экономической, социальной, культурной и гуманитарной областях.

**UNIT 2**

**THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL**

**Text 1**

**The UN General Assembly**

**Vocabulary**

1. to be composed of – состоять из

syn. to consist of, to comprise smth., smb.

1. member nations – страны-члены ООН
2. to be entitled to one vote – иметь право на один голос
3. at the request of the Security Council – по просьбе Совета Безопасности
4. at the request of a majority of the UN members – по просьбе большинства стран-членов ООН
5. any matter within the scope of the charter – любой вопрос, не противоречащий уставу ООН
6. to be brought before the General Assembly – быть представленным на рассмотрение сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН
7. on the agenda – на повестке дня
8. to put on the agenda – включить в повестку дня
9. lack of unanimity – отсутствие единодушия (единства)
10. permanent members – постоянные члены
11. to fail to exercise its primary responsibility – оказаться не в состоянии выполнять свою первостепенную (главную) задачу
12. to be a threat to peace – быть угрозой миру
13. a breach of peace – нарушение мира
14. to recommend collective measures – рекомендовать коллективные меры
15. to restore peace – восстановить мир
16. to be convened within 24 hours – быть созванным, в течение 24 часов
17. an emergency special session – чрезвычайная, внеочередная сессия
18. two-thirds majority – большинство в 2/3.
19. subjects of particular concern – вопросы, вызывающие особую озабоченность
20. to refrain from using force – воздержаться от применения силы
21. most pressing problems – насущные проблемы.

**1. Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык.**

The General Assembly is composed of representatives of all member nations. Each nation may send not more than five representatives to each session. Each nation is entitled to one vote.

The General Assembly meets in regular annual sessions and in special sessions when necessary. Special sessions are convoked by the Secretary General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the UN.

Important matters, such as international peace and security, admitting new members, the UN budget are decided by two-thirds majority. In recent years, a special effort has been made to reach decisions through consensus, rather than by formal vote.

Any matter within the scope of the charter may be brought before the General Assembly, which may make recommendations on all except issues on the agenda of the Security Council. However, the General Assembly in November, 1950, decided that if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity among its permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for maintenance of international peace and security, in any case where there appears to be a threat to peace, breach of peace or act of aggression, the Assembly may consider it and recommend collective measures including the use of armed forces to maintain or restore peace. In such cases, the General Assembly may be convened within 24 hours in an emergency special session.

**2. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания из текста.**

Member nations, to be entitled to, to meet in regular annual sessions, to be convoked, at the request of, a majority of members, within the scope of the Charter, to be brought before the General Assembly, except issues on the agenda of the Security Council, lack of unanimity, to fail to exercise its primary responsibility, maintenance of international peace and security, a breach of peace.

**3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским словам и словосочетаниям.**

Состоять из представителей, каждая страна, на повестке дня, постоянные члены Совета Безопасности ООН, в любом случае, угроза миру, рекомендовать коллективные меры, использование вооруженных сил, сохранить или восстановить мир, в подобных случаях, чрезвычайная сессия ООН, поддержание международного мира и безопасности.

**4. Определите, справедливы данные высказывания или нет. Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

1. The UN was established in 1946 by 50 countries.

2. There are currently 150 member states to the UN.

3. According to the Charter the UN has one purpose.

4. The UN is a sort of world government, which makes laws.

5. The UN has four main organs.

6. The General Assembly is a kind of Parliament of nations.

7. Decisions on important matters in the UN General Assembly are taken by one-half majority.

8. There are 5 official languages of the United Nations.

**5**. **Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.**

1. What is the composition of the General Assembly?

2. How many votes is each nation entitled to?

3. Who are special sessions convoked by?

4. At whose request are special sessions convened?

5. What matters may be brought before the General Assembly?

6. What was the decision of the General Assembly in November of 1950?

7. In what cases may the General Assembly be convened within 24 hours in an emergency special session?

**6. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. The main organ of the United Nations and the one in which all member states are represented is the General Assembly.

2. The General Assembly meets in regular annual sessions from September to December.

3. Special (emergency) sessions can be convened at the request of the Security Council or a majority of members of the United Nations on subjects of particular concern.

4. The Assembly has the right to discuss and make recommendations on all the matters within the scope of the UN Charter.

5. The UN General Assembly can make recommendations to member states and to other UN organs with the aim of promoting international cooperation in the political, economic and social fields.

6. In case the Security Council fails to exercise its primary responsibility for maintenance of peace and security the General Assembly may recommend collective measures.

7. The General Assembly may recommend the use of armed forces in the case of a breach of peace or act of aggression.

8. All UN member states are represented in the General Assembly – a kind of parliament of nations which meets to consider the world’s most pressing problems.

**7. Переведите предложения на английский язык.**

1. Каждая страна может послать на заседание сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи не более пяти представителей.

2. Чрезвычайные сессии ООН могут быть созваны Генеральным секретарем ООН по просьбе Совета Безопасности или по решению большинства членов Генеральной Ассамблеи.

3. Любой вопрос может быть вынесен (включен) на повестку дня сессии Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН.

4. В том случае, если Совет Безопасности ООН не может выполнить свою прямую обязанность по поддержанию мира и безопасности в том или ином регионе, Генеральная Ассамблея ООН может рассмотреть этот вопрос на внеочередной сессии и рекомендовать коллективные меры.

5. Внеочередные или чрезвычайные сессии ООН могут быть созваны в течение 24 часов от начала конфликта.

**Text 2**

**The Security Council**

**Vocabulary**

1. permanent members of the Security Council – постоянные члены Совета Безопасности
2. to be eligible for re-election – иметь право на переизбрание
3. 2-year term – 2-х летний срок
4. to carry out decisions – выполнять решения
5. to investigate – расследовать
6. dispute – спор
7. disputable question – спорный вопрос
8. a party to a dispute – сторона-участник конфликта
9. to settle a dispute – урегулировать спор
10. to handle a dispute – заниматься разбором спора (спорного вопроса)

syn. to deal with, to address.

1. to threaten peace and security – угрожать миру и безопасности
2. to enforce decisions – проводить в жизнь решения
3. interruption of economic relations - прекращение (разрыв) экономических отношений
4. to call on smb. to do smth. – призывать к-л. к ч-либо
5. to sever diplomatic relationsv – разорвать дипломатические отношения
6. severance of diplomatic relations – разрыв дипломатических отношений
7. to furnish armed forces – сформировать вооруженные силы
8. to encourage – поддерживать, содействовать
9. protection of refugees – защита беженцев.

**8. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

The Security Council consists of 15 members, 5 with permanent seats. The remaining 10 are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly, they are not eligible for immediate re-election.

Permanent members of the Council are: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

10 non-permanent members are currently Austria, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Croatia, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Turkey, Uganda and Vietnam.

The Security Council has the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and members agree to carry out its decisions. The Council may investigate any dispute that threatens international peace and security. When the Security Council is handling a dispute or situation the General Assembly makes no recommendation unless the Council requests it.

The Security Council functions continuously, each member being represented at all times. It may change its place of meeting.

Any member of the UN may participate in its discussions and a nation not a member of the UN may appear if it is a party to a dispute.

The Security Council may decide to enforce its decisions without the use of arms. Such measures include interruption of economic relations, break in transportation and communications, and severance of diplomatic relations. If such measures fail the Council may call on UN members to furnish armed forces and assistance. The right of individual or collective self-defense is not prohibited by membership in the UN, and if a member nation is attacked it may do what is necessary, reporting this to the Security Council, which may take independent action. However, the Council encourages regional arrangements or agencies by means of which local disputes can be settled without getting as far as the Council, after the Council has approved this method.

**The Economic and Social Council**

Economic and Social Council consists of twenty-seven members. The Council is concerned with financial and technical assistance to the less developed countries, the international protection of refugees and aid to the world's children.

**The International Court of Justice**

The principal judicial organ of the United Nations is the International Court of Justice which sits at the Hague in the Netherlands. It is composed of fifteen judges who are elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

**The Secretariat**

The administrative functions of the United Nations are carried out by the Secretariat. The secretariat consists of some 6,000 members, 3,600 of whom are at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The Secretary General who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council is at the head of the Secretariat.

**9. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания на русский язык.**

To be eligible for re-election, primary responsibility, to investigate a dispute, a party to a dispute, to enforce a decision, to call on UN members, to furnish armed forces, to encourage arrangements, self-defence, regional arrangements, severance of diplomatic relations, to threaten international peace and security.

**10. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским словам и словосочетаниям.**

Cостоять из, быть выбранным на 2-х летний срок, важнейшая обязанность, угрожать миру и безопасности, разрыв дипломатических отношений, индивидуальная и коллективная самозащита, подвергнуться нападению, предпринять действия, основной судебный орган, поддерживать международные меры, защита беженцев, помощь детям во всем мире, быть назначенным, по рекомендации.

**11. Определите, справедливы данные высказывания или нет. Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

1. There are 10 Security Council members.

2. The Security Council may convene from September to December.

3. The Security Council has the power to make binding decisions that member governments have agreed to carry out.

4. The Secretary General is appointed by the Secretariat.

5. The International Court of Justice sits in New York.

6. A nation not a UN member may not appear at the Security Council discutions if it is a party to a dispute.

7. When the Security Council is handling a dispute or situation the General Assembly makes recommendations.

**12. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.**

1. What countries are permanent members of the Security Council?

2. What is the primary responsibility of the Security Council?

3. How does the Security Council function?

4. In what way can the Security Council enforce its decisions?

5. In what cases do the UN members apply to the Security Council for help?

6. What other functions of the Economic and Social Council?

7. What the principle judicial organ of the UN? Who are its members elected by?

8. Who are the administrative functions of the UN carried out by?

9. Who is at the head of the Secretariat?

10. What body is the UN Secretary General appointed by?

**13. Translate into Russian.**

1. The UN Charter gives the Security Council primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. The Council may convene at any time, day or night, whenever peace is threatened.

2. There are 15 Security Council members. Five of these – China, France, the Russian Federation, the UK and the USA – are permanent members. The other 10 are elected by the General Assembly for a two-year term. Decisions of the Council require nine yes votes.

3. When the Security Council is handling a dispute or situation the General Assembly makes no recommendations unless the Council requests it.

4. There is a big number of organizations and agencies working in partnership with the UN in various economic, scientific and technical fields.

**14. Translate into English.**

1. Основной задачей Совета Безопасности является сохранение международного мира и безопасности.

2. Любая страна, являющаяся членом ООН и представленная в штаб - квартире ООН, может принимать участие в заседаниях и обсуждениях в Совете Безопасности ООН.

3. Право индивидуальной или коллективной самозащиты не запрещается для стран членов ООН. В том случае, если страна член ООН подверглась нападению, она может предпринимать необходимые действия, уведомив об этом Совет Безопасности.

4. Экономический и Социальный Совет осуществляет финансовую и техническую помощь развивающимся странам, занимается вопросами защиты беженцев и помощи детям во всем мире.

5. Международный Суд состоит из 15 судей, которые избираются Советом Безопасности и Генеральной Ассамблеей ООН.

**15. Образуйте соответствующие однокоренные слова и запишите их в таблицу.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Verb | Noun | Adjective or Participle |
|  |  | reliable |
| to resume |  |  |
|  | cooperation |  |
| to promote |  |  |
|  | development |  |
|  |  | resolving |
|  | government |  |
| to protect |  |  |
|  | security |  |
|  |  | concerning |

**16. Дайте отрицательную форму прилагательных.**

Regular, effective, friendly, reliable, ambitious, honest, pleasant

**17. Образуйте существительные от прилагательных.**

Confident, optimistic, strong, reliable, ambitious, anxious, enthusiastic

**18. Прочитайте информацию о Специализированных учреждениях ООН.**

**Agencies related to the UN**

**(Специализированные учреждения ООН)**

Working in partnership with the UN in various economic, social, scientific and technical fields is a group of organizations related to the UN by special agreements. The agencies are:

International Atomic Energy Agency – IAEA – МАГАТЭ

International Labor Org. – ILO – Международная организация труда (МОТ)

Food and Agricultural Org. – FAO – Организация по вопросам продовольствия и сельского хозяйства (ФАО)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Org. – UNESCO – Организация по вопросам просвещения, науки и культуры (ЮНЕСКО)

World Health Org. – WHO – Всемирная организация ООН по вопросам здравоохранения (ВОЗ)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (or World Bank)

– Bank/IBRD – Международный банк реконструкции и развития

International Development Assn. – IDA – Международная ассоциация развития

International Finance Corp. – IFC– Международная финансовая корпорация

International Monetary Fund – IMF – Международный валютный фонд (МВФ)

International Civil Aviation Org. – ICAO – Международная организация гражданской авиации

Universal Postal Union – UPU – Всемирный почтовый союз

International Telecommunication Union – ITU– Международный телекоммуникационный союз

World Meteorological Org. – WMO – Международная метеорологическая организация

International Maritime Consultative Org. – IMCO – Международная морская организация

Nations Industrial Development Org. – UNIDO – Организация ООН по промышленному развитию

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (an international commercial treaty) – GATT– Генеральное соглашение по таможенным тарифам и торговле.

**UNIT 3**

**WHAT THE UN DOES FOR PEACE**

**Text 1**

**1. Прочитайте текст и найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским предложениям. Придумайте заголовок к тексту.**

1. Генерального Секретаря ООН назначает Генеральная Ассамблея по рекомендации Совета Безопасности.
2. Генеральный Секретарь ООН может привлечь внимание Совета Безопасности к любому вопросу, который, по его мнению, может угрожать международному миру и безопасности.
3. Человек, занимающий пост Генерального Секретаря ООН, не может быть гражданином ни одной из 5-ти стран членов Совета Безопасности.

The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General, who acts as the de facto spokesman and leader of the UN.

Envisioned by Franklin D. Roosevelt as a “world moderator”, the Secretary-General can bring to the Security Council`s attention “any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security”, giving the position greater scope for action on the world stage. The position has evolved into a dual role of an administrator of the UN organization, a diplomat addressing disputes between member states and finding consensus to global issues.

The Secretary General is appointed by the General Assembly, after being recommended by the Security Council. The selection can be vetoed by any member of the Security Council, and the General Assembly can theoretically override the Security Council`s recommendation if a majority vote is not achieved, although this has not happened so far. There are no specific criteria for the post, but over the years it has become accepted that the post shall be held for one or two terms of five years, that the post shall be appointed based on geographical rotation, and that the Secretary-General shall not originate from one of the five permanent Security Council member states.

**Text 2**

**What the UN does for Peace**

**Vocabulary**

1. to refrain from – воздержаться от
2. to produce dramatic results – добиться поразительных результатов
3. to defuse crisis – разрядить кризис
4. to be instrumental – быть полезным
5. hostile parties – враждующие стороны
6. to undertake mediation – предпринять посреднические меры
7. to recourse to – прибегнуть
8. ceasefire – прекращение огня
9. truce – перемирие
10. fight against terrorism – борьба с терроризмом
11. instigation – подстрекательство
12. to challenge – бросить вызов

**2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Preserving world peace is a central purpose of the United Nations. Under the Charter, member states agree to settle disputes by peaceful means and refrain from threatening or using force against other states.

UN efforts have produced dramatic results. The UN helped defuse the Cuban missile crisis in 1962 and the Middle East crisis in 1973. In 1988 a UN-sponsored peace settlement ended the Iran-Iraq war. In the 1990s, the UN was instrumental in restoring sovereignty to Kuwait and played a major role in ending civil wars in Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mozambique.

UN peacemaking brings hostile parties to agreement through diplomatic means. The Security Council may to avoid conflict or restore or security peace – through negotiation, for example, or undertake mediation, or recourse to the International Court of Justice. In the event of fighting the UN tries to secure a ceasefire. It may send a peacekeeping mission to help the parties maintain the truce and to keep opposing forces apart. Peacekeeping operations may last for few months or continue for many years.

**3. Подберите к английским словосочетаниям из текста русские эквиваленты.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) to produce dramatic results2) to defuse missile crisis3) to be instrumental4) to restore sovereignty5) to end wars6) to bring hostile parties to agreement7) through diplomatic means8) to avoid conflict9) to undertake mediation10) to recourse to the International Court of Justice11) to secure a ceasefire12) to maintain the truce13) to refrain from threatening or using force against other states | 1. обеспечить прекращение огня

b) быть полезным1. сохранять перемирие
2. избегать конфликтов
3. прекратить войны
4. воздержаться от угрозы или применения силы против других государств
5. добиться поразительных результатов
6. разрядить кризис

i) восстановить суверенитетj) дипломатическими средствамиk) привести враждующие стороны к соглашениюl) осуществить посредничествоm) обратиться в Международный Суд |

**4. Закончите предложения в соответствии с содержанием текста, употребляя активную лексику.**

1. Under the Charter, member states agree … .
2. The UN helped defuse… .
3. In the 1990’s the UN was instrumental in … .
4. The UN played a major role in … .
5. UN peacemaking brings … .
6. The Security Council may recommend ... .
7. In the event of fighting the UN … .

**5. Ответьте на вопросы.**

* + - 1. What do the UN member states agree to under the Charter?
			2. What dramatic results have UN efforts produced?
			3. What ways may the Security Council recommend?
			4. What does the UN do in the event of fighting?
			5. What may the UN do to help the parties maintain the truce?
			6. How long may peacekeeping operations last?

**Text 3**

**Reform**

**6. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What calls to reform the UN have been made?
2. What has the UN been accused of?
3. Who was an official reform programme begun by?
4. What event brought together the heads of most UN member states?
5. What was the aim of the World Summit?
6. What reform of the UN did Kofi Annan propose?
7. What was the result of the Summit?

Since its founding, there have been many calls for reform of the United Nations. Some want to the UN to play a greater or more effective role in world affairs, while others want its role reduced to humanitarian work. There have also been calls for the UN Security Council’s membership to be increased, for different ways of electing the UN Secretary General.

The UN has also been accused of bureaucratic inefficiency and waste. An official reform programme was begun by Kofi Annan in 1997. Reforms mentioned include changing the permanent membership of the Security Council, making the bureaucracy more transparent, accountable and efficient, making the UN more democratic.

In September 2005, the UN convened a World Summit that brought together the heads of most member states, calling the summit “a once-in-a-generation opportunity” to take bold decisions in the areas of development, security, human rights and reform of the United Nations. Kofi Annan proposed that the summit agree to” to reform the UN, renewing the organisation’s focus on peace, security, human rights and development, and to make it better equipped at facing 21st century issues. The result of the summit was a compromise text agreed on by world leaders, which included the creation of a Peace building Commission to help countries emerging from conflict, a Human Rights Council, and agreements to devote more resources on achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

**7. Используя следующий план, передайте содержание текстов.**

1. History of the UN
2. The UN General Assembly
3. The Security Council
4. The UN Secretary General
5. What the UN does for peace

**8. Передайте краткое содержание текстов на английском языке.**

**Text 1**

За прошедшие десятилетия ООН внесла огромный вклад в обеспечение стабильности и безопасности на планете, экономическое и социальное развитие, защиту прав и свобод личности, превратилась в уникальную площадку для прямого открытого диалога по важнейшим вопросам международной жизни. И в наши дни базовые принципы и задачи, провозглашенные ООН в 1945 году, остаются актуальными и востребованными, а реализуемые под ее эгидой программы работают в интересах и на благо всего человечества.

В новом, ХХI веке, предстоит еще многое сделать для укрепления центральной координирующей роли ООН, выработки в ее рамках механизмов адекватного реагирования на возникающие риски и угрозы. Среди них – борьба с терроризмом и экстремизмом, урегулирование локальных конфликтов, ликвидация нищеты и голода, преодоление экологических кризисов. Совместными усилиями международное сообщество сумеет создать благоприятные условия для адаптации ООН к меняющимся условиям современного мира.

(из Приветствия В. Путина участникам Торжественного собрания, посвященного 60-летию ООН. 22 октября 2005 г.)

**Text 2**

После 1945 года многое в мире изменилось. Мир не стал более безопасным. На первый план вышли глобальные вызовы и угрозы безопасности и устойчивому развитию, такие как международный терроризм, распространение оружия массового уничтожения, наркотрафик, бедность, экологическая деградация.

На «Саммите-2005» в Нью Йорке все без исключения государства подтвердили свою приверженность Уставу ООН. Были приняты прорывные решения по совершенствованию под эгидой ООН единой международной стратегии в преодолении террористической угрозы.

Резолюция 1624 Совета Безопасности ООН классифицирует подстрекательство к терроризму как преступное деяние. До сих пор криминальным признавались сами теракты, действия по их организации, подготовке и финансированию, а подстрекательство к терроризму впервые классифицировано в качестве уголовного правонарушения.

Применение силы в международных отношениях возможно только на основе Устава ООН. Государства-члены ООН не будут мириться с проявлениями геноцида, массовых нарушений прав человека. В резолюции Совета Безопасности заложены положения о том, что террористические атаки на государства являются вооруженным нападением, для отражения которого страны имеют право на самооборону согласно Уставу ООН.

Адаптация ООН к новым историческим реалиям необходима. Только опираясь на широкое согласие, мы сможем выйти на дальнейшее укрепление ООН, ее авторитета.

 (С.В. Лавров – Министр иностранных дел РФ)

**9. Вопросы для обсуждения. Работа в парах.**

1. Do you think the United Nations fulfils its mission today?
2. What recent actions or peacekeeping operations of the UN can you remember? Which of them were successful?
3. Do you think that the role of the UN is really very important in the modern world?
4. Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation Anatoly Torkunov said that if the UN didn`t exist, we would have to invent it. Comment on it.

5. Do you think that the UN peacekeeping forces could substitute for NATO or EU forces in the future?

|  |
| --- |
| **Повторение грамматики: Герундий. Герундиальные обороты.****(Gerund)** |

Герундий относится к неличным формам глагола, которые не могут быть сказуемыми в предложении. Герундий сочетает в себе свойства глагола и существительного. Герундий, как и глагол, имеет формы времени и залога

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Active | Passive |
| Indefinite | writing | being written |
| Perfect | having written | having been written |

Indefinite Gerund выражает процесс в наиболее общем виде и действие, которое является одновременным действию, обозначенному глаголом в личной форме.

Perfect Gerund –выражает действие, которое предшествует действию, выраженному глаголом в личной форме.

Наиболее употребительная форма герундия – Indefinite Gerund Active

**Examples:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The treaty cannot be signed without solving all disputable problems. | Договор не может быть подписан без решения всех спорных вопросов  |
| Both leaders oppose war as a means of settling political disputes. | Оба лидера выступают против войны как средства решения политических споров. |
| You should congratulate them on having signed the treaty. | Вам следует поздравить их с подписанием Договора. |

Герундиальный оборот – (ГО) - образуется при помощи существительного или притяжательного местоимения+герундий.

ГО переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением, союзы подбираются по смыслу, герундий переводится сказуемым. На письме ГО не выделяется запятой.

**Examples:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The judge insisted on Jurors giving the verdict on time. | Судья настаивал на том, чтобы присяжные вовремя предоставили вердикт. |
| These happy events occured without any recommendations having been made by the UN Secretary General  | Эти радостные события произошли без каких-либо рекомендаций, высказанных Генеральным Секретарем. |

**1. Переведите на русский язык.**

* + - * 1. The United Kingdom played a major role in drafting the Human Rights Convention.
	1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) denies applying cruel, inhuman punishment to people.
	2. The Charter of the United Nations was sighed in San Francisco on June 25, 1945 after having been ratified by the great powers – the USSR, the USA, the United Kingdom, France and China.
	3. The investigator was sure of his having committed the crime.
	4. The lawyer was surprised at the Court passing such a harsh sentence.
	5. The General Assembly approved amendment to the Charter coming into force after having been ratified by a 2/3 majority.
	6. History knows a lot of examples of the achievements of the human brain being used against mankind.
	7. To achieve consistency in decisions the courts developed the practice of decisions of higher courts binding to lower courts.
		+ 1. **Раскройте скобки и употребите герундий.**
1. (To maintain) world peace and security and (to develop) friendly relation with other nations is the main focus of the UN.
2. The task of (to preserve) peace and (to ensure) universal security is so pressing that it concerns everyone.
3. The UN formed a special committee with a definite purpose of parties (to come) at an agreed settlement.
4. Russia and the US have become the symbol of the people’s desire of (to change) their relations for the better.
5. The UN Security Council has done a great deal for (to make) specific decisions on the world arena.
6. Last night’s (to close) the UN General Assembly session took place in a solemn atmosphere.
	* + 1. **Переведите на английский язык, употребляя герундий.**
7. Деятельность ООН направлена на поддержание мира и безопасности и развитие дружественных отношений между народами.
8. Генеральный Секретарь ООН настаивал на том чтобы участники Ассамблеи приняли решение по этим важным вопросам незамедлительно.
9. Постоянные члены Совета Безопасности ООН воздержались от включения доклада в повестку дня.
10. В 1947 году Генеральная Ассамблея ООН приняла решение о задержании военных преступников и депортации их в страны, где они совершили преступления.
11. После того как поправки к статьям 20 и 23 были одобрены Генеральной Ассамблеей, они вступили в силу.
12. Созданная после корейской войны комиссия обвинила США в том, что они разместили ядерное оружие в Южной Корее.
13. Страны члены ООН заявили, что необходимо как можно быстрее продвигаться к тому, чтобы стороны подписали Соглашение о сокращении ядерного оружия.
14. Все инициативы России направлены на расширение и углубление процесса ослабления напряженности.
15. Полное уничтожение ядерного оружия возможно наряду с тем, что обе стороны примут решения по другим вопросам.
16. Совет Безопасности ООН приветствует мирный путь решения всеми странами спорных вопросов на Ближнем Востоке.

**UNIT 4**

**THE DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

**Text 1**

**Human Rights and Humanitarian Assistance**

**Vocabulary**

1. the pursuit of human rights – соблюдение прав человека

2. atrocities – злодеяния, зверства

3. human rights violations – нарушение прав человека

4. to that end – для достижения этой цели

5. to take up human rights issues – рассматривать вопросы прав человека

6. high-profile positions – высокие посты

7. indigenous peoples – коренное население

8. populace – население

9. to be afflicted by – пострадать от

**1. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What was the central reason for creating the UN?

2. When was the Universal Declaration of Human rights adopted?

3. What principles enshrined in the Declaration are being implemented by the UN and its agencies?

4. What is the purpose of the United Nations Human Rights Council?

5. What does the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples outline?

6. What does the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples prohibit?

The pursuit of human rights was the central reason for creating the UN, World War II atrocities and genocide led to a ready consensus that the new organization must work to prevent any similar tragedies in the future. An early objective was creating a legal framework for considering and acting on complaints about human rights violations. The UN Charter obliges all member nations to promote “universal respect for, and observance of, “human rights” and to take “joint and separate action” to that end. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, though not legally binding, was adopted by the General Assembly in 1948. The Assembly regularly takes up human rights issues.

The UN and its agencies are implementing the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. A case in point is support by the UN for countries in transition to democracy, technical assistance in providing free and fair elections, improving judicial structures, drafting constitutions, training human rights officials. The UN has helped run elections in countries with little democratic history, including recently in Afghanistan and East Timor. The UN is also a forum to support the right of women to participate fully in the political, economic, and social life of their countries. The UN contributes to raising consciousness of the concept of human rights through its covenants and its attention to specific abuses through its General Assembly, Security Council resolutions, or International Court of Justice rulings.

The purpose of the United Nations Human Rights Council, established in 2006, is to address human rights violations. The Council is the successor to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, which was often criticised for the high-profile positions it gave to member states that did not guarantee the human rights of their own citizens. The council has 47 members distributed by region, each serve a three year term, and may not serve three consecutive terms. A candidate to the body must be approved by a majority of the General Assembly.

The rights of some 370 million indigenous peoples around the world is also a focus for the UN, with the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples being approved by the General Assembly in 2007. The declaration outlines the individual and collective rights to culture, language, education, identity, employment and health, thereby addressing post-colonial issues which have confronted indigenous peoples for centuries. The declaration aims to maintain, strengthen and encourage the growth of indigenous institutions, cultures and traditions. It also prohibits discrimination against indigenous peoples and promotes their active participation in matters which concern their past, present and future.

In conjunction with other organizations such as the Red Cross, the UN provides food, drinking water, shelter and other humanitarian services to populaces suffering from famine, displaced by war, or afflicted by other disasters. Major humanitarian branches of the UN are World Food Programme (which helps feed more than 100 million people a year in 80 countries), the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees with projects in over 116 countries, as well as peacekeeping projects in over 24 countries.

**2. Соотнесите русские словосочетания с их английскими эквивалентами.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The United Nations Human Rights Council
2. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights
3. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
4. The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
5. The Red Cross
6. World Food Programme
7. The High Commissioner for Refugees
8. Rule of law
 | * + - 1. господство права
			2. Декларация о правах коренного населения
			3. Совет ООН по правам человека
			4. Красный Крест
			5. Всемирная Продовольственная Программа
			6. Комиссар ООН по вопросам беженцев
			7. Комиссия ООН по правам человека
			8. Декларация прав человека
 |

**3. Определите, справедливы данные высказывания или нет. Исправьте неверные утверждения.**

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the Security Council in 1945.
2. The UN Charter obliges all member nations to promote respect for and observance of human rights.
3. The UN does not support the rights of women.
4. The UN Human Rights Council was established in 2000.
5. The UN Commission on Human Rights was criticized for not taking up human rights issues regularly.
6. The Declaration of Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples does not promote the active participation in matters which concern their life

**4. Прочитайте первые 10 статей Декларации прав человека. Вставьте в предложения пропущенные слова из рамки.**

**The Declaration of Human Rights**

|  |
| --- |
| сharge, detention, discrimination, exile, freedoms, law, liberty, punishment, race, remedy, rights, slavery, tribunal, free |

**Article 1**

All human beings are born **free** and equal in dignity and rights.

**Article 2**

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

**Article 3**

Everyone has the right to life, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and security of person.

**Article 4**

No one shall be held in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or servitude; slavery and the slave and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

**Article 5**

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Article 6**

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Article 7**

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to equal protection of the law.

**Article 8**

Everyone has the right to an effective \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

**Article 9**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Article 10**

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in the determination of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and obligations and of any criminal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against him.

5. **Найдите в правой колонке определения к словам из левой колонки.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) race | a) the same (adjective) |
| 2) political | b) the things that you should be allowed to have (noun) |
| 3) slavery | c) a feeling you have that you have done right or wrong (noun) |
| 4) constitution | d) to have the right to do or have something (verb) |
| 5) detention | e) difference (noun) |
| 6) tribunals | f) a group of people with distinct physical characteristics or culture (noun) |
| 7) violation | g) referring to government or party politics (adjective) |
| 8) liberty  | h) having the legal power over someone or something (adjective) |
| 9) fundamental | i) the act of limiting something (noun) |
| 10) equal | j) the situation of being free (noun) |
| 11) rights | k) the situation of being a person who belongs to someone and works for them without payment (noun) |
| 12) conscience | l) the situation of having to work very hard for someone, usually in poor conditions and with very time or no pay (noun) |
| 13) entitled | m) the buying and selling of people against their will (noun: 2 words) |
| 14) obligations  | n) to say that something must not happen (verb) |
| 15) degrading | o) hurting someone badly so that they are forced to give information (noun) |
| 16) impartial | p) causing fear, anguish and inferiority (adjective) |
| 17) jurisdictional | q) the unfair treatment of someone because of their colour, class, religion, language, etc (noun) |
| 18) servitude | r) the act of breaking a rule (noun) |
| 19) dictinction | s) the act of encouraging, persuading or advising someone to do something morally or legally wrong (noun) |
| 20) limitation | t) a court, often one which specialises in a particular area of law (noun)  |
| 21) exile | u) basic, essential (adjective) |
| 22) torture | v) laws and principles under which a country is governed (noun) |
| 23) prohibited | w) done at random, without reason (adjective) |
| 24) slave trade | x) the act of keeping someone so that he/she cannot escape or enjoy freedom (noun) |
| 25) discrimination | y) the punishment of being made to live in another country, or another part of a country (noun) |
| 26) incitement | z) not biased or prejudiced (adjective) |
| 27) arbitrary | aa) duty to do something (noun) |

**6. Ниже приведены статьи 11-20 Декларации прав человека**. **Прочитайте и в каждой статье выделите ключевую фразу, отражающую содержание статьи.**

**Article 11**

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he/she has had all the guarantees necessary for his/her defense.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

**Article 12**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his/her privacy, family home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his/her honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

**Article 13**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his/her own, and to return to his/her country.

**Article 14**

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

**Article 15**

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrary deprived of his/her nationality nor denied the right to charge his/her nationality.

**Article 16**

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, and at its dissolution.

* 1. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
	2. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and state.

**Article 17**

* + 1. Everyone has the right to own property alone, as well as in association with others.
		2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his/her property.

**Article 18**

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion: this right includes freedom to change his/her religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his/her religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

**Article 19**

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, this right includes freedom to hold opinions interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

**Article 20**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one shall be compelled to belong to an association.

**7. Ниже приведены статьи 21-30 Декларации прав человека. В правой колонке дается краткое содержание статей. Найдите их полную версию в левой колонке.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Article 21** Everyone has the right to take part in their country’s political affairs either by belonging to the government themselves or by choosing politicians who have the same ideas as them. Elections should take place regularly and voting should be a secret. Every adult should have the right to vote and all votes should be equal.**Article 22**The society in which you live should help you to develop and to make the most of all the advantages (culture, work, social welfare) which are offered to you.**Article 23**Every adult has the right to a job, and to receive a salary that can support him/her and his/her family. Men and women should get paid the same amount of money for doing the same job. Anyone can join a trade union.**Article 24**Everyone should have the right to rest from work and to take regular paid holidays.**Article 25**Everyone has the right to a good life, with enough food, clothing, housing and healthcare. You should be helped if you are out of work, if you are ill, if you are old or if your husband or wife is dead. Women who are going to have a baby should receive special help. All children should have the same rights, whether their mother is married or unmarried.**Article 26**Everyone has the right to go to school and should go to school. Primary schooling should be free. Everyone should be able to learn a profession or continue their studies as far as people. Every-one others from different races and backgrounds. Parents should have the right to choose how and what their children lean.**Article 27**Everyone should have the right to share in their community`s arts and sciences. Works by artists, writers or scientists, should be protected benefit from them.**Article 28**There should be an order to protect your rights. It should be both local and worldwide. **Article 29**Everyone should have duties to other people. Human rights should be observed and protected by everyone in a spirit of mutual respect.**Article 30**Nobody should take away these rights and freedoms from us. | Freedom from interference in all of the above rights.Right to desirable work and to join trade unions.Right to rest and leisure.Right to adequate living standards.Right to social security.Duty to preserve other people’s rights and freedoms.Right to education.Free elections and the right to participate in government.Right to participate in the cultural life of the community.Right to peace and other. |

**8. Назовите, какие статьи Декларации прав человека нарушены в приведенных ниже ситуациях.**

1. Children between the age of 5 and 11 have to go to school, but their parents must pay for it.
2. A man has his house broken into and his television stolen. He goes to the police but they tell him to go away because they have more important things to do.
3. Archie White, a magistrate, has his car stolen. The police arrest and charge the man they think is responsible. The next day the man is taken to court for an initial hearing. The chairman of the justices (the head magistrate) in the courtroom is Archie White. He tells the members of the public that they have to leave the courtroom.
4. Staff employed by Kaput Computers have to start work at 7 in the morning and work until 7 in the evening, with only a half hour break for lunch. They work from Monday to Saturday, and do not get paid leave.
5. A couple wants to have a baby. The government says that the country is overpopulated and tells them that they cannot have a baby yet.
6. A new government tells all public servants that they have to become a member of their political party. Anyone who refuse will lose their job.
7. John Doe is arrested because the police think he has killed someone. Before his trial has begun, a popular newspaper publishes an article about him (complete with photographs of his arrest) with the headline “Vicious murderer John Doe caught!”
8. Two friends, one white and one black, have been threatened with violence. They go to the police to ask for protection. The police agree to help the white man, but not the black man.
9. A journalist writes a newspaper article explaining why he opposes his country`s foreign policy. He is told by the government that he has become persona non-grata, he must leave the country immediately and never return.
10. A woman who lives in a capital city wants to visit her sick father, who lives 200 km away. She is told that she cannot leave the city to visit him.
11. A poor man murders someone and is sent to prison. A rich man commits a murder in similar circumstances but is allowed to go free.
12. A robber is sent to prison for 5 years. While he is in prison, the government confiscates all his belongings, and then destroys his house.
13. A man travels to another country where he asks to stay because he is frightened of remaining in his home country. He is immediately sent back to the country he came from.
14. The Republic of Istanata has never given women the right to vote.
15. At a party, a woman tells a group of friends that she thinks the government of her country is corrupt and incompetent. The next day she is arrested and never seen again.
16. A newspaper editor dislikes a famous popular actress, he publishes an article about her. The article describes the actress as ‘ugly, stupid and unable to act.’
17. A group of about 200 people hold a meeting in a public building to discuss their government’s policies. The police arrive and arrest them all.
18. The government intercepts, opens and reads one of their key opponent’s letters and other mail.
19. A famous political author writes a book criticizing the police. She then leaves her home to go on a tour to promote her book. While she is away, the police start harassing her husband and children.
20. A husband and wife get divorced. The law in their country says that in any divorce case the man automatically gets custody of the children.
21. A woman joins a trade union. The company she works for discovers this and immediately dismisses her.
22. A man loses his job and cannot find work. His country does not offer financial support for people who are out of work.
23. A 17-year-old boy murders someone a few days before his 18th birthday. He is arrested, and six months later the case goes to court. His country has the death penalty for murder if the murderer is 18 or over. The judge sentences him to death and he is executed.
24. A policeman does not like the look of a young man sitting on a park bench, so arrests him, takes him to the police station and puts him in a police cell.
25. The police suspect that a man is a member of a terrorist organization. They hit him, deprive him of food, water and sleep, and burn him with cigarettes until he confesses.
26. A poor man borrows money from a wealthy factory owner. He is unable to pay the money back. The factory owner takes the man’s 12 year-old son and makes him work in the factory to pay off the debt.
27. A new government closes all the churches, temples, mosques and synagogues in its country, and forbids anyone from attending services there.
28. A family wants to take a holiday abroad, and apply for passports. They are told that they cannot have passports and cannot go abroad.
29. Mr. Smith and Ms. Jones do exactly the same job for the same company. They have the same qualifications and the same experience. Mr. Smith receives $35000 a year, and Ms. Jones receives $28000 a year.

**9. Прочитайте текст и передайте его содержание на английском языке.**

В центре деятельности ООН находится человек, его права, свободы, интересы, поэтому основная задача организации – обеспечение и защита фундаментальных прав и свобод человека.

В настоящее время все главные органы ООН занимаются вопросами, относящимися к правам человека. Особая роль в этом принадлежит Совету Безопасности и Генеральной Ассамблее, которые уделяют специальное внимание рассмотрению грубых нарушений основных прав и свобод, угрожающих международному миру и безопасности.

В настоящее время центральным органом, на сессиях которого обсуждаются базовые вопросы, относящиеся к правам человека, является Совет ООН по правам человека.

Особое внимание Совет уделяет новым вызовам, стоящим перед человечеством: воздействие глобализации на обеспечение прав человека, бедность и права человека, терроризм и права человека, в ходе внутренних вооруженных конфликтов в отдельных странах.

Международный терроризм наносит удар по ценностям, лежащим в основе Устава ООН: уважение прав человека, верховенство права, мирное урегулирование конфликтов и споров.

**Text 2**

**International Court of Justice**

**10. Прочитайте текст и передайте его краткое содержание на английском языке.**

The International Court of Justice (ICI), located in the Hague, Netherlands, is the primary judicial organ of the United Nations. Established in 1945 by the United Nations Charter, the Court began work in 1946 as the successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Statute of the International Court of Justice, similar to that of its predecessor, is the main constitutional document constituting and regulating the Court.

It is based in the Peace Palace in the Hague, Netherlands, sharing the building with the Hague Academy of International Law, a private centre for the study of international law. Several of the Court`s current judges are either alumni or former faculty members of the Academy. Its purpose is to adjudicate disputes among states. The court has cases related to war crimes, illegal state interference and ethnic cleansing, among others, and continues to hear cases.

A related court, the International Criminal Court (ICC), began operating in 2002 through international discussions initiated by the General Assembly. It is the first permanent international court charged with trying those who commit the most serious crimes under international law, including war crimes and genocide. The ICC is functionally independent of the UN in terms of personnel and financing, but some meetings of the ICC governing body, the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, are held at the UN. There is a “relationship agreement” between the ICC and the UN that governs how the two institutions regard each other legally.

**11. Переведите предложение на английский язык.**

1. ООН проводит целенаправленную политику по повышению роли Международного Суда и обеспечению правосудия и верховенства права в международных отношениях.
2. Международный Суд – это главный судебный орган ООН и его задача в параметрах (через установление) господства права состоит в разрешении всех (потенциальных) споров между государствами.
3. Господство права – это уровень взаимодействия государств на мировой арене, когда все возникающие споры регулируются Международным Судом.
4. Международный Суд как главный судебный орган ООН содействует мирному разрешению международных споров, помогая снять напряженность между государствами и развивать их взаимоотношения на основе права и всестороннего сотрудничества

**GLOSSARY**

agenda – повестка дня

on the agenda – на повестке дня

to put on the agenda – включить в повестку дня

to call on smb. to do smth. – призывать к-л. к чему-либо

to call on UN members to furnish armed forces – призывать страны-члены ООН сформировать вооруженные силы

to convene a Summit – созывать Саммит

diplomatic relations – дипломатические отношения

to establish diplomatic relations – установить дипломатические отношения

to sever diplomatic relations – разорвать дипломатические отношения

severance of diplomatic relations – разрыв дипломатических отношений

human rights – права человека

pursuit (observance) of human rights – соблюдение прав человека

human rights violations – нарушения прав человека

to promote respect for human rights – содействовать уважению прав человека

to take up human rights issues – рассматривать вопросы о нарушениях прав человека

to maintain – сохранять

to maintain peace – сохранить мир

to maintain the truce – сохранять перемирие

mediation – посредничество

to undertake mediation – предпринять посреднические меры

peace – мир

international (world) peace – глобальный мир

to achieve world peace – добиться глобального мира

to preserve world peace - сохранить мир во всем мире

to be a threat to peace – быть угрозой миру

to threaten peace – угрожать миру

to restore peace – восстановить мир

a breach of peace – нарушение мира

to secure – обеспечить

to secure ceasefire – обеспечить прекращение огня

security – безопасность

international security – международная безопасность

to settle – решать

to settle disputes by peaceful means – решать споры мирным путем

to settle disputes through negotiations – решать спорные вопросы путем переговоров

**MODULE VIII**

**Chapter 16**

**INTERNATIONAL LAW**

**UNIT 1**

**INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Lead-in

1. **Термин «международное право» может означать международное публичное право, международное частное право и, в последнее время, наднациональное право. Подумайте и ответьте на вопросы:**
2. What is the difference between public international law and private international law? What is supranational law?
3. How can a national state be compelled to obey international law? Can you think of any examples of a country that has violated international agreements?
4. What are the consequences if a private individual or company breaks the laws of another jurisdiction?

**Text**

**International law. Introduction**

**Vocabulary**

1. public international law – международное публичное право
2. private international law – международное частное право
3. supranational law – наднациональное право
4. conflict of laws – коллизия правовых норм, коллизионное право
5. body of rules – совокупность норм
6. to govern rights and duties – регулировать права и обязанности

to govern conflicts – регулировать споры

to be in conflict with – находиться в противоречии с

1. source of law – источник права

binding source of law – обязательный источник права

1. custom – обычай

customary law – обычное право

1. customs – таможня

customs union – таможенный союз

1. charter – устав, хартия
2. to be derived from – происходить из

syn. to originate

1. to refer to – относиться, иметь отношение к

to be referred to as – называться

1. intergovernmental organization – межправительственная организация
2. principal vehicle – основной инструмент
3. to implement law – вводить законы в действие

syn. to enact

1. to enforce law – обеспечивать соблюдение законов
2. recommendatory – рекомендательный

syn. advisory

1. to develop standards – разработать стандарты
2. the World Intellectual Property Organization – Всемирная организация по вопросам интеллектуальной собственности
3. (private) individual – физическое лицо
4. business entity – юридическое лицо

syn. legal entity

1. to be concerned with – иметь дело с

syn. to deal with

1. to apply law – применять закон

applicable – применимый, подходящий

1. to be distinguished from – отличаться от
2. legal framework – правовая система
3. to unite authority – объединять власть

**2. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

In its widest sense, international law can include public international law, private international law and, more recently, supranational law. In its narrowest meaning, the term international law is used to refer to what is commonly known as public international law. Private international law is sometimes referred to as conflict of laws. Conflict of laws can also refer to conflicts between states in a federal system, such as the USA.

Public international law is the body of rules, laws or legal principles that govern the rights and duties of nation states in relation to each other. It is derived from a number of sources, including custom, legislation and treaties. Article 2 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) defines a treaty as ‘an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law …’. These treaties may be in the form of conventions, agreements and charters. Custom, also referred to as customary international law, is another binding source of law, and originates from a pattern of state practice motivated by a sense of legal right or obligation. Laws of war were a matter of customary law before being codified in the Geneva Conventions and other treaties.

International institutions and intergovernmental organizations whose members are states have become a principal vehicle for making, applying, implementing and enforcing public international law, especially since the end of World War II. The best-known intergovernmental organization is the United Nations, which develops new recommendatory standards, e.g. the Declaration of Human Rights. Other international norms and laws have been established through international agreements such as Geneva Conventions on the conduct of war or armed conflict, as well as by other international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund.

Private international law refers to the body of rights and duties of private individuals and business entities of different states. It is concerned with two main questions: 1) the jurisdiction in which a case may be heard, and 2) which laws from which jurisdiction(s) apply. It is distinguished from public international law because it governs conflicts between private individuals or business entities, rather than conflicts between states or other international bodies.

Supranational law, or the law of supranational organizations, refers to regional agreements where the laws of a nation state are not applicable if in conflict with a supranational legal framework. At present, the only example of this is the European Union, which constitutes a new legal order in international law where sovereign nations have united their authority through a system of courts and political institutions.

**3. Текст содержит несколько прилагательных, образованных при помощи приставок, таких как intergovernmental and supranational.**

a). Соотнесите приставки из левой колонки с их значениями из правой.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. bi –
 | 1. many
 |
| 1. inter –
 | 1. above, beyond
 |
| 1. intra –
 | 1. two
 |
| 1. multi –
 | 1. between, among
 |
| 1. non –
 | 1. not, other than
 |
| 1. supra –
 | 1. within, inside
 |
| 1. super –
 | 1. across
 |
| 1. trans –
 | 1. over and above
 |

b). Соотнесите прилагательные с приставками из левой колонки с существительными из правой.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. multinational
 | 1. talks
 |
| 1. non-aligned
 | 1. jet plane
 |
| 1. intra-arterial
 | 1. country
 |
| 1. bi-lateral
 | 1. corporation
 |
| 1. supramolecular
 | 1. state
 |
| 1. transnational
 | 1. missile
 |
| 1. supersonic
 | 1. level
 |
| 1. intercontinental
 | 1. pressure
 |

**4. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания из текста.**

Member-states, to become a principal vehicle for making and applying law, the body of laws or principles, nation states, to include custom, legislation and treaties; to define a treaty as, to conclude an agreement, to codify laws, to establish norms, conduct of war or armed conflict, the International Monetary Fund, to constitute a legal order, a system of courts and political institutions.

1. **Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты.**

Всемирная торговая организация, создавать законы посредством международных соглашений, обычное международное право, обеспечивать соблюдение законов, межправительственная организация, источники международного публичного права, коллизионное право, Декларация прав человека, заключать региональные соглашения, находиться в противоречии с наднациональным правом.

1. **Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.**
2. What is international law in its widest sense? And its narrowest?
3. What does public international law govern?
4. What are the three main sources of public international law?
5. How is an international treaty defined?
6. What forms may it take?
7. What is the role of international institutions and international organizations today?
8. What international organizations do you know?
9. What does private international law deal with?
10. Why is it distinguished from public international law?
11. What is a supranational legal framework?
12. **Заполните пропуски словами из рамки.**

|  |
| --- |
| supranational, non-governmental, inter-state, bilateral, customs-union, charter, legal framework, conflict of laws |

1. A … organization is a legally constituted organization created by private persons or organizations with no participation or representation of any government.
2. The EU is a ... organization that creates, implements and enforces policies for its members.
3. The International Court of Justice has been criticized for its failure to resolve … disputes.
4. Russia and Armenia have concluded a … agreement on trade and economic cooperation.
5. A … is a group of nations who wish to remove customs barriers between them.
6. …refers to the body of law dealing with disputes between private persons who live in different jurisdictions.
7. A ... is, in essence, a broad system of rules.
8. A ... is an agreement by which rights are granted to an international body by the signatory nations to the agreement.
9. **Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
10. Public international law has three principal sources: international treaties, custom and general principles of law. General principles of law are those commonly recognized by the major legal systems of the world.
11. In some cases the Security Council can adopt resolutions related to threats to peace which are legally binding under international law and can be followed up with economic sanctions and military action.
12. International legal theory is aimed at elaborating theoretical frameworks and instruments to analyze the existing norms and to make suggestions on how to improve them.
13. The concept of the sovereign nation-state consists of a nation controlled by a centralized system of government.
14. Several democracies including India, Israel and the United States take a flexible, eclectic approach recognizing aspects of public international law such as territorial rights as universal whilst regarding other aspects as arising from treaty or custom as not being subjects of public international law at all.
15. Democracies in the developing world due to their colonial past often insist on non-interference in their internal affairs but strongly support international law at the bilateral and multilateral levels such as the United Nations.
16. **Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя слова и словосочетания из текста.**
17. В самом широком смысле термин «международное право» может означать публичное международное право, частное международное право, а с недавних пор и наднациональное право.
18. Частное международное право иногда называют коллизионным правом.
19. Публичное международное право это совокупность норм и правовых принципов, которые регулируют права и обязанности национальных государств в их отношениях друг с другом.
20. Источниками международного публичного права являются договоры, обычай и общие принципы права.
21. Международные институты и межправительственные организации являются основным инструментом создания и обеспечения международного публичного права.
22. Частное международное право отличается от публичного международного права тем, что регулирует отношения между физическими и юридическими лицами, а не отношения между государствами или международными организациями.
23. В настоящее время единственным примером транснациональных отношений является Европейский Союз, в котором суверенные государства объединили свою власть через систему судов и политических институтов.
24. **Передайте содержание текста“International law. Introduction” на английском языке.**

**UNIT 2**

**SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW**

**Text**

**Sources and Scope of International Law**

**Vocabulary**

1. conventional law – договорное право

2. legal obligation – правовое обязательство

3. to create law – создавать законы

4. legal responsibility – правовая ответственность

5. to agree upon – прийти к соглашению

syn. to come to an agreement

6. parties to an agreement – стороны (в договоре)

syn. contracting parties

7. to have equal authority – иметь равный авторитет

8. to assign priority to – отдавать предпочтение

9. to recognize the rule as peremptory – признавать норму императивной

10. derogation – умаление (прав).

11. to invoke a principle – применять принцип

12. to establish criteria – устанавливать критерии

13. to identify states as the principal actors – признавать государства главными действующими лицами

14. to presuppose control over territory – предполагать контроль над территорией

15. international claims – международные притязания

16. acquisition of territory – приобретение территории

17. to deal with – иметь дело с

syn. to be concerned with

18. an alien – иностранец

19. a refugee – беженец

20. to govern issues – решать вопросы

21. issues relating to the global environment – проблемы окружающей среды

22. to enter into legal commitments – вступать в договорные отношения

23. voluntary participation – добровольное участие

**1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Customary law and conventional law are primary [sources](http://topics.law.cornell.edu/wex/Sources_of_international_law) of international law. [Customary international law](http://topics.law.cornell.edu/wex/Customary_international_law) results when states follow certain practices generally and consistently out of a sense of legal obligation. Recently the customary law was codified in the [Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties](http://fletcher.tufts.edu/multi/texts/BH538.txt). Conventional international law derives from [international agreements](http://topics.law.cornell.edu/wex/International_conventions) and may take any form that the contracting parties agree upon. Agreements may be made in respect to any matter except to the extent that the agreement conflicts with the rules of international law incorporating basic standards of international conduct or the obligations of a member state under the [Charter of the United Nations](http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/ch-cont.htm). International agreements create law for the parties to the agreement. They may also lead to the creation of customary international law when they are intended for adherence generally and are in fact widely accepted. Customary law and law made by international agreement have equal authority as international law. Parties may assign higher priority to one of the sources by agreement. However, some rules of international law are recognized by international community as peremptory, permitting no derogation. Such rules can be changed or modified only by a subsequent peremptory norm of international law.

General principles common to systems of national law is a secondary source of international law. There are situations where neither conventional nor customary international law can be applicable. In this case a general principle may be invoked as a rule of international law because it is a general principle common to the major legal systems of the world and not inappropriate for international claims.

International law establishes the framework and the criteria for identifying [states](http://wikinfo.org/index.php/States) as the principal actors in the international legal system. As the existence of a state presupposes control and [jurisdiction](http://wikinfo.org/index.php/Jurisdiction) over territory, international law deals with the acquisition of territory, [state immunity](http://wikinfo.org/index.php?title=State_immunity&action=edit&redlink=1) and the legal responsibility of states in their conduct with each other. The law is similarly concerned with the treatment of individuals within state boundaries. There is thus a comprehensive regime dealing with group rights, the treatment of [aliens](http://wikinfo.org/index.php?title=Alien_(law)&action=edit&redlink=1), the rights of [refugees](http://wikinfo.org/index.php/Refugee), [international crimes](http://wikinfo.org/index.php?title=International_crime&action=edit&redlink=1), [nationality](http://wikinfo.org/index.php/Nationality) problems and [human rights](http://wikinfo.org/index.php/Human_rights) generally. It further includes the important functions of the maintenance of international peace and security, arms control, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the regulation of the [use of force](http://wikinfo.org/index.php/Use_of_force) in international relations. Even when the law is not able to stop the outbreak of war, it has developed principles to govern the conduct of hostilities and the treatment of [prisoners](http://wikinfo.org/index.php/Prisoners_of_war). International law is also used to govern issues relating to the global environment, the global commons such as [international waters](http://wikinfo.org/index.php/International_waters) and [outer space](http://wikinfo.org/index.php/Outer_space), global communications and [world trade](http://wikinfo.org/index.php?title=World_trade&action=edit&redlink=1).

Whilst [municipal law](http://wikinfo.org/index.php?title=Municipal_law&action=edit&redlink=1) is hierarchical or vertical, with the [legislature](http://wikinfo.org/index.php/Legislature) enacting binding [legislation](http://wikinfo.org/index.php/Legislation), international law is horizontal, with all states being [sovereign](http://wikinfo.org/index.php/Sovereign) and theoretically equal. Because of this, the value and authority of international law is dependent upon the voluntary participation of states in its formulation, observance, and enforcement. Although there may be exceptions, most states enter into legal commitments to other states out of enlightened self-interest rather than adherence to a body of law that is higher than their own.

**2. Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания из текста.**

1. conventional law
2. maintenance of international peace and security
3. to enter into legal commitments
4. treatment of prisoners
5. to stop the outbreak of war
6. to conflict with the law
7. peremptory norm
8. settlement of disputes
9. arms control
10. to govern the conduct of hostilities
11. contracting parties

**3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским словам и словосочетаниям.**

1. принимать форму
2. входить в противоречие с
3. по соглашению с
4. признавать нормы международного права
5. общие принципы
6. не соответствовать международным требованиям
7. международная правовая система
8. в границах государства
9. права человека
10. вступать в договорные отношения
11. поддержание мира и безопасности

**4. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.**

1. What are the primary sources of international law?

2. What law was codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties?

3. Where does conventional international law derive from? What form may it take?

4. Do customary law and law made by international agreement have equal authority as international law?

5. When may a general principle be invoked as a rule of international law?

6. What does the existence of a state presuppose?

7. Has international law developed principles to govern the conduct of hostilities and the treatment of prisoners?

8. Why is the value and authority of international law dependent upon the voluntary participation of states?

**5. Замените русские слова и выражения в скобках соответствующими английскими эквивалентами.**

1. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties codified (обычное право).

2. Conventional international law derives from (международные соглашения).

3. International agreements (создают законы) for the parties of the agreements.

4. Customary law and law made by international agreement (имеют одинаковую силу) as international law.

5. Some rules of international law are recognized by (международное сообщество) as peremptory.

6. There are situations where (ни конституционное, ни обычное международное право) can be applicable.

7. The law is not able to stop (начало войны).

8. (Муниципальное право) is vertical.

9. International law is dependent upon (добровольное участие) of states.

**6. Переведите предложения на русский язык.**

1. At present sources of international law also include resolutions of international organizations that are mandatory for all member-states.

2. As a source if international law the treaty is a clearly expressed agreement between subjects of international law to create norms defining mutual rights and obligations they accept as legally binding.

3. Agreements among states continue to play a leading role for states are the primary subjects of international law.

4. The basic task of international law is to contribute to a normal functioning of the international system.

5. International law does not govern relations arising within states, but it often influences them through the national law of these states.

6. The overwhelming majority of norms of modern international law are created by agreements among states.

7. The general principles of law can only be legal postulates and logical rules that are characteristic of both national legal systems and international law.

**7. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя слова и словосочетания из текста.**

1. Основными источниками международного права являются обычное и договорное право.

2. В некоторых случаях нельзя применить ни обычное, ни договорное право.

3. Существование государства предполагает юрисдикцию и контроль над территорией.

4. Международное право используется в решении вопросов, связанных с окружающей средой.

5. Международное право признает за государствами суверенитет и равенство.

6. Важной функцией международных отношений является поддержание мира и безопасности, а также контроль над вооружениями.

7. Международное право – это особая система правовых норм, не входящих в какую-либо национальную систему права.

8. Прогрессивные нормы государств каждой исторической эпохи оказывают влияние на развитие международного права.

|  |
| --- |
| **Повторение грамматики. Сослагательное наклонение. Условные предложения.****(The Subjunctive Mood. Conditional Sentences).** |

**Сослагательное наклонение**

Сослагательное наклонение показывает, что действие, выраженное глаголом, не соответствует действительности, а является желательным, маловероятным или невероятным (нереальным). На русский язык сослагательное наклонение переводится глаголом в прошедшем времени с частицей «бы». В английском языке сослагательное наклонение образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов:

should (1лицо) Indefinite

would (для всех Infinitive

остальных лиц) (без частицы “to”)

**Examples:**

To discuss general principles of international law would **be** useful.

Было бы полезно обсудить общие принципы международного права.

What **would** you say if you were the witness?

Что бы вы сказали, если бы были свидетелем?

It is obligatory that we **should observe** laws.

Необходимо соблюдать законы.

We demand that the criminal **should be punished**.

Мы требуем, чтобы преступник был наказан.

Сослагательное наклонение может употребляться после глагола “to wish”.

**Examples:**

I **wish** he pleaded guilty.

Я бы хотел, чтобы он признал свою вину.

**Условные предложения**

Условные предложения могут выражать реальные или нереальные условия. Они вводятся союзами if, incase, provided, unless.

**1 тип**. Условные предложения 1 типа выражают реально осуществимые условия и переводятся на русский язык изъявительным наклонением.

**Examples**:

If his guilt **is proved**, he **will be punished.**

(В придаточном предложении будущее время не употребляется, вместо него используется одна из форм настоящего, чаще всего present simple).

Если его вина будет доказана, он будет наказан.

**2 тип.** Условные предложения 2 типа выражают маловероятные условия, относящиеся к настоящему или будущему и переводятся на русский язык сослагательным наклонением.

**Examples:**

If I **were** a lawyer, I **should explain** this law to you.

Если бы я был юристом, я бы объяснил тебе этот закон.

**3 тип.** Условные предложения 3 типа выражают нереальные условия, относящиеся к прошлому и переводятся сослагательным наклонением на русский язык.

**Examples:**

If he **had been** more **careful**, he **wouldn’t have had** a car accident.

Если бы он был более внимательным, он бы не попал в автомобильную аварию.

**Смешанный тип.** Если действия главного и придаточного предложений не совпадают по времени, то мы имеем смешанный тип условного предложения.

**Examples:**

If you **had studied** English properly at school, you **would know** it now.

Если бы ты изучал английский как следует в школе, то ты знал бы его сейчас.

В условных предложениях 1 и 2 типов может иметь место инверсия (обратный порядок слов).

При этом союз, вводящий условное предложение, опускается.

**Examples:**

Were the judge more experienced he would notice some changes in the defendant’s behavior.

Если бы судья был более опытным, то он бы заметил некоторые изменения в поведении подзащитного.

He been in the courtroom then, he would have heard the sentence pronounced by the judge.

Если бы он был тогда в суде, он бы услышал приговор, вынесенный судьей.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Condition | Subordinate Clause | Principal Clause | Translation |
| Real | If it looks like rain,If I have more time,If he is working onFridayPresent Ind./Cont. | We’ll stay at homeI’ll come over.he won’t be able to go with usWill + Infinitive | бы |
|  Unreal | Present/Future | If I were you,If I had more time,If you knew him better,If it were not raining,Past Ind./Cont. | I would go there.I would come over.You wouldn’t think so.I could go out.WouldCould + InfinitiveMight | бы |
|  Past | If you had gone there,If it hadn’t been so hotlast summerPast Perfect | you would have seen him.we could have gone to the South.WouldCould + have + Participle IIMight |

1. **Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
2. It is evident that conventional international law should take any form that the contracting parties agree upon.
3. It is obligatory that agreements should not conflict with the rules of international law.
4. It is necessary that customary law and law made by international agreement should have equal authority as international law.
5. The secretary demanded that the documents should be submitted without delay.
6. I wish general principles common to systems of national law were observed.
7. **Переведите предложения на английский язык.**
8. Необходимо, чтобы стороны действовали в рамках Венской конвенции.
9. Важно, чтобы соблюдалась Декларация прав человека.
10. Ситуация требует, чтобы суверенные государства объединили свои усилия.
11. Необходимо, чтобы все помнили, что международный договор является главным источником международного права.
12. Жаль, что стороны не пришли к соглашению.
13. **Переведите предложения на русский язык.**
14. Even if the law is not able to stop the outbreak of war, it will govern the conduct of hostilities.
15. If the laws of a nation-state were applicable in regional agreements there would be no need for supranational law.
16. If the United Nations hadn`t developed new advisory standards, there would be no Declaration of Human Rights.
17. Had the circumstances been more favourable the parties would have come to an agreement.
18. If the East African community becomes a political federation, it will be another example of a supranational legal framework alongside with the European Union.
19. **Переведите предложения на английский язык.**
20. Если бы сопротивление враждующих сторон было преодолено, мир был бы установлен.
21. Если бы не было Венской конвенции, многие международные проблемы было бы трудно разрешить.
22. Если бы не соблюдались принципы международного права, не удавалось бы избегать международных конфликтов.
23. Если мы обратимся к статье 2 Венской конвенции, то найдем там определение договора.
24. Если вы разбираетесь в вопросах международного публичного права, то сможете выступить на конференции.

**UNIT 3**

**SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY**

1. **На схеме обозначены субъекты международного права. Переведите названия на русский язык и определите, какие из них являются первичными, а какие производными.**

**SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY**

**STATES**

**INSURGENTS**

**LEGAL ENTITIES**

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS**

**INDIVIDUALS**

**Text**

**Subjects of International Community**

**Vocabulary**

1. backbone of the community – основа сообщества

2. to possess full legal capacity – обладать полной правоспособностью

3. to be vested with rights – быть наделенным правами

4. to fall apart – распадаться

5. insurgents – мятежники, повстанцы

6. to assert oneselves – самоутверждаться

7. provisional existence – временное существование

8. a fully-fledged state – полностью сложившееся государство

9. to be defeated – потерпеть поражение

1. **Прочитайте текст и найдите ответы на следующие вопросы.**

1. What are the legal subjects in national systems? Which of them are primary?

2. What are the primary subjects in the international community?

3. How are states defined in international law?

4. What does “full legal capacity” mean?

5. Are states of the international community equal?

6. Who are insurgents?

7. Which subjects of the international community are traditional and which are relatively new?

8. Which subjects of the international community possess “limited legal capacity”?

National systems comprise very many legal subjects: citizens, foreigners residing in the territory of the State, corporate bodies and State institutions (if endowed with legal personality). Individuals are the primary subjects in national legal systems. In contrast, the legal subjects of the international community are relatively few. In addition, the fundamental or primary subjects are not individuals, but States. They are entities which, besides controlling territory in a stable and permanent way, exercise the principal lawmaking and executive functions proper of any legal order. All other subjects either exercise effective authority over territory for a limited period of time only or have no territorial basis whatsoever. States, therefore, are the backbone of the community. They possess full legal capacity, that is, the ability to be vested with rights, powers, and obligations. Were they to disappear, the present international community would either fall apart or change radically. For historical reasons, there are at present about two hundred States including a few mini-States. In principle, all States are equal. However, one particular class, a handful of States with strong economic and military systems, holds authority in the international community.

There is another category of international subjects, namely, insurgents, who come into being through their struggle against the State to which they belong. They are born from a wound in the body of a particular State and are not, therefore, easily accepted by the international community unless they can prove able to exercise some of the sovereign rights typical of States. They assert themselves by force and acquire international status proportionate to their power and authority. However, their existence is by definition provisional: they either win and turn into fully fledged States or are defeated and disappear.

States and insurgents are traditional subjects of the international community in the sense that they have been the principal actors on the international scene since its inception. In the twentieth century and increasingly after the Second World War, other poles of interest and activity have gained international status. They are: international organizations, national liberation movements and individuals. The emergence of these relatively new subjects is a distinct feature of modern international law.

Unlike States, all the other international subjects just mentioned, on account of their inherent characteristics (e.g. lack of permanent or at least stable authority over a territory, etc.) possess a limited capacity in the area of international rights and obligations. They also have a limited capacity to act, that is, to put into effect their rights and powers, in judicial and other proceedings or to enforce their rights.

1. **Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русских словосочетаний.**

1) главные субъекты права

2) правопорядок

3) осуществлять эффективную власть над

4) обладать правоспособностью

5) быть признанным международным сообществом

6) повстанцы, мятежники

7) быть наделенным правами и полномочиями

8) самоутверждаться

9) временное существование

10) превратиться в полноценное государство

11) получить международный статус

12) национально-освободительное движение

13) отличительная черта современного права

14) отсутствие постоянного контроля над территорией

15) претворять в жизнь права и полномочия

1. **Заполните пропуски словами из рамки.**

|  |
| --- |
| CITIZEN, FOREIGNER, INDIVIDUAL,INSURGENT, SUBJECT |

1. … is a person born in another country and speaking another language.

2. … is a freeman, enfranchised member of a State.

3. … is a member participating in rebel.

4. …is a person owing allegiance to government or ruling power.

5. … is a single member of the class or group.

1. **Заполните пропуски словами из текста.**

1. … assert themselves by force and acquire international status proportionate to their power and authority.

2. … are the primary subjects in national legal systems.

3. States and insurgents are traditional … of the international community.

4. ... possess full legal capacity, that is, the ability to be vested with rights, powers and obligations.

1. **Выразите согласие/несогласие со следующими утверждениями.**

1. The legal subjects of the international community are numerous.

2. Individuals are the primary subjects of international law.

3. States are entities which, besides controlling territory in a stable and permanent way, exercise the principal lawmaking and executive functions proper of any legal order.

4. Insurgents are easily accepted by the international community.

5. States and insurgents are traditional subjects on the international scene.

6. National liberation movements possess unlimited legal capacity in the area of international rights and obligations.

1. **Переведите на английский язык, используя слова и словосочетания из текста “Subjects of International Community”.**

Субъекты занимают центральное положение в международном праве, которое призвано регулировать их взаимоотношения. Особенность положения субъектов международного права состоит в том, что они не только выступают носителями прав и обязанностей, но и играют главную роль в создании и реализации международно-правовых норм. Субъект международного права – это носитель международных прав и обязанностей, возникших в соответствии с общими нормами международного права либо международно-правовыми предписаниями.

Существует две категории субъектов международного права: первичные (суверенные) и производные.

Государства являются первичными субъектами международного права в силу присущего им национального суверенитета и признаются носителями международных прав и обязанностей. Суверенитет делает их независимыми от других субъектов международного права и предопределяет возможность самостоятельного участия в международных отношениях.

Государства выступают наиболее полновластными и организованными субъектами международного права, имеющими решающие средства воздействия на международные отношения и обладающими универсальным правом участвовать в любых международно-правовых действиях.

Государство характеризует три элемента: население, территория и суверенная власть. Территориально-организационная структура государства может быть различной.

1. **Переведите на русский язык следующие предложения. Определите, к какому типу условных предложений они относятся.**

1. Were states to disappear, the present international community would either fall apart or change radically.

2. Insurgents are born from a wound in the body of a particular State and are not, therefore, easily accepted by the international community unless they can prove able to exercise some of the sovereign rights typical of States.

3. Had a State, or group of States, proved strong enough to claim and enforce the exclusive rights to use that thereof, it would have had no hesitation in depriving other members of the international community of access thereto.

4. If the insurrection is widespread and protracted in time, and rebels come to acquire stable control over a part of the territory, the central authorities or third States may grant the recognition of belligerency.

1. **Самостоятельная работа. Используя схему (упр.1), выберите один из субъектов международного права и подготовьте презентацию.**

**UNIT 4**

THE LAW OF TREATIES

**Text 1**

**Treaties**

**Vocabulary**

1. instrument – (международный) договор
2. common title – общее название
3. preamble – преамбула, вступление
4. in simplified form – в упрощенной форме
5. to be cloaked with (authority) – быть наделенным (властью)

syn. to be vested with

1. to set forth (the rights and obligations) – излагать (права и обязанности)
2. to comprise provisions – содержать положения
3. to enter into force – вступать в силу

entry into force – вступление в силу

1. termination of the treaty – прекращение действия договора
2. accession – присоединение (к международному договору)
3. seal – печать
4. to clarify – прояснять
5. to be authentic – зд. быть основным
6. mutual relations – взаимоотношения
7. to conclude a treaty – заключить договор
8. to distinguish between – делать различие между
9. **Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

Over the past centuries, state practice has developed a variety of terms to refer to international instruments by which states establish rights and obligations among themselves. "Treaty" is the most common title of an international agreement but the following are also used: convention, act, general act, protocol, agreement, modus vivendi, concordance, charter, declaration, and compromise. Although there is no officially correct form, treaties generally comprise four parts: the title, the preamble, the main body, and the final part.

 a. Title: A description of the type of treaty and the subject matter, the title often also includes the names of the contracting parties. Treaties concluded in simplified form do not usually have titles.

 b. Preamble: Following the title and serving as an introduction, the preamble states the reasons for the treaty, the names of the negotiating representatives, and the authority with which the representative is cloaked.

 c. Main body: This sets forth the rights and obligations of the parties.

 d. Final part: The final part comprises the provisions setting forth the guidelines for entry into force, termination of the treaty, revisions, accessions, reservation, publication, and languages in which the text will be written. The treaty finally concludes with the date and place of conclusion and the signatures and seals of the contracting parties.

Language: There is no universal rule as to what language or what number of languages must be utilized for the text of the treaty. Rather, the language of the treaty is selected by the contracting parties. When a treaty is published in more than one language, the treaty itself should clarify which text is to be the authentic and authoritative one.

Although these instruments differ from each other by title, they all have common features and international law has applied basically the same rules to all of these instruments. These rules are the result of long practice among the States, which have accepted them as binding norms in their mutual relations. Therefore, they are regarded as international customary law. Since there was a general desire to codify these customary rules, two international conventions were negotiated. The 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties ("1969 Vienna Convention"), which entered into force on 27 January 1980, contains rules for treaties concluded between States. The 1986 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations ("1986 Vienna Convention"), which has still not entered into force, added rules for treaties with international organizations as parties. Both the 1969 Vienna Convention and the 1986 Vienna Convention do not distinguish between the different designations of these instruments. Instead, their rules apply to all of those instruments as long as they meet certain common requirements.

The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties defines a treaty as "an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument, or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation."

1. **Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания из текста.**

1) subject matter

2) negotiating representatives

3) customary rules

4) modus vivendi

5) international instrument

6) to establish rights

7) contracting parties

8) to enter into force

9) accession

10) to comprise provisions

1. **Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским словосочетаниям.**

1) международный договор

2) состоять из 4-х частей

3) служить предисловием

4) права и обязанности сторон

5) прекращение действия договора

6) оговорка

7) общие черты

8) являться результатом

9) кодифицировать правовые нормы

10) в письменном виде

1. **Прочитайте текст еще раз и ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What is the most common title of an international agreement?

2. What other titles of “treaty” are listed in the text?

3. How many parts does a treaty comprise? What are they?

4. Which part of a treaty sets forth the rights and obligations of the parties?

5. Are there any rules as to what language or what number of languages must be utilized in a treaty?

6. How does the Vienna Convention define a treaty?

1. **Замените русские слова и выражения в скобках соответствующими английскими эквивалентами.**

1) “Treaty” is the most common title of (международного договора).

2) Treaties generally comprise the title, the preamble, the main body and (заключительную часть).

3) The main body of the agreement sets forth (права и обязанности сторон).

4) The treaty finally concludes with the date and place of conclusion and (подписями и печатями) of the contracting parties.

5) The rules are the result of long practice among the States, which (приняли) them as binding norms in their mutual relations.

6) These binding norms (считаются) as international customary law.

7) Since there was a desire (кодифицировать) these customary rules, two international conventions were negotiated.

8) The 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (вступила в силу) on 27 January 1980.

9) Both Conventions (не делают различия между) the different designations of the instruments used.

10) The rules apply to all the instruments as long as they meet certain (общие требования).

**Text 2**

The Classification of Treaties

1. **Прочитайте текст.**

There exist different classifications of treaties. Political treaties include alliances, peace settlements, disarmament agreements, and territorial settlements. Commercial treaties deal with tariffs, fishing rights, navigation, and the opening of consulates and offices of tourism. Some treaties are constitutional or administrative documents. The United Nations Charter is an example. Such treaties establish and regulate international organizations and specialized agencies. There are treaties that deal with criminal justice, that define international crimes such as terrorism, and that provide for extradition, or the process by which one state surrenders to another an individual for trial. Treaties pertaining to civil law are conventions for the protection of human rights and for the enforcement of trade mark and copyright laws. The codifying of international law also comes within the scope of treaties. These include rules for the conduct of war and the settlement of disputes. A single treaty often embraces several of these elements.

The principle that treaties must be observed – pacta sunt servanda*–* constitutes the foundation of the law of treaties. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties states this as follows: “Every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith.” This means that each treaty that is legitimately in force is legally binding on all signatories. It must be carried out in good faith, i.e. not formally but honestly; each signatory State has the duty to take all measures necessary to carry out the treaty's provisions in accordance with its aims and principles. The principle of good faith prohibits abuses of treaty rights – that is, their use to the disadvantage of the legitimate rights and interests of other States. Finally, an important substantive element of the principle that “treaties must be observed” is that a State may refuse to implement a treaty or limit its implementation only on the basis of international law. A signatory State does not have the right to refer to its own domestic law to justify the non-execution of treaties.

1. **Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты следующим словам и словосочетаниям и составьте с ними предложения.**
2. установление мира
3. урегулирование территориальных споров
4. соглашение о разоружении
5. торговый договор
6. заниматься уголовным судопроизводством
7. предусматривать выдачу преступника властям
8. иметь отношение к гражданскому праву
9. защищать авторские права
10. товарный знак
11. урегулировать споры
12. соблюдать договор
13. являться обязательным
14. добросовестно выполнять обязательства
15. подписавшаяся сторона
16. злоупотребление договорными правами
17. **Передайте краткое содержание текста на английском языке.**
18. **Переведите положения, изложенные в таблице, на английский язык и расскажите об основном принципе международного договорного права “pacta sunt servanda.”**

|  |
| --- |
| PACTA SUNT SERVANDA |
| 1. Добросовестное выполнение своих международных обязательств всеми государствами. |
| 2. Неукоснительное выполнение своих международных обязательств независимо от внутренних и внешних условий. |
| 3. Нарушение договора не может оправдываться ссылкой государства на свое внутреннее право. |
| **4*.*** Договоры, заключаемые государством, не должны противоречить друг другу. |
| 5. Государство не вправе произвольно прекращать или пересматривать свои договоры. |
| 6. Форма договора не умaляет его обязательств. |
| 7. Разрыв дипломатических отношений государствами не препятствует соблюдению ими договоров. |

**Text 3**

**The Conclusion of Treaties**

1. **Прочитайте текст и озаглавьте части (B-H).**

A. Stages in the Conclusion of Treaties

The conclusion of an international treaty consists of two stages:

a) the first stage is a harmonizing of wills of States or of other subjects of international law with regard to rules of conduct, i.e. concerning the text of the treaty. In concluding bilateral treaties this includes negotiations between parties and arriving at accord on the text of the treaty. In concluding multilateral treaties this stage consists in the drafting and adoption of the text of the treaty by the corresponding international conference or organ of an international organization. At multilateral conferences the text of the treaty is adopted by a two-thirds majority of the participants unless other provisions are made.

b) the second stage concerns a harmonizing of the wills of States concerning their recognition of the norms of the treaty as binding and consists of individual actions by States that may differ depending on the relevant terms of specific treaties (signing, ratification, etc).

B.

Although the Vienna Convention itself does not provide a definition, “adoption” is generally defined as the formal act signifying that the form and content of the treaty have been agreed upon. Adoption signifies that the negotiations have been completed, disputed points have been resolved, and the wording of the final document agreed.

C.

The signing of the treaty may, by itself, signify the state's definitive consent to be bound when: the treaty states that the signature is a signal of the state’s definitive consent; it is otherwise established by the contracting parties; or intent that the signature establishes definitive consent is indicated from the “full powers” document or otherwise expressed during the negotiations.

D.

Historically, ratification was the process of verifying the authority given the representatives who had negotiated and signed a treaty, but the modern understanding in many states is that ratification is a check on the treaty-making powers of the executive branch by passing the treaty through the parliamentary/legislative branch of government. Ratification provides an additional opportunity to carefully consider the rights and obligations of a treaty before consenting to be bound by its terms. The law of treaties, as reflected in the Vienna Convention, does not require ratification for a state to be bound by a treaty, and many informal international agreements bind parties on the basis of a signature alone.

E.

Accession is the process by which a state which was not a signatory of the treaty may nevertheless become a party to the treaty and be bound to its terms. Parties to a treaty are not given different treatment according to the manner in which they became parties.

F.

Article 14 of the Vienna Convention refers to “acceptance” as “an expression of consent to be bound either without a signature or after a non-binding prior signature.” Acceptance is not so much an actual method of consent as it is a term seen in treaty provisions, the meaning of which varies according to the context.

G.

The term “approval” was introduced into international law to correspond to the internal procedures of states which call for the “approval” of treaties.

H.

Entry into force is the actual implementation of the treaty’s terms and in the Vienna Convention is governed by article 24. Entry into force often occurs when specific requirements laid out in the treaty have been met.

1. **Закончите следующие предложения, используя необходимую информацию из текста.**

1. Consent may be expressed in many ways: ... .

2. “Adoption” is generally defined as ... .

3. Ratification is a check on the treaty-making powers of the executive branch by passing the treaty through ... .

4. Accession is the process by which a state which was not a signatory of the treaty may ... .

5.“Acceptance” is an expression of consent to be bound either without a signature or after ... .

6. Entry into force often occurs when specific requirements ... .

1. **Расскажите о договорном процессе, используя таблицу.**

**Treaty process**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Negotiation |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| adoption |  | Signature |
|  |  |  |
| authentication |  | exchange of instruments |
|  |  |  |
| conclusion |  | acceptance |
|  |  |  |
| entry into force |  | approval |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | accession |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | ratification |

**UNIT 5**

**INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE ENVIIRONMENT**

**Text**

**The Concept of International Legal Protection of the Environment**

**Vocabulary**

1. (natural) environment – окружающая среда

to protect the environment – защищать окружающую среду

2. productive forces – зд. промышленное производство

3. to intensify the impact on – усиливать воздействие на

4. economic activities – экономическая деятельность

5. intervention in natural processes – вмешательство в природу

6. natural resources – природные ресурсы

rational utilization of natural resources – разумное использование природных ресурсов

7. to bring to the brink of ecological crisis – привести на грань экологической катастрофы

8. urgent problem – проблема, требующая безотлагательного решения

9. pollution of the planet’s biosphere – загрязнение биосферы планеты

syn. contamination

radioactive contamination – радиоактивное загрязнение

10. animal and plant world – животный и растительный мир

11. to adopt a resolution – принимать резолюцию

1. **Прочитайте и переведите текст.**

The revolution in science and technology and the rapid development of the productive forces of society have intensified the impact of man’s economic activities on the natural environment, and have considerably widened the sphere of his intervention in natural processes. The intensive utilization of natural resources and the pollution of the planet's biosphere have brought the human race to the brink of a serious ecological crisis. Consequently, the protection of the environment and the rational utilization of natural resources have become urgent global problems of the modern age.

Naturally, these problems cannot be solved by the efforts of individual States alone. National measures to protect the environment must be combined with wide international cooperation at the global and regional levels. International law is called upon to play a leading role in establishing and developing such cooperation and regulating the measures undertaken by various States to protect the environment.

The international legal protection of the environment is a relatively new but rapidly developing part of modern international law. At the present time, there are a number of international treaties of different kind governing various aspects of the protection of the environment and the rational utilization of natural resources. These agreements primarily concern the following:

1. the prevention of the pollution of maritime waters, the protection and rational utilization of the sea’s living resources;
2. the protection of the waters and resources of international (multinational) rivers;
3. the protection of the Earth's atmosphere and outer space from pollution and other unfavourable influences;
4. the protection and rational utilization of the animal and plant world on land;
5. the protection of unique natural objects and complexes and of individual ecological systems;
6. the protection of the Earth's environment from radioactive contamination.

The international legal regulation of the environment protection measures undertaken by different states has unquestionably been influenced by the many universal international treaties which either contain important provisions relating to the protection of the environment, or else are directly or indirectly contributing to the improvement of the planetary environment.

In addition to international treaties, international custom also plays an important role in the protection of the environment.

An important role in the development of the international legal protection of the environment is played by resolutions adopted by international organizations, and above all by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

1. **Переведите следующие словосочетания из текста.**
2. rapid development of the productive forces
3. man’s economic activities
4. intervention in natural processes
5. natural resources
6. ecological crisis
7. urgent global problems
8. to intensify the impact on the environment
9. rational utilization of natural resources
10. unfavourable influences
11. pollution of maritime waters

**3. Найдите в тексте английские эквиваленты русским словосочетаниям.**

1. вносить вклад в
2. окружающая среда
3. загрязнение биосферы планеты
4. защищать окружающую среду
5. принять меры
6. предотвращение загрязнения
7. неблагоприятное влияние
8. радиоактивное загрязнение
9. расширять сотрудничество
10. насущные мировые проблемы

**4. Ответьте на вопросы.**

1. What has intensified the impact of man’s economic activities on the natural environment?

2. What has brought the human race to the brink of a serious ecological crisis?

3. What are the most urgent global problems of the modern age?

4. Can these problems be solved by the efforts of individual States alone?

5. That must national measures to protect the environment be combined with?

6. Is the international legal protection of the environment a relatively new part of modern international law?

7. What do modern international treaties on the protection of the environment concern?

8. What is the role of the United Nations in the development of the international legal protection of the environment?

**5. Замените русские слова и выражения в скобках соответствующими английскими эквивалентами.**

1. The intensive (использование природных ресурсов) and (загрязнение биосферы планеты) have brought the human race to the brink of a serious ecological crisis.

2. National measures (защиты окружающей среды) must be combined with wide (международным сотрудничеством) at the global and regional levels.

3. There are a number of (международных договоров) governing various aspects of (защиты окружающей среды).

4. The protection of (загрязнение мирового бассейна) is a very important task.

5. (Защита атмосферы земли) is one of the most urgent global problems.

6. (Рациональное использование животного и растительного мира) is essential.

7. (Радиоактивное загрязнение) is a great threat to global security.

8. Rapid development of (промышленного производства) has widened the sphere of intervention in natural processes.

**6. Самостоятельная работа. Выберите одну из тем и подготовьте презентацию.**

1. International law and the protection of natural environment.

2. The basic principles of international legal protection of the environment.

3. Armed conflicts and environmental protection as addressed by international environmental law.

4. The issues of utilization of natural resources in international environmental law.

5. The role of the United Nations and other international organizations in the development of the international legal protection of the environment.

**GLOSSARY**

acceptance – официальное принятие к сведению

accession – присоединение (к международному договору)

to acquire (territory) – приобретать

acquisition – приобретение

to adopt (a resolution) – принимать

adoption – принятие

bilateral – двусторонний

commitment – обязательство

to enter into legal commitments – вступать в договорные обязательства

conflict – конфликт, противоречие

to be in conflict with – находиться в противоречии

to govern conflicts – урегулировать конфликты

conflict of laws – коллизионное право

contamination – загрязнение

radioactive contamination – радиоактивное загрязнение

custom – обычай

customary law – обычное право

entity – самостоятельное образование

legal entity – юридическое лицо

to enter into force – вступать в силу

entry into force – вступление в силу

environment – окружающая среда

to protect the environment – защищать окружающую среду

extradition – выдача (преступника)

instrument – (международный) договор

an insurgent – мятежник, повстанец

law – право

public international law – международное публичное право

private international law – международное частное право

supranational law – наднациональное право

conventional law– договорное право

to maintain – поддерживать

to maintain peace and security – поддерживать мир и безопасность

multilateral – многосторонний

a party – сторона (в договоре)

parties to an agreement

syn. contracting parties

peremptory (norm) – императивный

pollution – загрязнение (окружающей среды)

ratification – ратификация, скрепление подписью

to settle – урегулировать

settlement – урегулирование

peaceful settlement – мирное урегулирование

settlement of disputes – урегулирование споров

signatory – подписывающая сторона

source – источник

(binding) source of law – (обязательный) источник права

termination – прекращение (срока действия договора)

treatment (of) – обращение с

treaty– договор

to conclude a treaty – заключить договор

to be vested with – быть наделенным (властью)