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**ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА
АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
В СЛУЖЕБНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СОТРУДНИКОВ
ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНЫХ ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЙ
НЦБ ИНТЕРПОЛА**

Методические рекомендации

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Профессиональная лексика английского языка в служебной деятельности сотрудников территориальных подразделений НЦБ Интерпола : методические рекомендации / Е.В. Баева, И.В. Лебедев – Домодедово: ВИПК МВД России, 2023. – 72 с.

Рассматривается комплексный подход к развитию иноязычной коммуникации, который интегрирует лексико-грамматические и фонетические основы английского языка с особенностями профессиональной деятельности подразделений НЦБ Интерпола. Методические рекомендации содержат аутентичные документы запросов и сообщений, поступающих по каналам Интерпола, а также словарь профессиональных терминов.

Предназначена руководителям и сотрудникам территориальных подразделений НЦБ Интерпола МВД России, профессорско-преподавательскому составу кафедр, на базе которых реализуются дополнительные профессиональные программы повышения квалификации сотрудников территориальных подразделений НЦБ Интерпола МВД России.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

*Не старайтесь удовлетворить своё тщеславие,
обучая слишком многому. Возбудите только любопытство.
Открывайте своим слушателям глаза, но не перегружайте мозг.
Достаточно заронить в него искру. Огонь сам разгорится там,
где для него есть пища*

Анатоль Франс

Обучение иностранному языку аккумулирует формирование общеобразовательных, общекультурных и профессионально-значимых компетенций, служит связующим звеном между различными учебными предметами и является важнейшей составляющей общенаучного цикла.

Данные методические рекомендации направлены на формирование навыков осуществления профессиональной коммуникации на английском языке по направлению деятельности. Содержат материал, способствующий развитию умений вести профессиональный диалог с иностранными гражданами и организациями в наиболее типичных ситуациях профессионального общения, пользоваться разговорником, словарем и другими справочными материалами на английском языке, находить необходимые сведения в документах, предъявляемых иностранными гражданами и организациями, и понимать их значение, вести профессиональную переписку и осуществлять перевод с/на английский язык запросов и сообщений, поступающих по каналам Интерпола, и запросов, подлежащих передаче в адрес правоохранительных органов иностранных государств через НЦБ Интерпола МВД России, с соблюдением правил грамматики английского языка.

1. ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В СФЕРЕ БОРЬБЫ С ОРГАНИЗОВАННОЙ ПРЕСТУПНОСТЬЮ И ТЕРРОРИЗМОМ

Topical vocabulary. Словарь терминов

gang	<i>n</i> банда
request [rɪ'kwest]	<i>n</i> требование
request in writing	письменное требование
duplicative request	повторное требование
extradition request	требование об экстрадиции
identify theft	хищение личной информации
arson ['ɑ:sən]	<i>n</i> поджог
aggravated arson	поджог при отягчающих обстоятельствах
to commit a crime (an offence)	совершить преступление
murder ['mɜ:də]	<i>n</i> тяжкое убийство (убийство, совершённое с заранее обдуманном злым умыслом); <i>syn:</i> assassination; <i>v</i> убивать, совершать умышленное убийство; <i>syn:</i> kill
cold-blooded murder	хладнокровное убийство
gang murder	тяжкое убийство, совершённое группой лиц, групповое тяжкое убийство
multiple / serial murders	серия убийств, серийные убийства
murder for hire	тяжкое убийство по найму
premeditated murder	преднамеренное убийство
ritual murder	ритуальное убийство
mass murder	массовая резня
mugging	нападение с насилием
burglary	кража со взломом
assault [ə'sɔ:lt]	<i>n</i> 1) нападение; 2) словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием или покушение на нанесение удара либо угроза таковым; <i>v</i> совершить нападение <i>syn:</i> assail, attack
profession	профессия
law	закон, право
syndicate	мафия; <i>syn:</i> mob, consortium
detect	разыскать, расследовать
detective	сыщик, агент сыскной полиции, детектив, сыскной
detection	обнаружение, розыск, расследование

crime	преступление, преступность
Crime Detection	уголовный розыск, оперативно-розыскная деятельность
organized-criminal group	организованная преступная группировка
solve	раскрывать
crime scene	место совершения преступления
organized crime	организованная преступность
the leader of the gang	предводитель банды
vandalism	умышленная порча имущества
investigate	расследовать, разыскивать
investigator	следователь
investigation	расследование, следствие, розыск
Criminal Investigation Department, C.I.D.	отдел уголовного розыска
investigational techniques	техника и тактика расследования
inspector	инспектор
operative	оперуполномоченный
divisional inspector	участковый инспектор
Economic Crimes Investigation Department, E. C. I. D.	отдел борьбы с экономическими преступлениями
field-criminalist	эксперт-криминалист
search	искать, обыскивать, осматривать; поиски, осмотр, обыск
search commander	старший оперативной группы, командир поиска
medical expert	судебно-медицинский эксперт
operational conditions	оперативная обстановка
perform well under operational conditions	действовать умело в сложной оперативной обстановке
gang violence	групповое насилие
ambush ['æmbuʃ]	n засада; v 1) находиться, сидеть в засаде; 2) устраивать засаду; 3) нападать из засады; syn: waylay
to attack from ambush	атаковать из засады
to lay an ambush	устанавливать засаду; syn: to make an ambush
to lie in ambush	лежать в засаде
to run into an ambush	убежать в укрытие
to set an ambush for <i>smb.</i>	организовать засаду для кого-л.
conspire [kən'spaɪə]	v войти в сговор о совершении преступления
to conspire criminally	вступить в преступный сговор

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Внимательно прочитайте текст. Выпишите в тетрадь незнакомые Вам слова и с помощью англо-русского словаря подберите только один наиболее подходящий эквивалент для них на русском языке. Устно переведите текст на русский язык, пользуясь словарем терминов, представленным выше, и составленным Вами словарем.

Organized crime is a complex of highly centralized enterprises set up for the purpose of engaging in illegal activities. Such organizations engage in offenses such as cargo theft, fraud, robbery, kidnapping for ransom, and the demanding of «protection» payments. The principal source of income for these criminal syndicates is the supply of goods and services that are illegal but for which there is continued public demand, such as drugs, prostitution, loan-sharking (i.e., usury), and gambling.

Although Europe and Asia have historically had their international rings of smugglers, jewel thieves, and drug traffickers, and Sicily (see Mafia) and Japan (see yakuza) have centuries-old criminal organizations, organized criminal activities particularly flourished in the 20th century in the United States, where at times organized crime was compared to a cartel of legitimate business firms.



Al Capone is perhaps America's most famous gangster, with his participation in organized crime making him the first Public Enemy Number One. How much do you know about the 20th century's most infamous criminal?

The tremendous growth in crime in the United States during Prohibition (1920-33) led to the formation of a national organization. After repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment put an end to bootlegging – the practice of illegally manufacturing, selling, or transporting liquor – criminal overlords turned to other activities and became even more highly organized. The usual setup was a hierarchical one, with different «families», or syndicates, in charge of operations in many of the major cities. At the head of each family was a boss who had the power of life and death over its members.

Wherever organized crime existed, it sought protection from interference by the police and the courts. Accordingly, large sums of money have been expended by syndicate bosses in an attempt to gain political influence on both local and national levels of government. Furthermore, profits from various illegal enterprises have been invested in legitimate businesses.

In addition to the illegal activities – principally gambling and narcotics trafficking – that have been the syndicates' chief source of income, they may also engage in nominally legitimate enterprises, such as loan companies (in underworld parlance, «the juice racket») that charge usurious rates of interest and collect from delinquent debtors through threats and violence. They may also engage in labour racketeering, in which control is gained over a union's leadership so that the union's dues and other financial resources can be used for illegal enterprises. Real-estate firms, dry-cleaning establishments, waste-disposal firms, and vending-machine operations – all legally constituted businesses – when operated by the syndicate may include in their activities the elimination of competition through coercion, intimidation, and murder. The hijacking of trucks carrying valuable, easily disposable merchandise has been another favoured activity of organized crime.

The ability of organized crime to flourish in the United States has traditionally rested upon several factors. One factor has been the threats, intimidation, and bodily violence (including murder) that a syndicate brings to bear to prevent victims or witnesses (including its own members) from informing on or testifying against its activities. Jury tampering and the bribing of judges have been other tactics used to prevent successful government prosecutions. Bribery and payoffs, sometimes on a systematic and far-reaching scale, are useful tools for ensuring that municipal police forces tolerate organized crime's activities.

The fact that many Americans believe that most of the rackets and other types of illegal gambling (which provide the economic base for some of the uglier forms of organized crime) are not innately immoral or socially destructive – and therefore deserve a certain grudging tolerance on the part of law-enforcement agencies – has contributed to the prosperity of syndicate

operations. Criminal organizations in the United States are best viewed as shifting coalitions, normally local or regional in scope.

Criminal syndicates have also prospered outside the United States. For example, in Australia extensive narcotics, cargo theft, and labour racketeering rings have been discovered; in Japan there are gangs specializing in vice and extortion; in Asia organized groups, such as the Chinese Triads, engage in drug trafficking; and in Britain there are syndicates engaging in cargo theft at airports, vice, protection, and pornography. There also are many relatively short-term groups drawn together for specific projects, such as fraud and armed robbery, from a pool of long-term professional criminals.

Apart from the drug trade, the principal form of organized crime in many developing countries is the black market, which involves criminal acts such as smuggling and corruption in the granting of licenses to import goods and to export foreign exchange. Armed robbery has been particularly common because of the widespread availability of arms supplied to nationalist movements by those seeking political destabilization of their own or other countries. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, organized-crime rings flourished in Russia. By the beginning of the 21st century, official Russian crime statistics had identified more than 5,000 organized-crime groups responsible for international money laundering, tax evasion, and the murders of businessmen, journalists, and politicians. One report even argued that Russia was on the «verge of becoming a criminal syndicalist state, dominated by a lethal mix of gangsters, corrupt officials, and dubious businessmen».

Прочитайте. Переведите. Вставьте по смыслу нужные слова (словосочетания) и составьте англо-русский вокабуляр (словарь) терминов по следующему тексту.

Terms for Describing Terrorism

By Lynn Visson

Since today's world newspapers, radio and television programs around the globe are all too often filled with accounts of terrorist attacks, suicide bombing and other such horrific acts, the Russian-English/English-Russian translator or interpreter is well advised to have a variety of synonyms in his active linguistic baggage. «Shocking», a word commonly used to describe terrorist acts, can be supplemented or replaced by a wide variety of negative adjectives such as «abominable» (*отвратительный*), «appalling» (*жуткий*), «atrocious» (*зверский, гнусный*), «brutal» (*жестокый*), «frightful» (*ужасный, страшный*), «hateful» (*ненавистный*), «heinous» (*омерзительный*),

«hideous» (безобразный), «horrible» (ужасный), «monstrous» (чудовищный), «obnoxious» (противный, несносный), «odious» (ненавистный, противный), «outrageous» (безобразный, возмутительный), «repugnant» (отвратительный), «repulsive» (отталкивающий), «sickening» (тошнотворный), «terrible» (страшный, ужасный), «vile» (гнусный). Another useful word is «unspeakable» – «unspeakable acts» imply actions so awful that one is loath to even talk of them. These deeds may also be «brazen» (дерзкие). A common Russian adjective describing such acts is *коварный*, as in *коварная изощренность террористов*. While the dictionary defines *коварный* as «treacherous» or «perfidious», in many contexts these may not be appropriate translations. In the given phrase, «insidious» or «fiendish» sophistication of the terrorists would successfully render the phrase's meaning.

«Reprehensible» implies something which is both *предосудительный* and *отвратительный* – «revolting». «Disgusting» is somewhat too colloquial for such situations. And the correct adjective to render *варварский* is «barbaric», not «barbarian», as in «barbaric bombings» or «the barbaric and sick individuals who committed these acts».

The individual who carries out such acts is the «perpetrator», and he «commits», «carries out» or «perpetrates» his evil deeds. The individuals who order him to do so, *заказчики* or *зачинщики* are the «masterminds», «ringleaders» or «instigators» of violence. While the word *бандиты* often comes up in reference to terrorists, the English word «bandits» should be avoided. A far better translation is «thug»; the *пособники* or *приспешники* of terrorists are their «henchmen» or «accomplices», or «those who aid and abet terrorists». *Преступные банды террористов* is better translated as «criminal gangs» than as «bands». Но *дело* («cause») can justify the actions of any *заблудившиеся* («misguided», «deluded») individuals, would-be martyrs (*мученики*) or fanatics.

While *сильный и беспощадный враг*, as terrorists are often called, can be translated as a «strong and merciless enemy», «ruthless» is a more idiomatic translation of *беспощадный*, and a very useful word to describe someone who has no scruples/moral principles will stop at nothing/will not shrink/shirk from perpetrating any kind of terrorist act.

Вопрос о дальнейшей активизации и повышении сотрудничества в борьбе с терроризмом is the «vital», «critically important» or «crucial» issue of the continuous/continued further revitalization («activization» is not a good choice here) of effective cooperation in combating terrorism». *Борьба с терроризмом* can be rendered in several ways: the war on terrorism/campaign against terrorism/struggle/fight against terrorism. And *решение приоритетной задачи борьбы с терроризмом* can be rendered as «the high(est) priority

objective of resolving (not solving) the challenge/issue/problem of the fight/struggle against terrorism».

Террористические акты, потрясшие мир, are acts which «shocked», «stunned», «rocked», or «convulsed» the world, or «made the world reel». While *террористические очаги* are often translated as «hotbeds» or «flashpoints» of terrorism, in some contexts these can be «strongholds» or «bastions».

We often hear about the *главное условие успеха* – «the key to success» or «prerequisite for» success in the war on terrorism. *Враг* – «enemy/adversary/opponent» – *далеко не сломен* – «has by no means/has not yet been defeated/conquered/smashed». The forces of evil *рвутся к обладанию оружием массового уничтожения* – «are (desperately) trying /eager/out/to acquire weapons of mass destruction». There are also *многочисленные неопровержимые доказательства* – «a great deal of/a plethora of/incontrovertible/irrefutable evidence» regarding terrorists activities.

Терроризм нужно полностью искоренить/ликвидировать can be translated as «Terrorism must be eliminated/destroyed/wiped out/ended». This also requires putting an end to its *питательная среда*, or «breeding grounds». *Совместные усилия* – «joint» or «common» efforts are needed to defeat the terrorists, and those involved in this struggle must «pool» or «unite» (not «share») their efforts. What is required is a *комплексный подход к противодействию терроризму*. Better than «a comprehensive» approach would be «multipronged» or «multifaceted». Also needed are *решительные, сплоченные и выверенные действия международного сообщества* – «vigorous/resolute (much better than «firm»), united and considered actions on the part of the international community». As the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs stated in his speech to the UN security Council.

Использование методов террора ставит крест на политических амбициях тех, кто этим занимается, однозначно превращает их в преступников и подлинных изгоев. Не может быть никакого оправдания их действиям. И сами мы должны действовать в отношении их соответственно: преступники обязаны нести наказание за содеянное.

The translator here is presented with plenty of interesting possibilities. The use of terror can either «doom» or «put an end to» the political «strivings» (better than «ambitions») of those engaged/involved in terrorism, and («and» is necessary in English) clearly/unequivocally/stamps/marks/brands them as criminals and utter/absolute pariahs/the lowest of the low/places them beyond the pale. There can be no justification for their actions. And we must take appropriate action against them: the criminals must be punished/punishment must be meted out for their actions (or, much better) – for what they have wrought. In other words, they cannot be allowed to act *безнаказанно* – «with

impunity». Terrorists must not be allowed to *уйти от правосудия* – «to escape from justice».

Those who *укрывают террористов*, «harbor/give refuge» to terrorists must also be punished. As the Foreign Minister pointed out in his speech: «*Для России укрепление международной солидарности в борьбе с терроризмом – не дань политической риторике*». For Russia strengthening/consolidating international solidarity/unity in the war on/campaign/fight against terrorism is not empty rhetoric/hollow platitudes/mere political gesturing/lip service/mere verbiage. All those who are fighting against terrorism must *питать надежду* – harbor/cherish the hope» that terrorism will be eliminated.

The translator/interpreter must take care to keep abreast of the growing vocabulary of political, military and humanitarian terminology so frequently used in discussion of this scourge of the twenty-first century.

Составьте предложение с каждым из определений терроризма:

abominable	отвратительный	act of terrorism
appalling	жуткий	
atrocious	зверский гнусный	
barbaric	варварский	
brazen	дерзкий	
brutal	жестокий	
frightful	ужасный страшный	
hateful	ненавистный	
heinous	омерзительный	
hideous	безобразный	
horrible	ужасный	
monstrous	чудовищный	
obnoxious	противный несносный	
odious	ненавистный противный	
outrageous	безобразный возмутительный	
repugnant	отвратительный	
repulsive	отталкивающий	
sickening	тошнотворный	
terrible	страшный ужасный	
vile	гнусный	

Словарь терминов по теме «Terrorism»

Attack

a bomb attack	взрыв бомбы
a nerve gas attack	теракт с использованием нервнопаралитического газа
a suicide bomb attack	взрыв, осуществленный террористом-смертником
to be killed/injured/wounded in a bomb attack	погибнуть/получить ранения в результате взрыва бомбы
to launch an attack	совершить нападение, теракт
to stage an attack	совершить нападение, теракт
to carry out an attack	совершить нападение, теракт

Bombing

a deadly bombing	взрыв бомбы, повлекший многочисленные жертвы
a suicide bombing	взрыв, осуществленный террористом-смертником
car bombing	взрыв автомобиля, начиненного взрывчаткой

A bomb

a road side bomb	придорожная бомба
a timed bomb	бомба с часовым механизмом
a bomb blasted/detonated/exploded/went off	взорвалась бомба
a bomb killed injured/wounded ... people	в результате взрыва бомбы погибли/получили ранения ... человек
to plant a bomb	заложить бомбу

An explosive

a powerful explosive	взрывчатое вещество, взрывчатка
to defuse an explosive device	мощное взрывное вещество
to set off explosive devices by remote control	обезвредить взрывное устройство
to wear an explosives belt	привести в действие взрывное устройство при помощи дистанционного управления
	иметь на себе пояс шахида

A hostage	заложник
to hold smb hostage	удерживать кого-либо в заложниках
to hold hostages	удерживать заложников
to release hostages	освободить заложников
to take smb hostage	взять кого-либо в заложники
to take (20) hostages	захватить (20) заложников
A terrorist act	террористический акт
to carry out/commit/perpetrate terrorist acts	совершать теракты
to incite/instigate terrorist acts	провоцировать теракты
to mastermind terrorist acts	готовить теракты
to plot terrorist acts	замышлять теракты
a group of armed kidnapers	группа вооруженных похитителей
a police raid	полицейский рейд, операция
a training camp	тренировочный лагерь
an asylum-seeker	беженец, просящий о предоставлении убежища
an increase in acts of international terrorism	увеличение числа актов международного терроризма
death count	количество погибших
in all forms and manifestations	во всех формах и проявлениях
in conformity with the relevant provisions of national and international law	согласно соответствующим положениям национального законодательства и международного права
kidnapping for ransom	похищение с целью выкупа <i>syn.</i> abduction for ransom
suspected mastermind	подозреваемый организатор
suspected terrorists	предполагаемые террористы
the commission of terrorist acts	совершение терактов
the Interior Minister	министр внутренних дел
the speedy adoption of the pending conventions	скорейшее принятие еще не принятых конвенций
through all lawful means	всеми законными средствами
to blow oneself up	взорвать себя
to blame smb for smth/to blame smth on smb	обвинить кого-либо в чем-либо
to blow up a train	взорвать поезд <i>syn.</i> to blast
to bring to justice the perpetrators of the terrorist acts	привлечь к ответственности лиц, виновных в совершении терактов

to capture smb/smith	захватить кого-либо, что-либо <i>syn.</i> to seize smb/smith
to cause major damage	вызвать значительные разрушения
to claim responsibility for the attack	взять ответственность за теракт
to combat international terrorism	бороться с международным терроризмом
to consider smth as a matter of priority	рассмотреть какой-либо вопрос в первоочередном порядке
to contribute to the efforts to combat terrorism	внести вклад в усилия по борьбе с терроризмом
to counter the terrorist threat	противодействовать угрозе терроризма
to demand the release	требовать освобождения
to deny safe haven	отказать в убежище
to detonate an explosion	привести в действие взрывное устройство
to eliminate international terrorism	ликвидировать международный терроризм
to endanger the lives and well-being of individuals	представлять опасность для жизни и благосостояния людей
to grant refugee status	предоставить статус беженца
to hide out in...	скрываться в...
to hijack a plane	угнать самолет
to hit targets	поразить цели
to hold smb responsible for smth	возложить ответственность за что-либо на кого-либо
to intensify fight against terrorism	активизировать борьбу с терроризмом
to promote universal participation in	поощрять всеобщее участие
to quash a rebel movement	подавить повстанческое движение
to shoot down a plane	сбить самолет <i>syn.</i> to bring down a plane
to sign a peace accord	подписать мирное соглашение
to stop the rebellion	подавить восстание
to storm a building	взять штурмом здание
to unequivocally condemn all acts of terrorism as unjustifiable	безоговорочно осудить все акты терроризма как не имеющие оправдания
to unleash a new tide of terror under the auspices of the UN	развязать новую волну террора под эгидой ООН

активизировать	to revitalize/to intensify
бандиты	thugs
борьба с терроризмом	the war on terrorism/campaign against terrorism/struggle/fight against terrorism
будущее мироустройство	future world order
верховенство международного права	supremacy of international law/rule of international law
воспользоваться сложной обстановкой в области безопасности	to take advantage of the complicated security situation
восстановить боевые возможности	to restore combat capabilities
восстановить единство международного сообщества	to restore the unity of the international community
действовать в рамках законности на основе международного права	to act within the framework of legality, on the basis of international law
зачинщики/заказчики	masterminds/ringleaders/instigators
избежать разрастания кризисных процессов в международной политике	to avoid the intensification of crises in international politics
коварная изощренность террористов	the insidious/fiendish sophistication of the terrorists
комплексный подход к противодействию терроризму	a multipronged/multifaceted approach to countering terrorism
Контртеррористический комитет СБ ООН	the Counterterrorism Committee of the UN Security Council
ликвидировать сеть международного терроризма	to eliminate the international terrorist network
межгосударственное антитеррористическое сотрудничество	interstate counterterrorist cooperation
многочисленные неопровержимые доказательства	a great deal of/a plethora of/incontrovertible/irrefutable evidence
объединить усилия международного сообщества	to unite/to pool the efforts of the international community
односторонние акции против суверенных государств	unilateral actions against sovereign states
питательная среда	breeding/fertile ground
питать надежду	to harbor/cherish the hope
победить международный терроризм	to defeat international terrorism
под лозунгами борьбы с терроризмом	under the banner of combating terrorism
подорвать единство международного сообщества	to undermine the unity of the international community
пособники/припешники	henchmen/accomplices

поставить под сомнение основополагающие цели и идеалы	to call into question fundamental goals and ideals
преступные банды террористов	criminal gangs
приспосабливаться к меняющимся условиям	to adjust to changing conditions
приуменьшать потенциал террористов	to underestimate the capabilities of terrorists
расшатать основы широкой международной антитеррористической коалиции	to shake the foundations of broad international anti-terrorist coalition
рваться к обладанию оружием массового уничтожения	to desperately try to acquire weapons of mass destruction
решение приоритетной задачи борьбы с терроризмом	the highest priority objective of resolving the challenge/issue/problem of the fight/struggle against terrorism
решительные действия	resolute actions
сбалансированная неконфронтационная внешняя политика России	balanced and non-confrontational foreign policy of Russia
совместные усилия	joint/common efforts
сплотиться перед лицом общего врага	to unite in the face of a common enemy
сплоченная антитеррористическая кампания	united anti-terrorist campaign
сплоченные действия	united actions
столкнуться с угрозой крупномасштабных террористических актов	to face the threat of large-scale terrorist acts
террористические акты, потрясшие мир	the terrorist acts which shocked/stunned/rocked/convulsed the world
террористические очаги	hotbeds/flashpoints/strongholds
уйти от правосудия	to escape from justice
укрепление центральной роли ООН	strengthening the central role of the UN
укрывать террористов	to harbor /give refuge to terrorists
устранение глобальной угрозы человечеству	elimination of the global threat to humanity
усугубление теругрозы	aggravation of the terrorist threat

2. ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В СФЕРЕ БОРЬБЫ С ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЯМИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ НАПРАВЛЕННОСТИ И ФАЛЬШИВОМОНЕТНИЧЕСТВОМ

Topical vocabulary. Словарь терминов

агентурная операция	undercover operation
административное разбирательство	administrative proceedings
Азиатский фонд по предупреждению преступности	Asia Crime Prevention Foundation
активы, материальные или нематериальные	assets, corporeal or incorporeal
аннулирование виз	revocation of visas
банковская тайна	bank secrecy
бездействие	omissions
бесчеловечное или унижающее достоинство обращение	inhuman or degrading treatment
бланки проездных документов	blanc travel documents
взять под стражу	custody, to take into~
видеосвязь	video links
видеосвязь	video conference
возбудить процедуру выдачи	initiate extradition proceedings
возвращение	readmission
возмещение ущерба	restitution
воспрепятствование осуществлению правосудия	obstruction of justice
воспрепятствовать неправомерному влиянию	deter the exertion of inappropriate influence
воспрепятствовать совершению преступлений	deter the commission of offences
вручение судебных документов	service of judicial documents
Всемирная таможенная организация	World Customs Organization
выдавать	extradite
выдача	extradition
выемка, арест	seizure
вызывающие подозрение партии груза	suspect consignments

вымогательство	solicitation
вынесение судебного решения	adjudication
выполнение просьб	execution of requests
выполнять обязательство	discharge the obligation
высадиться на судно, произвести высадку на судно	board a vessel
договор о выдаче	extradition treaty
доказательства	evidence
документация	record-keeping
долговая кабала	debt bondage
досрочное освобождение	early release
достаточные возможности	ample opportunity
доходы от преступления	proceeds of crime
Европейская комиссия	European Commission
Европейская экономическая комиссия (ЕЭК)	ECE, Economic Commission for Europe
законный капитал	legitimate capital
законный собственник	legitimate owner
запрашиваемое государство-участник	requested State Party
запрашивающее государство-участник	requesting State Party
запугивание	intimidation
заслушивание	hearing
импортные лицензии или разрешения	import licences or authorizations
имущество	property
имущество, подлежащее конфискации	property liable to confiscation
иностранное господство	alien domination
иностранное публичное должностное лицо	foreign public official
конверсия (имущества)	conversion (of property)
контролируемая поставка	controlled delivery
конференция участников конвенции	Conference of the Parties to the Convention
конфискация	confiscation
мошенничество	fraud
оперативная информация, сбор	intelligence, gathering of

balance of payments	платежный баланс, счета внешнеэкономической деятельности (система счетов, отражающая стоимостное выражение всех внешнеэкономических операций страны за определенный период времени)
bank deposit	банковский вклад, депозит
blackmail	шантаж, вымогание, вымогательство, шантажирование
bond	облигация
bonus	премия, вознаграждение; бонус; добавочный дивиденд
book-keeping (=bookkeeping)	счетоводство, ведение бухгалтерских книг
to borrow	брать займы, брать на время, одалживать, занимать (деньги или иной актив)
bourgeois	капиталист, буржуа
bourgeoisie	буржуазия
budget restriction = budget limitation	бюджетное ограничение, ограничение бюджета
capital assets	основные средства [фонды], материальные внеоборотные [долгосрочные] активы, основной капитал
capital flow	движение капитала, приток капитала, поток капитала
capital goods	средства производства; капитальное имущество
capital offense (offence (UK))	серьезное правонарушение; преступление, караемое смертной казнью
chattel	движимое имущество; раб, крепостной, невольник
to cheat	мошенничать, ловчить; надувать
collateral	обеспечение, залог (имущество, передаваемое заемщиком кредитору в качестве гарантии возврата долга), дополнительное обеспечение
controversial	спорный, сомнительный, поставленный под сомнение, вызывающий спор, дискуссионный

copyright law	авторское право, законодательство об авторском праве
corporation	объединение, общество, корпорация
corporation tax	корпоративный налог, налог на корпорации, налог на прибыль корпорации (налог, уплачиваемый с прибыли корпорации, в отличие от подоходного налога, взимаемого с ее акционеров)
dividend	дивиденд (часть прибыли компании, которая распределяется среди акционеров; может распределяться в форме дополнительных денежных средств или акций)
domestic currency	местная (национальная, отечественная) валюта
to drain	истощать, опустошать, выкачивать
to forge	подделывать документ, изготавливать подложный документ
fraud	обман; мошенничество
income	доход, поступления; заработок
income statement	декларация о доходах (официальный документ, содержащий сведения о доходах его автора, как правило, в целях налогообложения)
income tax	подоходный налог
loan	заем, ссуда, кредит
loss	убыток
markup	наценка (надбавка розничного продавца к оптовой цене товара); надбавка (разница между затратами на производство продукта и ценой, которую устанавливает фирма)
means of payment	платежные средства
net profit	чистая прибыль
non-profit organization	некоммерческая организация
to overuse	чрезмерно, слишком долго использовать, злоупотреблять
precious	драгоценный, благородный
price ceiling	потолок цен, максимальная цена (установленный государством предел повышения цен)

price floor	минимальная цена
private enterprise	частное предпринимательство
private property	частная собственность
privately owned	находящийся в частной собственности
privatization	приватизация, передача в частную собственность
proceeds	вырученная сумма, выручка, доход
public finance	государственные финансы; государственный бюджет
pursuit of profits	погоня за прибылью
to remit [tu ri'mit]	пересылать, переводить по почте (деньги); ослаблять; освобождать (от уплаты); прощать; откладывать (на более поздний срок)
to render	воздавать, платить; давать; оказывать (помощь, содействие); представлять
to remunerate	вознаграждать, компенсировать, оплачивать
tax evader (evador (UK))	лицо, уклоняющееся от уплаты налогов
tax fraud	налоговое мошенничество
transaction	сделка, торговая операция
transborder data flow	поток данных через границу государства (в международных сетях передачи данных)
a bribe	взятка
credit card fraud	мошенничество с кредитными картами

Прочитайте и переведите. Ответьте на вопросы после текста.

Внимательно прочитайте текст. Выпишите в тетрадь незнакомые Вам слова и с помощью англо-русского словаря подберите только один наиболее подходящий эквивалент для них на русском языке. Устно переведите текст на русский язык, пользуясь словарем терминов, представленным выше, и составленным Вами словарем.

Credit Card Fraud, Definitions and Penalties.

Credit card fraud can be a stand-alone offense or be a charge that is made in conjunction with other state or federal charges. Individuals convicted of credit card fraud face serious consequences.

Types of Credit Card Fraud.

There are a variety of ways that credit card fraud can be committed. This term encompasses a number of different criminal acts. However, the commonality in the crimes is that the defendant used a credit card in a fraudulent manner in order to obtain goods or services with the intent to avoid paying for them. One common way this crime is committed is when a person steals the card that a person has recently applied for.

This crime may coincide with mail fraud or theft charges because the individual often steals the card from the individual's mailbox. Alternatively, he offender may contact the credit card account and change the mailing address. He or she may then request a new card at the new address.

Another common form of mail fraud is application fraud. This occurs when a person uses another's identifying information in order to acquire a credit card. This crime can be committed when the offender has enough information about the victim to complete an application for the credit card. However, the offender may provide false information including employment information, phone number and address in order to qualify for credit as well as to evade detection by the real person.

A fraud spree may occur when the offender makes unauthorized charges on existing accounts, often on multiple accounts. Sometimes a credit card is stolen and used to make unauthorized purchases.

A more sophisticated version of credit card fraud involves the reproduction, counterfeit or alteration of cards. These cards use the same numbers as legitimate cards and are often difficult to detect.

In some instances of credit card fraud, the crime is committed when someone gives a merchant an unauthorized credit card number.

Identity Theft.

In many instances, credit card fraud is one component of identity theft. This crime occurs when a person's identifying or financial information is used for financial gain. In some cases, this theft may go on for years. Identity theft charges may arise on the state or federal level. Depending on the severity of the crime and the economic impact on the victim, identity theft may be charged as a misdemeanor or felony offense.

Other Crimes.

Committing credit card fraud may implicate other crimes. For example, computer fraud may also be present when someone steals data in order to commit identity theft, accesses protected computers in an unauthorized manner, or installs malicious software or other harmful viruses in order to receive financial gain.

Elements of Credit Card Fraud.

If someone is prosecuted for credit card fraud, the prosecuting attorney has the duty to prove that the defendant committed each element of the crime by proof beyond a reasonable doubt. The elements are laid out in the state or federal charge that the defendant is facing. However, commonly the elements of credit card fraud include:

- 1) The defendant fraudulently obtains or forges another person's name on a credit card application or credit card transaction;
- 2) The defendant uses his or her own credit card knowing that it is expired, revoked or lacks sufficient funds to pay for the merchandise; or
- 3) The defendant sells goods or services to another knowing that the card used for the transaction was illegally obtained or was being used in an unauthorized manner.

Defenses to Credit Card Fraud.

Many times, the best defense to a criminal charge is to show that the prosecution has not proven one of the essential elements of the offense. For example, if credit card fraud charges are made against a store owner for accepting an unauthorized card, one defense may be that the defendant did not have the requisite mens rea, meaning «knowing» in this particular case, that the card was unauthorized. If a person has authorized another to use his or her card, the element requiring forgery may not stand.

Legal Assistance.

Individuals who are facing credit card fraud or identity theft charges may wish to contact a criminal defense lawyer in order to protect their legal rights. A lawyer can advise a defendant on what steps to take to avoid self-incrimination. Additionally, he or she can explore any applicable defenses and work to reduce any possible sentencing.

Answer the questions:

1. How many types of Credit Card Fraud do you know? Describe them.
2. How to protect yourself from Credit Card Fraud?

Combatting Credit Card Fraud.

Credit card fraud is a form of identity theft that involves an unauthorized use of someone's credit card information for the purpose of charging purchases to the account or removing funds from it. State and federal laws both come into play with relation to credit card fraud, as may your agreements with your credit or debit card issuer.

Federal law limits cardholders' liability to \$50 in the event of credit card theft, but most banks will waive this amount if the cardholder signs an affidavit explaining the theft. Unfortunately, time is often of the essence. If you do not notice the charges in a very small window, the card issuer may refuse to waive the \$50 charge.

Credit card fraud schemes generally fall into one of two categories of fraud: application fraud and account takeover. Application fraud refers to the unauthorized opening of credit card accounts in another person's name. This may occur if a perpetrator can obtain enough personal information about the victim to completely fill out the credit card application, or is able to create convincing counterfeit documents. Application fraud schemes are serious because a victim may learn about the fraud too late, if ever, usually only when they are denied credit or obtain a credit report.

Account takeovers typically involve the criminal hijacking of an existing credit card account, a practice by which a perpetrator obtains enough information about a victim to either change the account's billing address and order a replacement card, or simply obtains the credit card number and billing information to begin making charges. The latter approach is often called «skimming».

With the convenience of modern technology comes additional threats for credit card fraud. With online purchasing now common, there is no longer a need for a physical card to make an unauthorized purchase. One common practice during the height of the housing crash was to use misappropriated credit card information to purchase items, ship them to vacant foreclosed homes under a false name, collect the items, and remain virtually untraceable. Additionally, electronic databases containing credit card data may be hacked or crash on their own, releasing customers' credit card information, putting the security of many accounts at risk at once.

If you believe you have been the victim of credit card fraud, your first call should be to the police. Next, contact your credit card company and notify them of the situation as soon as possible. The sooner the better, as you may be able to avoid all charges if you report the fraud within days of its occurrence. Finally, if you have suffered financially as a result of the fraud, either from damaged credit or losses in having to pay expenses incurred by a fraudster, consider contacting an attorney. They may be able to help you recover some or all of your expenses and, if you can identify who stole your card, you may also be entitled to punitive damages.

Answer the questions:

- 1. What are types of Credit card fraud schemes?**
- 2. What to do if you believe that you are the victim of credit card fraud?**

3. ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В СФЕРЕ БОРЬБЫ С ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЯМИ, СВЯЗАННЫМИ С АВТОМОТОТРАНСПОРТНЫМИ СРЕДСТВАМИ

Переведите слова и выражения:

vehicle crime	
theft	
trafficking of vehicles	
illicit trade in spare parts	
theft of motor vehicles	
financial implication	
insurance companies	
organized crime operations	
shipment	
acquisition	
trade	
stolen vehicles	
low-risk way to make profits	
illicit market	
spare parts	
lucrative source	
income	
resale of illicit vehicle components	
VIN (A unique Vehicle Identification Number)	

Найдите данные слова и выражения в тексте. Переведите текст:

The term «vehicle crime» refers to the theft and trafficking of vehicles and the illicit trade in spare parts. These activities affect personal property, businesses, the economy and public safety in all regions of the world.

The organized theft of motor vehicles, while of immediate concern to the individual owner, also has a financial implication for insurance companies, is damaging to the reputation of car manufacturers and – in most cases – is linked to other organized crime operations.

For organized criminal groups, the acquisition, shipment and trade of stolen vehicles is a low-risk way to make profits. Stolen vehicles are frequently trafficked in order to finance and carry out other criminal activities, ranging from drug trafficking, arms dealing, people smuggling and international terrorism.

Additionally, the illicit market in spare parts is a lucrative source of income for criminal organizations and offers them many practical uses. Not only does this phenomenon have a financial impact on the industry, but it also puts drivers in danger as illicit spare parts are likely to fall below recognized safety standards.

In recent years, the use of the Internet has contributed to a dramatic increase in the resale of illicit vehicle components, making this an issue of major concern for law enforcement, car manufacturers, regulatory bodies and public health organizations across the world.

Найдите синонимы к данным словам:

theft	
vehicle	
acquisition	
increase	
illicit	
profits	

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Внимательно прочитайте текст. Выпишите в тетрадь незнакомые Вам слова и с помощью англо-русского словаря подберите только один наиболее подходящий эквивалент для них на русском языке. Устно переведите текст на русский язык, пользуясь словарем терминов, представленным выше, и составленным Вами словарем.

Stolen Motor Vehicle Database

The INTERPOL Stolen Motor Vehicle (SMV) database is a vital tool in the fight against international vehicle theft and trafficking. It includes data on stolen cars, trucks, motorbikes, trailers, caravans, buses and their components.

Cars stolen in Europe have been found as far away as South America and Australia.

The database allows police in our member countries to run a check against a suspicious vehicle and find out instantly whether it has been reported as stolen. An international database of this nature is crucial as vehicles are often trafficked across national borders, sometimes ending up thousands of miles away from the location where they were stolen.



In 2020, around 248,976 motor vehicles worldwide were identified as stolen, thanks to the SMV database. Some 135 countries shared their national stolen vehicle data with us, and carried out more than 256 million searches.

Task Force - Field operations



The SMV database is put to use in the field through INTERPOL’s SMV Task Force. Made up of police officers and investigators from the private sector – all of whom are experts in the area of combating vehicle crime – the Task Force supports member countries with law enforcement operations, for example at ports and border crossings, which result in arrests and the recovery of stolen vehicles.

Training police in international vehicle theft

Project Formatrain is our standard training programme for investigators of international cases of vehicle theft. Courses include vehicle and document identification; investigative strategies, techniques and tools; the use of INTERPOL's databases and global network; and legal considerations.



The course combines classroom training with an operation or practical exercise, allowing participants to consolidate their new skills by applying them in the field.



Courses are carried out on a regional basis, enabling countries to build working relationships and work together more effectively on cross-border cases. The courses are adapted to the criminal trends threatening that region.

More specialized courses look at digital forensics and plant and construction machinery, which have proven to be very beneficial to member countries.

By the end of 2018, a total of 30 regional training courses had been delivered, most of them directly followed by field operations.

Working with vehicle manufacturers

To combat vehicle crime effectively requires a combined effort from all stakeholders. We work with a number of major car manufacturing companies to find new ways of detecting stolen motor vehicles and to increase the quality of the data in the Stolen Motor Vehicles database.



Project INVEX currently involves 17 countries and selected manufacturers who regularly exchange data with INTERPOL. Since its inception in 2009 in Germany, INVEX has contributed to the detection of stolen cars and components in about 80 countries, leading to some 500 seizures and various follow-up investigations. Phase II of Project INVEX is being tested and will see the introduction of other manufacturers as well as an increase in the speed of data processing, allowing the rapid collection and analysis of valuable data regarding transnational organized crime.

Project FADA-RI provides secure access for INTERPOL member countries to the German vehicle identification facility known as FADA. This is a valuable tool for identifying forged vehicles. Specifically, the project focuses on the German manufacturers Audi, BMW, Porsche, and Volkswagen and their subsidiary brands.

Looking ahead

Our fight against transnational vehicle crime can only remain effective only if the law enforcement community innovates in line with rapid technological progress.

We are working to enhance our current initiatives to provide better support for the police in our member countries.

By working closely with other stakeholders in the private sector and law enforcement communities, we will be able to pioneer advances in vehicle industry security and generate more efficient tools to identify and recover stolen vehicles. This programme is made possible with funding from the INTERPOL Foundation for a Safer World.

Составьте предложения с данными выражениями:

To fight against international vehicle theft and trafficking, to find out instantly, working closely with other, to increase the speed of data processing, to contribute to the detection of stolen cars and components.

Переведите запрос на английский язык. Проверьте вариант Вашего перевода в приложении 1:

Начальнику НЦБ Интерпола МВД России

В производстве _____ таможни находится материал № _____ от _____ по признакам преступлений, предусмотренных ст. 158, 159, 159.5, 194, 210, 326, 327 УК РФ, в отношении группы неустановленных лиц, незаконно переместивших на территорию Российской Федерации автотранспортные средства, ввезенные из Японии через Абхазию и впоследствии легализованные с нарушением таможенного законодательства с целью уклонения от уплаты таможенных платежей в особо крупном размере.

Деятельность указанной преступной группы может носить международный характер и грозить различными негативными последствиями общественной безопасности межгосударственного масштаба.

На основании изложенного прошу Вас обратиться в НЦБ Интерпола Японии с запросом о предоставлении информации в отношении транспортного средства TOYOTA CROWN, _____ г.в., VIN: _____. Находится ли в розыске в/у ТС; состояло ли или состоит в настоящее время на регистрационном учете на территории Японии; на чье имя было зарегистрировано, когда снято с учета, куда (в чей адрес) убыло в случае установления факта вывоза автомобиля с территории Японии.

4. ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В СФЕРЕ БОРЬБЫ С ПРЕСТУПНОСТЬЮ В СФЕРЕ НЕЗАКОННОГО ОБОРОТА НАРКОТИЧЕСКИХ СРЕДСТВ, ПСИХОТРОПНЫХ И СИЛЬНОДЕЙСТВУЮЩИХ ВЕЩЕСТВ

Topical vocabulary. Словарь терминов

Переведите слова и выражения:

drug trafficking

narco-trafficking

illicit drug-trafficking

illicit trafficking in drugs

illicit traffic in drugs

illicit trafficking of drugs

illicit drug traffic

trafficking in illicit drugs

illicit traffic in narcotics

narcotics trafficking

illicit drug trade

illicit trafficking in narcotics

trafficking in narcotic drugs

drug manufacture

methamphetamines (meth)global drug
trade

fentanyl

dark web

to funnel illegal drugs to

state and federal drug charges

severe

hefty fine

long prison sentence

federal crime

misdemeanor

informant	
to implicate	
prescription drugs	
to tend to abuse	
addict (to addict)	
Angel dust	
dependence	
crack	
cannabis	
dose	
dosage	
designer drug	

Обратите внимание на перевод данных слов:

– freebase – кокаин, который был преобразован из его соли в основную форму путем нагревания с эфиром или кипячения с бикарбонатом натрия, наркотический эффект достигается путем вдыхания паров или курения остатка;

– ecstasy – экстази;

– hard drug – тяжелый наркотик;

– hashish – гашиш;

– joint – сигарета, содержащая марихуану;

– MDMA – незаконный наркотик экстази;

– legal high – новые психоактивные вещества (которое люди курят, вводят и т.д. в связи с физическим и психическим воздействием, которое оно оказывает, и которое до 2016 года не было запрещено законом);

– LSD – синтетическое кристаллическое соединение, диэтиламид лизергиновой кислоты, которое является сильнодействующим галлюциногенным препаратом;

– microdot – очень маленький круглый кусок наркотика, особенно нелегального наркотика ЛСД;

– side effect – побочный эффект;

– smack – героин;

– wired – в состоянии алкогольного или наркотического опьянения;

– wasted – привыкший к наркотикам;

– strung out – «под кайфом»;

– drug-related – связанные с наркотиками.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

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The process by which individuals grow, manufacture, and sell illicit drugs to the public

Drug trafficking is the process by which individuals grow, manufacture, and sell illicit drugs to the public. An example of drug trafficking is someone making methamphetamines in his basement. Another example of drug trafficking is that person then going out and selling his homemade meth to the public. Every part of the process involved in making and distributing illicit drugs falls under the banner that is drug trafficking.

The global drug trade relies on several routes by which to supply the United States with illicit drugs. Countries included in the global drug trade include Africa, South America, and Asia, and individuals largely trade drugs like fentanyl over the «dark web,» a version of the internet that requires specific software in order to access. Venezuela is one of the most powerful players in the global drug trade, funneling illegal drugs to the U.S. and Europe through places like the Caribbean, Mexico, and Central America that originated in Columbia.

Difference Between State and Federal Drug Charges

The main difference between state and federal drug charges is that punishments for federal drug charges are generally more severe. Typically, the law treats federal drug charges as felonies, which means that an individual can receive a hefty fine and long prison sentence if convicted. To better illustrate the difference between state and federal drug charges, consider the following: drug trafficking is a federal crime, whereas simply possessing the drug is a state crime.

Some drug crimes may be state or a federal crimes, depending on the severity of the offense. For instance, the location in which a person possesses a drug may mean the difference between state and federal drug charges. If he has a large amount of the drug on his person, for instance, then in the eyes of the law he is in possession of the drug with intent to sell, which is a federal crime. If, however, the police find a lesser amount of drugs in his car during a traffic stop, this does not mean he intended to sell them, only use them. He may only receive a state charge, or even a misdemeanor.

Ways Drug Charges Become Federal

There are four ways drug charges become federal. A drug charge can become a federal charge at any point, because drug charges can be both federal and state crimes. However, what follows are the four typical ways drug charges become federal:

- An informant in a federal case implicates the individual.
- A government officer makes the arrest.
- The crime takes place on federal property.
- The crime involves the crossing of state lines or leaving the country.

There are a number of other ways drug charges become federal. There are certain cases that only states can handle, and others that only the federal government can handle. Some cases are up for grabs, meaning that either the state or the federal government can handle it. It all depends on the particular details of that crime.

Penalties for Drug Trafficking

The penalties for drug trafficking all depend on the severity of the crime committed. For instance, the penalties for drug trafficking are more severe if the person has, say, 200 grams of cocaine on him versus less than a gram. While both crimes are felonies, he faces significantly more prison time and higher fines the more cocaine he possesses.

The penalties for drug trafficking also increase if the police find a firearm on the individual in addition to drugs. Some states have «mandatory minimums» on the sentences they can hand out. So, if they have a mandatory minimum for both gun charges and drug charges, the individual may be looking at double the length of his prison term and double the fines for one combined offense.

Examples of Drug Trafficking

Drug trafficking examples typically take the form of more illicit, or scheduled, drugs, like cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines. However, drug trafficking examples can also concern prescription drugs that people tend to abuse, like Xanax, Adderall, oxycodone and Vicodin. In fact, prescription drugs are some of the pricier drugs out there. While legal for use by the person with a prescription, selling those pills to others is quite illegal.

Переведите на английский язык, пользуясь составленным словарем:

Взаимодействие по линии борьбы с незаконным оборотом наркотиков осуществляется также с Международной организацией уголовной полиции – Интерполом. Генеральный секретариат Интерпола регулярно извещает страны о новых способах транспортировки и сокрытия наркотиков, используемых курьерами, перевалочных базах и пунктах перепродажи. Эти сведения регулярно публикуются Интерполом в его специализированных изданиях. В них также приводятся имена и приметы лиц, замеченных в перевозке наркотиков. Генеральный секретариат Интерпола через национальные бюро ежегодного запрашивает страны о положении с потреблением и торговлей наркотическими средствами, о законодательстве и других применяемых ими мерах борьбы с этим преступлением, методах лечения наркоманов. Сравнительно недавно в системе Интерпола начало формироваться новое направление в сотрудничестве полиции стран-участниц – выявление источников происхождения денежных средств, перечисляемых в отдельные банки из-за границы на имя некоторых дельцов, что также должно способствовать раскрытию наркопреступлений. Остро стоит эта проблема и в пределах такой географической среды, какой является море. Морские пространства, как наиболее удобная среда для транспортировки грузов, нередко используются преступными элементами в качестве канала распространения наркотиков по всему миру. Наибольшее количество наркотиков в мире перевозится именно морем. На морской транспорт приходится 37,6% от общего количества изъятых незаконно перевозимых наркотиков.

Дальнейшее развитие сотрудничества в сфере борьбы с незаконным оборотом наркотических средств и психотропных веществ необходимо проводить по следующим направлениям:

- усиление практического характера связей;
- создание условий для перекрытия имеющихся и предотвращения появления новых каналов вывоза и ввоза наркотических средств;
- продолжение работы по созданию правовой базы двусторонних и многосторонних связей с сопредельными государствами, оказание практической помощи в организации прямых контактов правоохранительных и таможенных органов, более эффективное использование участия в работе международных организаций для выработки многостороннего механизма борьбы с международным наркобизнесом и др.

Таким образом, без национальных и международных мер контроля немедицинское использование наркотических средств достигло бы огромных масштабов, а социальная терпимость некоторых лиц в отношении их употребления, высокие показатели заболеваемости в связи с потреблением привели бы к преждевременной смерти миллионов людей.

Переведите запрос на английский язык и сравните свой вариант с представленным в приложении 2:

Начальнику НЦБ Интерпола МВД России

Наш ссылочный:

Ваш ссылочный:

Срочность: не срочно

Относительно: сбыт наркотических средств с использованием почтовых отправлений.

В дополнение к нашему предыдущему запросу информирую, что в производстве Следственной части Следственного Управления _____ находится уголовное дело № _____, выделенное из уголовного дела № _____, возбужденное _____ по признакам состава преступления, предусмотренного п. <в> ч. 3 ст. 228.1 УК РФ (незаконный сбыт наркотических средств, совершенный в значительном размере).

Ранее, в рамках расследования уголовного дела № _____, возбужденного _____ по признакам состава преступления, предусмотренного п. <в> ч. 2 ст. 229.1 УК РФ (контрабанда наркотических средств, совершенных в значительном размере), получена информация НЦБ Интерпола Италии об отправителе международного почтового отправления _____ - _____, адрес регистрации: _____, основная экономическая деятельность которой связана с розничной продажей косметических и туалетных принадлежностей в специализированных магазинах, управляющий директор и совладелец - _____, совладелец _____, адрес: _____.

Для подтверждения факта пересылки наркотического средства в международном почтовом отправлении, установления лица, отправившего указанное международное почтовое отправление, в целях принятия обоснованного процессуального решения по уголовному делу, прошу Вас обратиться в правоохранительные органы Италии с просьбой предоставить в наш адрес, при наличии возможности, следующую информацию:

1. Может ли представитель _____ подтвердить факт отправления вещества каннабис (марихуаны) в почтовом отправлении № _____, либо сообщить, что именно было упаковано в указанный пакет?

2. Возможно ли установить лицо, которое упаковало и отправило международное почтовое отправление № _____, если да, получить информацию о содержимом международного почтового отправления № _____ (марихуана, либо иное вещество или продукт), направленного на имя _____ в Российскую Федерацию, а также данные лица, которое упаковало и отправило указанное почтовое отправление (фамилия, имя, дата рождения, место проживания, идентификационные документы)?

5. ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В СФЕРЕ БОРЬБЫ С ПОСЯГАТЕЛЬСТВАМИ НА ПРЕДМЕТЫ, ИМЕЮЩИЕ КУЛЬТУРНУЮ ЦЕННОСТЬ

Topical vocabulary. Словарь терминов

Переведите слова и выражения:

cultural property	
cultural heritage	
the problem of trafficking in cultural property	
archaeological objects	
large-scale looting	
smuggling cultural goods	
International combating trafficking in cultural property	
pressing transnational problems	
International legal cooperation	
the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	
preservation of the cultural heritage	
international claims	
restitution of stolen cultural property	
to return process	
to ratify cultural values protection	
Guidelines	
Contribution	
international treaties	

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Внимательно прочитайте текст. Выпишите в тетрадь незнакомые Вам слова и с помощью англо-русского словаря подберите только один наиболее подходящий эквивалент для них на русском языке. Устно переведите текст на русский язык, пользуясь словарем терминов, представленным выше, и составленным Вами словарем.

International cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in cultural property

Currently, the practice of embezzlement, robbery, looting and / or illegal importation and exportation of cultural property is well known (Yates, 2016). Public and private museums, legal owners or owners of collections, religious institutions and archaeological sites around the world suffer from this phenomenon.

The report of the World Customs Organization (WCO) «Illegal trade in 2016» made special emphasis on the problem of smuggling cultural goods and works of art. First of all, the data presented in it make it possible to verify in numbers the validity of the widespread and often found in the media statement that the illegal trade in cultural property in terms of profitability ranks third after illegal drug and arms trade. The volume of trafficking in cultural property worldwide is estimated at between 3.4 and 6.3 billion US dollars annually (UNESCO, 2016). Revenues from the sale of cultural property are often used to finance terrorist activities.

The involvement of terrorists and organized criminal groups in all types of trafficking in cultural property, their plundering and destruction is one of the main threats to the cultural heritage of all mankind. The problem of trafficking in cultural property has become particularly acute in countries covered by conflicts and crises, including Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Libya (UNESCO, 2018). They led to an increase in illicit trafficking in cultural property, mainly archaeological objects, which are subject to large-scale looting, and the sale of which is used to finance terrorism, as reflected in resolution 2199, unanimously adopted by the UN Security Council on February 12, 2015.

International combating trafficking in cultural property is one of the most pressing transnational problems.

States cannot cope with this disaster alone, therefore, international solidarity and balanced, collective and simultaneous actions of the international community are needed.

International legal cooperation in the field of combating illicit trafficking in cultural property can be represented as the interaction between two legal mechanisms: conventional and institutional.

The conventional mechanism of international cooperation includes a set of international legal agreements providing for legal coordination of the efforts of states in the area of countering the illicit trafficking of cultural property.

The institutional mechanism, in turn, provides for the creation of special bodies and organizations that contribute to the development of legislative recommendations and joint programs in the field of combating illicit trafficking in cultural values and works of art.

One of the universal international organizations that deal with a wide range of problems of international cultural and scientific cooperation, including the problem of trafficking in cultural property, is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). As of January 2018, UNESCO consists of 193 Member States and 11 Associate Members.

One of the important tools for the preservation of the cultural heritage of peoples is the control over the import and export of cultural property and therefore a number of multilateral agreements address this problem. Two international conventions deserve special attention: The Convention on Measures to Ban and Prevent the Illegal Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Values and the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Values.

The 1970 UNESCO Convention emphasized the importance of cooperation between states in the fight against illicit trafficking in cultural property, by ensuring the interaction of competent services for the return of illegally exported cultural property to their rightful owners. Currently, it is the main international document establishing minimum rules that member states should adopt to curb the illicit traffic in cultural property.

While the 1970 UNESCO Convention operates both in relation to the prevention of illicit trafficking in cultural property and at the stage of their return, the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention focuses exclusively on the return process. It applies to international claims regarding the restitution of stolen cultural property and the return of illegally exported cultural property. The objectives of the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention are, in particular, the protection of cultural heritage and cultural exchanges, the promotion of an effective fight against theft and the illicit trafficking of cultural property.

Ratification of these conventions or accession to them means the willingness of national governments to promote the implementation of international standards on the control of trafficking in cultural property and works of art, which provides the basis for the development and implementation of national strategies to combat the illicit trafficking of cultural property coordinated with international efforts in this area.

It should be noted that the 1970 Convention was ratified by 137 states, and the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects was ratified by only 45 states, in particular, such countries as France, Russia, Switzerland and the Netherlands, which signed the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, have not yet ratified it. Taking into account the complex history on the development of the problem of the cultural values protection throughout the world, the signing and further ratification of the UNIDROIT Convention is highly relevant. Such participation of states in this international treaty will complement the existing mechanism of protection in the

field of protection of national cultural heritage from exports across borders, including open ones, and in the field of ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of individuals importing cultural values into the territory of various states.

One of the priorities of international cooperation in the field of illicit trafficking in cultural property and works of art is the interaction between UNESCO with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) (Foradori, 2017), UNIDROIT, the World Customs Organization, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Council of Museums and the European Union, as well as the relevant specialized police forces of Spain, Italy and France.

These organizations often interact with each other, in particular on issues related to the theft and illegal export of cultural property throughout the world and the procedures for their restitution (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2016); for example, in 2016, in cooperation with Interpol and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and with the support of Italy UNESCO has developed a practical guide for Member States to implement the International Recommendations on the Prevention of Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property and Criminal Justice in such cases (UNESCO, 2017).

The adoption of the Guidelines indicates that the international community has become increasingly aware of the need to strengthen international cooperation in this area.

We would like to note the contribution of the Italian Republic to the development of the regime for the protection of cultural property from illicit trafficking. This regime in Italy operates under the Carabinieri Corps. In 1969, Italy became the first country in which such a specialized law enforcement agency was created, serving as an important mechanism for the effective protection of cultural heritage.

In 2015, in response to the barbaric destruction of the cultural heritage of mankind by the terrorist organization ISIL, Italy put forward the concept of creating «blue helmets of culture», (by analogy with «Blue Helmets» peacekeepers group by UN) which has already received its practical implementation and appreciation of the international community. According to the Memorandum of Understanding dated February 16, 2016, a Crisis Response Group was created by common efforts of Italy and UNESCO in areas where cultural heritage is threatened for one reason or another.

It is assumed that if the tasks assigned to the group are successful, this experience will be able to be adopted and implemented by other UNESCO Member States.

Italy also (in close cooperation with France) put forward a number of initiatives within multilateral institutions which resulted in the unanimous

adoption by the UN Security Council of historic Resolution 2347 which consolidated the process of securitization of the cultural heritage protection regime and introduced the issue of the protection of cultural sites ensuring international security.

This is the first resolution that focuses solely on cultural heritage. It welcomes the central role that UNESCO plays in protecting cultural heritage and promoting culture as a tool for bringing people together and promoting dialogue. The First Report on Resolution 2347 of the UN Security Council on the Protection of Cultural Heritage emphasized the importance of strengthening the implementation of the resolution which links the protection of cultural heritage with the maintenance of international peace and security. The report examines examples of good practices shared by 29 Member States, and provides recommendations for enhancing heritage protection, raising awareness, collecting data and training peacekeepers to better integrate cultural issues in future peacekeeping missions (UNESCO, 2017).

Thus, joint efforts will contribute to the effective protection of the cultural heritage from organized crime and terrorism in order to protect all nations and preserve their history and identity.

It should be noted that these efforts need to more actively involve representatives of the governments of the UN member states, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. Every year, numerous international conferences, forums and seminars take place under the auspices of UNESCO, on which problems of countering the illicit trafficking of cultural property and works of art are discussed, and appropriate decisions are made, including those enshrined in international legal norms. For example, in March 2018, a conference was held on «Engaging the European Art Market in the fight against cultural trafficking», which was attended for the first time by representatives of the public and private sectors from EU member states to strengthen dialogue and cooperation in combating trafficking in cultural property.

In fulfillment of its mandate, the UNESCO Director-General submits reports every three years to curb the illicit traffic in cultural property and to facilitate the return of such property to its countries of origin or their restitution in case of misappropriation. Since the last cycle of periodic reporting (2015) the Subsidiary Committee has taken steps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of periodic reporting cycles. In particular, at its fourth session, a modified reporting form was adopted in order to more effectively collect information on new trends and events in the fight against illicit trafficking in cultural property. In addition, the fifth session of the Subsidiary Committee adopted a decision welcoming the proposal to develop an electronic reporting tool (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2016).

Thus, the Secretariat launched in mid-October 2018 a new cycle of electronic periodic reporting for 2019 and invites all participating States to submit their national reports. Those new tools are aimed to create a comprehensive searchable database covering the policies, legislative systems, implementation mechanisms and operational frameworks of the participating States. In addition, it will present facts regarding best practices and international cooperation, as well as updated statistics on thefts, illegal exploitation, seizures and restitution.

International cooperation between states, international organizations and various specialized bodies at the national level intensifies combating illicit trafficking in cultural property, and the latter is currently experiencing unprecedented growth.

Illicit trafficking in cultural property has become a serious problem for the international community, and it requires transnational approaches to its solution. With the help of the UNESCO Conventions dated 1970 and 1995 UNIDROIT, the international community was able to create a single set of legal norms governing the prevention and control of theft and illicit trafficking in cultural property.

However, the mere existence of international treaties on the fight against illicit trafficking in cultural property and works of art still does not solve the problem of countering this evil. It is necessary that these agreements work effectively. This, in turn, depends on many factors, among which a clear mechanism for international legal cooperation in this area can be called. At the same time, international cooperation is not limited only to the statement of the fact of fulfillment or non-fulfillment by States of their obligations. In the process of its implementation, the causes of deficiencies are analyzed and specific recommendations are made for their elimination.

To combat the illicit trafficking of cultural property, it is necessary to unite the efforts of the entire world community. In this context, it is vital to strengthen cooperation between international and national governmental as well as non-governmental organizations with art market stakeholders (auction houses, antique dealers, gallery owners, brokers, experts, operators of online sales platforms and collectors). One of the important elements of this cooperation is the exchange of best practices in countering the illegal movement of cultural property, which is an extremely effective and timely step in protecting the cultural heritage of peoples and creating a common cultural space.

Переведите запрос на английский язык. Проверьте свой вариант перевода с представленным в приложении 3:

Начальнику НЦБ Интерпола МВД России

Только для использования правоохранительными органами

Отделом по борьбе с особо опасными видами контрабанды _____ таможни проводится проверка законности ввоза гражданином РФ _____, на территорию Российской Федерации товаров для личного пользования в рамках КУСП № _____ от _____.

В ходе проведения таможенного контроля в контейнере № _____ с товарами для личного пользования, ввезенными _____ из Бельгии (отправитель: _____), обнаружены _____ иконы и _____ картин (фото прилагаются).

На основании изложенного прошу оказать содействие в проверке обнаруженных _____ икон и _____ картин по учетам ГС Интерпола и национальных органов Бельгии с просьбой:

НЦБ Интерпола Бельгии:

1. Проверить указанные картины и иконы на предмет наличия сведений криминального характера, в том числе на предмет их криминального происхождения.

2. Сообщить, выдавались ли уполномоченными административными органами Бельгии разрешительные документы на вывоз _____ и/или _____ из Бельгии на территорию России изделий, отнесенных к категории культурных ценностей, указанных в запросе.

3. Были ли задекларированы в компетентных органах Бельгии картины и иконы, выявленные в контейнере № _____ (коносамент № _____), при вывозе на территории РФ.

О результатах прошу Вас поручить сообщить в наш адрес.

Приложение: 1 файл (фото картин и икон).

6. ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В СФЕРЕ БОРЬБЫ С НЕЗАКОННЫМ ОБОРОТОМ ОГНЕСТРЕЛЬНОГО ОРУЖИЯ, БОЕПРИПАСОВ, ВЗРЫВНЫХ УСТРОЙСТВ И ВЗРЫВЧАТЫХ ВЕЩЕСТВ

Topical vocabulary. Словарь терминов

Переведите слова и выражения:

transnational criminal networks	
illicit trafficking	
misuse of firearms	
intrinsically linked to criminal organizations and networks	
facilitators of violent crimes	
lucrative trafficking commodities	
to fuel armed conflicts	
to exempt	
death toll	
ongoing wars	
gang and criminal violence	
large scale armed conflicts	
to curtail	
tailored interventions	

Прочитайте и переведите тексты.

Внимательно прочитайте текст. Выпишите в тетрадь незнакомые Вам слова и с помощью англо-русского словаря подберите только один наиболее подходящий эквивалент для них на русском языке. Устно переведите текст на русский язык, пользуясь словарем терминов, представленным выше, и составленным Вами словарем.

A Global Problem:

Illicit Trafficking and Misuse of Firearms as a Threat to Global Security

Organized crime manifests itself in many forms and activities, ranging from traditional types of criminal organizations, to transnational criminal networks, with elastic structures and the ability to move quickly, transform and be controlled from multiple locations. The illicit trafficking and misuse of firearms is intrinsically linked to these criminal organizations and networks: as facilitators of violent crimes, as tools to perpetrate power, and as lucrative

trafficking commodities, that fuels armed conflicts, crime and insecurity. Oftentimes, different forms of criminality are intertwined, such as human, firearms and drugs trafficking.

No region in the world is exempt from the dramatic consequences of firearms violence. While the death toll in the context of armed conflicts is well known, less evident but even more dramatic, is the fact that more lives are lost worldwide from non-conflict firearm events, than do during ongoing wars. The problems associated with firearms violence covers the whole spectrum of human security: ranging from high levels of individual physical insecurity (domestic violence and street, gang and criminal violence) with serious economic and social consequences for the society at large, to large scale armed conflicts in which these arms enable widespread violence and account for the majority of deaths.

The problems associated with criminality and firearms are of such a complex nature, that curtailing them requires tailored interventions involving corresponding criminal justice responses in terms prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes.

Definition, nature and scale of illicit firearms trafficking

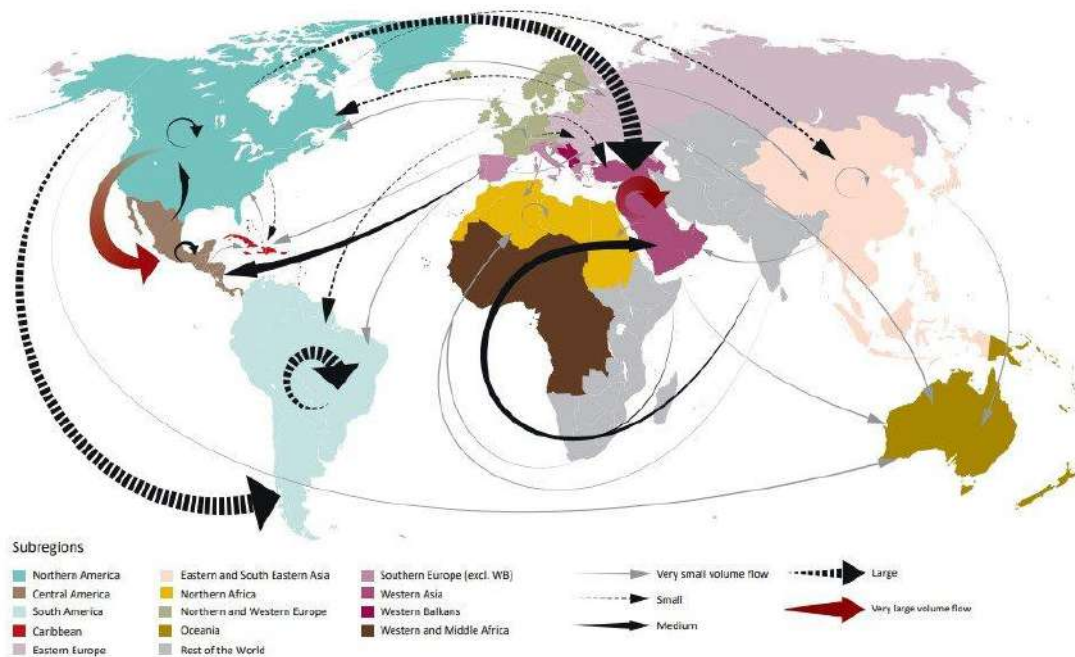
The United Nations Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (Firearms Protocol) defines illicit trafficking as «the import, export, acquisition, sale, delivery, movement or transfer of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition from or across the territory of one State Party to that of another State Party if any one of the States Parties concerned does not authorize it [...] or if the firearms are not marked in accordance with [...] this Protocol».

The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW) is a modest-in-size market. It remains closely linked with further illegal activities and it is a supplementary rather than a primary source of income for the organised criminal groups (Europol). The illegal firearms trade generates between 125 million EUR to 236 million EUR per year globally, which represents between 10% to 20% of the total trade in legal firearms (EC). In 2015, it was estimated that 640 million of illicit firearms were in circulation – which account as of 1 illicit firearm per 11 people in the regions of the United Nations (EUCPN Secretariat).

Whilst most arms trafficking is conducted by private entities, governments also contribute to the illicit trade of ammunition in contravention of UN arms embargoes. As revealed by Small Arms Survey, in recent years, several governments were involved in the undercovered delivery of SALW to armed groups in Somalia, breaching the long-standing UN arms embargo and destabilizing political dynamics in the region (Small Arms Survey). There is, therefore, a link between illicit and the legal trade in SALW.

Amnesty International pinpointed the US, Russia, France, Germany and China as five largest authorized arms exporters; and Saudi Arabia, India, Egypt,

Australia and Algeria as the five largest authorized arms importers (Amnesty International). While transnational flows in SALW serves as an indicator to understand the supplier-intermediator-user sequence of the illicit trade in firearms, black markets take place on a regional or local level and it predominantly emerges in conflict-armed areas, where the demand for unauthorized weapons is at stake (Small Arms Survey).



Main transnational firearms trafficking flows, 2016-17

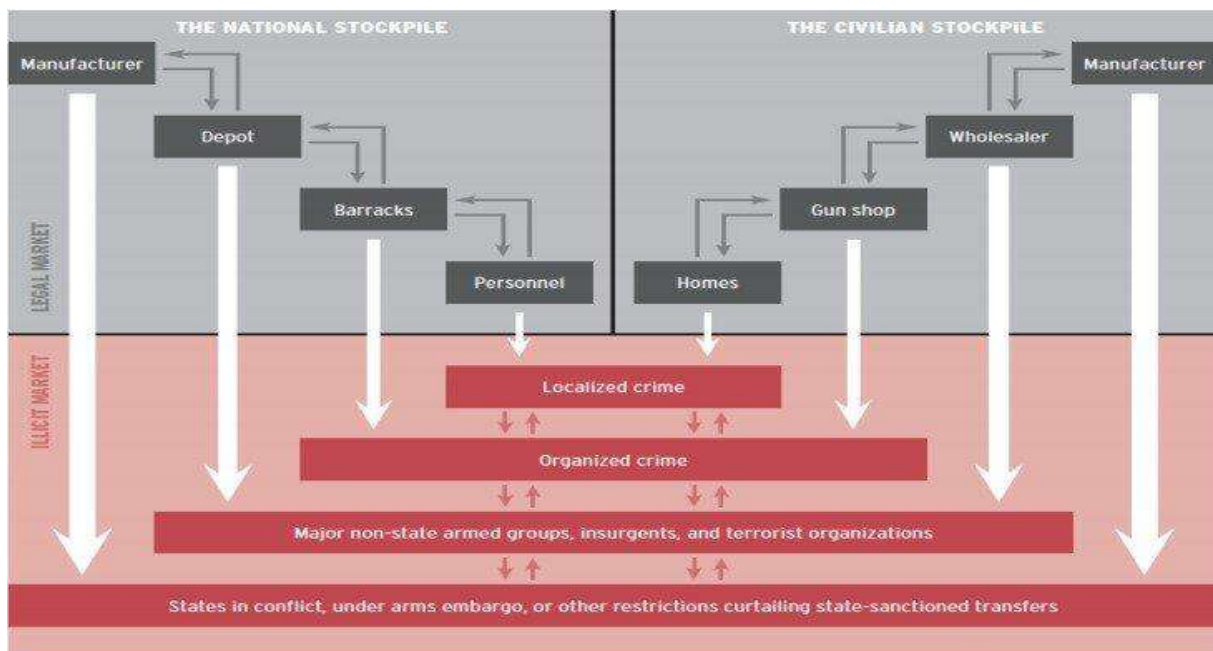
From authorized legal trade to illicit trafficking

One most common method for a firearm to exit the legal circuit and enter the illicit market is the «straw purchaser». It occurs when an ineligible buyer of weapons uses another person (the «straw purchaser») to purchase a firearm. This method is prevalent in the United States, and it has been commonly used to transfer SALW from US residents with no criminal records to violent armed groups in Mexico (Schroeder, 2013).

The distinction between different forms of illicit firearms trafficking is not clear-cut, however, three major categories are identified as the sources of illicit firearms (UNODC):

1. Illicit manufacturing. It entails the artisan production of design weapons or the factory-produced illicit copies of existing designs.
2. Theft or diversion. It entails thefts or losses from legal manufacturers, illicit dissemination of military stockpiles, or the leakage or looting from existing military stocks.

3. Conversion, recycling and reactivation of firearms. It implies the alteration of an accessible replica firearm to function in a similar way as a restricted firearm.



Examples of stockpile diversion of firearms

Drivers to illicit firearms trafficking

Three main types of players can be identified as drivers to illicit firearm trafficking:

1. Existing demand. The illicit firearms-end users concern groups that procure firearms illegally to use in the pursuit of their goals (CSES).
2. Existing supply. Suppliers are likely to be motivated by economic considerations, at least where the act of supplying illicit weapons is intentional (CSES).
3. Expertise. Private military contractors and mercenaries use their expertise to train weapon purchasers in their use and deployment (UNODC).

The expansion of global trade, the world's black markets, the Internet and the recent growth of private military companies have further complicated the study of this domain (Griffiths and Wilkinson, 2007). Network of authorized and unauthorized actors take advantage of the high interconnectivity in the global scenario and the ability to bypass borders. Transport companies are often used to supply illicit end-users which severely violate civil aviation rules and challenge international and national legislations (Small Arms Survey).

Ultimately, illicit firearms trafficking aggravates conflicts, destabilizes societies and hinders development. Illegally-held SALW stock the arsenals of

armed groups, increase the lethality of violent crimes and provoke unquantifiable human suffering. To reduce the supply of illicit ammunition, a more nuanced approach to weapons-related markets must be undertaken, including the analysis of local dynamics, the leakages from the regulated to the unregulated market and a better understanding of the supplier-intermediator-user sequence of the illicit trade in firearms.

Переведите предложения на русский язык:

1. Interpol is supposed to act in accordance with national law.
2. Europol is said to support member states by facilitating the exchange of information.
3. The criminal turned out to have committed crimes in several European cities.
4. The baron of international organized crime happened to have left some fingerprints on the wheel.
5. That gang was reported to be involved in murder and armed robbery.
6. In some countries the number of crimes committed seems to be increasing rapidly
7. The material evidence is likely to be examined by the Europol Laboratory Division.
8. The crime seems to have been committed by a group of international counterfeiters.
9. The fingerprints proved to be the only means of identifying the victims of the terrorist act.

Переведите на английский язык, используя составленный словарь:

1. Говорят, что Генеральная Ассамблея принимает все важные решения, касающиеся политики и деятельности Интерпола.
2. Сообщают, что офицеры связи, аналитики и эксперты Европола обеспечивают быструю и эффективную поддержку 24 часа в сутки и 7 дней в неделю.
3. Мы случайно встретились на конференции Европола по отмыванию денег.
4. Вероятно, запрос будет обработан в течение недели.
5. Кажется, личность террориста уже установлена.
6. Вряд ли международную организованную преступность удастся быстро искоренить (*suppress*).

Переведите запрос на английский язык. Сравните свой вариант перевода с представленным в приложении 4:

Начальнику НЦБ Интерпола МВД России

Наш ссылочный номер:

Срочность: не срочно.

Предмет: относительно предоставления ТТХ пистолета и проверки оружия.

В производстве ОУР ОП МУ МВД России _____ находится материал проверки КУСП № _____ от _____ года по факту хищения оружия гр. _____, _____ г.р., у _____ по адресу: _____.

В действиях _____ усматриваются признаки состава преступления, предусмотренного ст. 226 УК РФ. 25.05.2021 в ходе осмотра места происшествия по адресу: _____ обнаружен и изъят пистолет модели «Government» № _____, 5 патронов калибра 9мм. Изъятое оружие направлено на исследование в ЭКЦ ГУ МВД России по _____. Согласно справке об исследовании № _____ от _____ представленный пистолет является пистолетом модели «Government» Cal. _____. Установлено, что пистолет модели «Government» производился на оружейном заводе в Германии.

В связи с тем, что в распоряжении экспертных подразделений МВД России отсутствуют сведения о данной модели оружия, а также с целью полноценной проверки незарегистрированного оружия на предмет его возможной причастности к совершению преступлений, в рамках борьбы с незаконной торговлей оружием, а также принимая во внимание тот факт, что германская сторона не является пользователем системы iARMS, прошу Вас обратиться в НЦБ Интерпола Германии с целью предоставления следующих сведений:

- основные тактико-технические характеристики пистолета модели «Government» Cal. 35GR;
- целевое предназначение пистолета модели «Government» Cal. 35GR;
- является ли данный пистолет огнестрельным оружием;
- состоит ли представленный пистолет модели «Government» калибра 35GR № _____ в имеющихся учетах.

Приложение: фото пистолета, 1 файл.

7. ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЛЕКСИКА В СФЕРЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОГО РОЗЫСКА ЛИЦ

Topical vocabulary. Словарь терминов

Переведите слова и выражения:

Trafficking for forced labour	
Trafficking for forced criminal activities	
Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation	
Trafficking for the removal of organs	
People smuggling	
modern-day slavery	
inherent vulnerability of the victims	
deception	
coercion	
servitude	
selling counterfeit goods	
forced begging	

Прочитайте и переведите тексты.

Внимательно прочитайте текст. Выпишите в тетрадь незнакомые Вам слова и с помощью англо-русского словаря подберите только один наиболее подходящий эквивалент для них на русском языке. Устно переведите текст на русский язык, пользуясь словарем терминов, представленным выше, и составленным Вами словарем.

Human trafficking

Human trafficking is a multi-billion-dollar form of international organized crime, constituting modern-day slavery.

There are many forms of trafficking, but one consistent aspect is the abuse of the inherent vulnerability of the victims.

Trafficking for forced labour

Victims of this widespread form of trafficking come primarily from developing countries. They are recruited and trafficked using deception and coercion and find themselves held in conditions of slavery in a variety of jobs.

Victims can be engaged in agricultural, mining, fisheries or construction work, along with domestic servitude and other labour-intensive jobs.

INTERPOL operations have rescued trafficked men, women and children from forced labour. This crime is not limited to a single region or demographic.



Trafficking for forced criminal activities

This form of trafficking allows criminal networks to reap the profits of a variety of illicit activities without the risk. Victims are forced to carry out a range of illegal activities, which in turn generate income.

These can include theft, drug cultivation, selling counterfeit goods, or forced begging. Victims often have quotas and can face severe punishment if they do not perform adequately.

Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation

This prevalent form of trafficking affects every region in the world, either as a source, transit or destination country. Women and children from developing countries, and from vulnerable parts of society in developed countries, are lured by promises of decent employment into leaving their homes and travelling to what they consider will be a better life.

Victims are often provided with false travel documents and an organized network is used to transport them to the destination country, where they find themselves forced into sexual exploitation and held in inhumane conditions and constant terror.



Trafficking for the removal of organs

In many countries, waiting lists for transplants are very long, and criminals have seized this opportunity to exploit the desperation of patients and potential donors. The health of victims, even their lives, is at risk as operations may be carried out in clandestine conditions with no medical follow-up.

An ageing population and increased incidence of diabetes in many developed countries is likely to increase the requirement for organ transplants and make this crime even more lucrative.

People smuggling

Closely connected to human trafficking is the issue of people smuggling, as many migrants can fall victim to forced labour along their journey. Smugglers may force migrants to work in inhumane conditions to pay for their illegal passage across borders.

Найдите синонимы к указанным словам и постройте предложение с ними:

servitude	
coercion	
deception	
lucrative	
curb	

Прочитайте и переведите текст. Ответьте на вопросы в конце текста:

Exploitation in different forms

At INTERPOL, we work to ensure police are trained and equipped to identify and investigate cases of human trafficking in all its forms, including:

- for forced labour or domestic servitude;
- for sexual exploitation;
- for forced criminal activities, such as begging, pickpocketing or online crime;
- for the removal of organs.

Protecting children

Minors are particularly vulnerable to trafficking, as they are more easily manipulated and often don't realize they are the victims of crime. Some may feel they are being protected by their so-called employers, particularly if they are given meals and accommodations.

INTERPOL recognizes the crucial role played by child protection units, social services and NGOs in our member countries. We regularly engage and involve them in our activities to ensure children are given the proper attention and care throughout investigations and operations.



INTERPOL's response to human trafficking

We strive to empower police in our member countries to investigate and handle cases of human trafficking. This is done via:

- Training: building long-term capacity by sharing the latest investigation and victim interview techniques with officers;
- INTERPOL's policing capabilities and expertise: tools and systems for sharing intelligence globally;
- Global operations: concrete action in the field to disrupt and dismantle human trafficking networks;
- Partnerships: working across sectors to improve the ways in which trafficking can be identified, reported and investigated;
- Events and conferences: gathering experts from across the world;
- Specialist groups which focus on frontline police work and the exchange of operational information;
- Resources: covering general information, international legislation, and law enforcement guides and manuals.

Human trafficking vs. people smuggling

Closely connected to human trafficking is people smuggling, or smuggling of migrants.

In this case, smuggling networks facilitate the illegal entry of an individual into a country of which he is neither a citizen nor a permanent resident. Although migrants can fall vulnerable to human trafficking, generally speaking, once the smuggler has been paid, the relationship between the migrant and the smuggler ends.

At INTERPOL, we support national police in tactical deployments in the field, aimed at dismantling the criminal networks behind trafficking in human beings and people smuggling.

In 2018, INTERPOL operations rescued 600 victims of human trafficking, including nearly 100 children.

Operations with a long-term impact

INTERPOL-coordinated operations are built to empower national police forces with the skills and international network required to take on human trafficking.

Actions in the field are preceded by training workshops to ensure that officers on the ground are trained in a range of skills, including interview techniques and the use of INTERPOL's tools and databases.

Deployments effectively combine police action with input from a number of different actors such as customs and environmental officers, non-governmental organizations, officials from the Ministries of Health and Social Affairs, and prosecutors.

Operation Sawiyan 2018

In Sudan, 94 victims, including 85 minors, were rescued from criminal networks involved in illegal migration, child labour and exploitation, and forced begging.



Many of the minors rescued during Operation Sawiyan were discovered working under extreme conditions in illegally-operated gold mines.

Operation Libertad 2018



Nearly 350 potential victims of sexual exploitation and forced labour were in an INTERPOL-coordinated operation targeting human trafficking in the Americas.

A new report from INTERPOL assesses the problem of trafficking in human beings for organ removal (THBOR), which is driven largely by the global shortage in organs for ethical transplant. While organ trafficking exists in all regions of the world, it is of particular concern in North and West Africa where impoverished communities and displaced populations are at greater risk of exploitation.

The strategic assessment report, produced as part of Project ENACT, provides insight and analysis into the issues, to enable law enforcement agencies in North and West Africa to devise the appropriate responses.

Transplant tourism

Organized crime groups are known to be behind trafficking in human beings for organ removal, drawn by the substantial profits that can be made.

Information suggests a wide spectrum of actors are involved in organ trafficking in North and West Africa with connections to the medical sector in countries from Africa and beyond, notably in Asia and the Middle East.

Trafficking in human organs can be done only in the framework of complex networks, due to the required skills (medical specialists, surgeons, nurses), logistics (matching compatible patients and donors), and healthcare facilities (analytical laboratories, clinics, operating rooms).

The report shows probable links between transplant tourism – where a patient travels abroad to buy an organ for illegal transplant – and THBOR in North and West Africa. Either in the context of transplants performed in North Africa with organs illegally sourced in the region, or transplants done elsewhere with illegally sourced organs from nationals from North and West Africa.

Vulnerable communities

Organized criminal groups profit from the desperation of the unemployed, migrants, asylum seekers and refugees to coerce them into selling an organ. Victims of human trafficking for sexual and labour purposes also find themselves at additional risk.

The techniques used for the recruitment and control of the victims are the same as those used for other types of human trafficking, such as promises of job opportunities abroad, as well as the use of threats and violence.

Most often, victim-donors receive a smaller amount of the money than had been agreed with the recruiter or broker, and in some cases they may not get

any of the promised payment. Many victim-donors have suffered post-operative complications and health issues.

The socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to fuel THBOR as it will likely be easier for brokers to coerce vulnerable individuals to sell an organ to improve their economic conditions. This is exacerbated by the fact that legal organ donations, and therefore transplants, have suffered major decreases since the outbreak of COVID-19.

Actionable intelligence

«While trafficking in human beings for organ removal is not a new phenomenon, it is underreported due to the clandestine nature of the crime, combined with a lack of awareness by law enforcement agencies and the deficiency of information sharing channels between the medical and police sectors,» said Cyril Gout, INTERPOL's Direct of Operational Support and Analysis.

«This strategic assessment provides INTERPOL member countries with actionable strategic intelligence on THBOR in North and West Africa and will further facilitate law enforcement cooperation among the countries affected,» added Mr Gout.

The report supports law enforcement agencies to set priorities, so as to identify potential victims, investigate trafficking in human being cases that are motivated by the organ trade, and target the criminal networks that facilitate THBOR.

Project ENACT

Project ENACT (Enhancing Africa's Response to Transnational Organised Crime) seeks to assist police in Africa to adopt proactive strategies to combat organized crime threats, facilitate information exchange and enhance investigative skills.

Project ENACT is funded by the European Union and implemented by INTERPOL and the Institute for Security Studies, in partnership with the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime.

Questions:

1. What forms of human traffic do you know? Describe them.
2. What is the difference between Human trafficking and people smuggling?
3. What INTERPOL-coordinated operations combatting human trafficking do you know?

Переведите запрос на английский язык. Сравните свой вариант перевода с представленным в приложении 5:

Начальнику НЦБ Интерпола МВД России

Наш ссылочный: 1040/ST/1260/4/2017.

Ваш ссылочный: 38233/ST/338/2015 .

Срочность: не срочно.

Тема: запрос о проведении проверки по национальным учетам иностранных государств.

Прошу Вас провести проверку по всем имеющимся учетам Бельгии, в отношении:

Фамилия: _____.

Имя: _____.

Отчество: _____.

Дата рождения: _____.

Место рождения: _____.

Место постоянного жительства: _____.

Реквизиты документов, удостоверяющих личность: _____.

Проверка требуется за период с 01.01.2016 по настоящее время.

Проверка запрашивается в связи с тем, что _____, обвиняемый в совершении преступления, предусмотренного ч. 1 ст. 228 УК РФ, выехал из Российской Федерации за пределы государств-участников СНГ.

Фабула дела: 19.04.2006 в 14 часов 35 минут, в с. _____ района сотрудники полиции в ходе личного досмотра гражданина _____ изъяли наркотическое средство - марихуана (в сухом виде) массой 8,47 гр.

По данному факту 21.04.2006 в отношении _____ было возбуждено уголовное дело № _____, предусмотренное ч. 1 ст. 228 УК РФ. Федеральный розыск _____ объявлен циркуляром 2016/470, мера пресечения – арест.

Согласно ранее полученной информации, _____ проживает на территории Бельгии по адресу: _____.

Проверка запрашивается с целью установления местонахождения _____.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Чтение и перевод специальной литературы является неотъемлемой частью профессиональной деятельности сотрудников НЦБ Интерпола. Перевод с иностранного языка на русский применяется как средство овладения иностранным языком, как прием развития умений и навыков чтения, как наиболее эффективный способ контроля полноты и точности понимания.

По данным статистических исследований лексики ряда языков, в том числе английского, первые 100 наиболее частотных слов любого подъязыка (а это, главным образом, служебные и строевые слова: артикли, предлоги, союзы, местоимения) покрывают в среднем 50% специального научного текста той или иной тематики, первые 1 000 – 70%, а первые 2 000 – 90%. Отсюда вытекает бесспорная необходимость полного и точного знания этих классов слов, которые покрывают почти 50% всех словоупотреблений текста. Специалист в определенной области знания благодаря избыточности научного текста и собственному запасу слов способен распознавать значения части незнакомых слов текста, поэтому можно утверждать, что знание первых по частоте двух тысяч слов конкретного языка, а также основных типов словосочетаний, клише и элементов грамматики обеспечивает практически полное понимание специального текста.

Процесс перевода – это всегда поиск, творчество, базирующиеся на знании структур иностранного и русского языков и их соответствий.

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ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ

Приложение 1

IP Tokyo

Your Ref: new case.

Subject: the vehicle TOYOTA CROWN VIN: _____.

Dear colleagues,

Please be informed that _____ customs service is carrying out the check No. _____ dated _____ for illegal import to the Russian Federation a lot of vehicles, fraud, customs tax evasion, organization of the criminal community or participation in it, forgery or destruction of the vehicle identification number, production of forged documents (art. 159, 159.5, 194, 210, 326 of the Russian Penal Code) related to presentation of forged shipping documents (art. 327 of the Russian Penal Code).

During check it was established that unidentified persons buying in Japan expensive cars, and then move them to the Abkhazia in order to the state registration. After that, for the purpose of customs duties evasion the offenders registered in the Russian Federation and move these cars on the territory of the Customs Union with full exemption from payment of customs duties in connection with the move to Russia for permanent residence.

In connection with the above stated we kindly request you to inform us about vehicle TOYOTA CROWN VIN: _____:

- if the a/m vehicle is (was) registered in your country; if so - for whose name it was registered, deregistered, where it left for;
- is it wanted;
- please provide the date of export of vehicle across the state border from your country.

Thanks for cooperation.

Regards,
IP Moscow

For police use only

Приложение 2

IP Rome

Normal

Our Ref: _____.

Your Ref: _____.

Subject: drug smuggling.

Dear colleagues,

Please be advised that our competent authorities in _____, Russia investigate the criminal case No. _____ on the fact Illegal Sale or Dispatch of Narcotic Drugs (art. 228.1 sec.3 of Russian penal Code) initiated on the _____ during the investigation the criminal case No. _____ on the fact of drug smuggling (art. 229.1 sec.2 of Russian Penal Code) initiated on the _____.

During the investigation it was established that _____ our police authority arrested citizen of the Russian Federation _____ for drug possession in the territory _____, Russia. It was found and seized post package (international mail _____) containing the drug Cannabis (Marijuana) weighing 8.33 grams from Him.

_____ explained that the Cannabis He ordered in the online store _____ on the website « _____ » (<https://_____>). The cost was about \$80, which He paid in the mobile application.

The following inscriptions are on the envelope: _____; Sender - _____, TEL. _____, _____; Recipient (Destinatario) - _____, _____, Russian Federation, _____; Postage Stamp.

You previously provided us with information about the sender: company _____, registered address: _____; Governing director - _____, address: _____.

For taking further measures by our competent authorities you are kindly requested to inform us about the possibility of providing the following information:

1. Can the representative of the company _____ (_____) confirm the fact of sending the substance cannabis (marijuana) in the postal item _____ or tell us what exactly was packed in the specified package.
2. If possible, identify the person who packed and sent the international mail item _____, information about the contents of the item (marijuana or

other product) sent to the name of _____, _____, Russian Federation, and also full personals of this person (surname, forename, p/dob., current address and whereabouts).

Thank you for cooperation.

Best Regards,
IP Moscow

For police use only

Приложение 3

To: IPSG, IP Bruxelles

From: IP Moscow

Your Ref: _____.

Ours Ref: _____.

Subject: checks icons and paintings.

Dear colleagues,

Law enforcement authorities of _____ region is conducting the check of the legality of import of goods for personal use by Russian citizen _____, to the territory of Russia.

During the customs control, _____ icons and _____ paintings were found in container No. _____ with goods for personal use imported by _____ from Belgium (sender - _____).

With a view of the fact we kindly ask you to provide us with the following information:

To IP Bruxelles:

1. Please check the a/m icons and paintings through your criminal records, including for their criminal origin.
2. Whether the administrative authorities of Belgium issued permits for the export by _____ and/or _____ from Belgium to Russia of the products classified as cultural values and listed in the attachment.
3. Were the icons and paintings found in container No. _____ (bill of lading No. _____) declared to the competent authorities of Belgium for export to Russia?

Thank You For Cooperation.

Best Regards,

IP Moscow

For Police Use Only

IP Wiesbaden

Normal

Your Ref: new case.

Our Ref: _____.

Subject: check of weapon.

Dear colleagues,

Pleased be informed that the _____ police department is investigating the case No. _____, initiated under Art. 226 of the Russian Penal code (Stealing or Possession of Arms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Explosive Devices). During the check, it was established that on 25.05. 2021 a handgun with serial number 09845 was found by officers of the Krasnoyarsk police department in the garage located at the address: Russian Federation, Krasnoyarsk, Aleksandr Matrosov street, 15.

Make: «Government Cal. 35 GR».

Serial number: _____.

Year of production: not established.

Calibre: 35 GR.

Type: Handgun.

Based on open source data, «Government Cal. 35 GR» brand weapon was produced in Germany. We kindly ask you to inform us of the purpose of using of the handgun «Government Cal. 35 GR», its tactical technical characteristics. Is handgun «Government Cal. 35 GR» a firearm? In order to establish possible involvement in crimes, as well as fight against illegal trade of weapons, please check a/m handgun through your available records and provide any useful information.

Attachment: picture of handgun.

Thank you for cooperation.

Best Regards,

IP Moscow.

For police use only.

Приложение 5

IP Brussels

Your Ref: _____.

Our Ref: _____.

Urgent

Subject: Russian national: _____

DOB: _____ in _____

Passport: _____

Dear colleagues,

Please be advised that _____ DOB: _____ is accused of committing a crime stipulated by sec. 2 of art. 228 of the Russian Penal Code (storing of narcotic substances). Police Officers have seized 8.47 grams of dry marijuana from him during a personal search in 2006.

This fact served as grounds for a criminal case nr. _____ initiated on _____ by _____.

_____ has been in national search since 2016.

According to information received from your office, the a/m person resides in Belgium at the address: _____.

In this context we kindly ask you to check the a/m Russian national against your relevant national migration, border records and police records and advise us of the results.

Thank you for cooperation.

Best regards,

IP Moscow

For police use only

Учебное издание

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АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
В СЛУЖЕБНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ СОТРУДНИКОВ
ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНЫХ ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЙ
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