

Краснодарский университет МВД России



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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
(ДЛЯ ПОДГОТОВКИ СОТРУДНИКОВ ПОДРАЗДЕЛЕНИЙ
ПО ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЮ ЭКСТРЕМИЗМУ, ТЕРРОРИЗМУ
И ОРГАНИЗОВАННОЙ ПРЕСТУПНОСТИ)**

**ENGLISH
(FOR FUTURE OFFICERS OF COUNTERING EXTREMISM,
TERRORISM AND ORGANIZED CRIME DEPARTMENTS)**

Учебник



Краснодар
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Б825 Английский язык (для подготовки сотрудников подразделений по противодействию экстремизму, терроризму и организованной преступности) = English (for future officers of countering extremism, terrorism and organized crime departments) : учебник / С. В. Борисова, В. А. Гончарова, С. В. Кулинская. – Краснодар : Краснодарский университет МВД России, 2025. – 404 с.

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Содержится взаимосвязанный лексический и грамматический материал, направленный на развитие речевых умений и навыков. Особое внимание уделяется лексике, которая закрепляется в разнообразных упражнениях и находит свое применение в дискуссиях. Предлагаются задания, стимулирующие формирование монологической и диалогической речи и ориентированные на обмен информацией между обучающимися.

Для профессорско-преподавательского состава, курсантов, слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России и сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации.

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INTRODUCTION

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Предлагаемый учебник предназначен для курсантов 2-го курса, обучающихся по специальностям 40.05.01 Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности и 40.03.02 Обеспечение законности и правопорядка.

Цель учебника – обучить курсантов активному владению английским языком по теме «Борьба с экстремизмом, терроризмом и организованной преступностью», а также сформировать способность и готовность вести дискуссию по данным вопросам.

В учебник включены современные профессионально ориентированные материалы, которые углубляют знания обучающихся в указанной сфере. Пособие состоит из четырех модулей: «Понятие, история, классификация терроризма и экстремизма», «Терроризм и экстремизм как угроза человечеству», «Понятие, история, классификация кибертерроризма и киберэкстремизма», «Борьба с терроризмом, экстремизмом и организованной преступностью». Каждый модуль является логическим продолжением следующего, но при необходимости может быть использован самостоятельно.

Методическая система учебника позволяет при достижении той или иной цели осуществлять вариативность обучения путем концентрации внимания на соответствующих видах коммуникации. Основные особенности данной системы сосредоточены:

в профессиональной направленности текстов и упражнений;

во взаимодействии видов речевой деятельности, реализуемой через комплексно-дифференцированную организацию усвоения устной речи, чтения и письма;

в системе подачи материала в соответствии с языковой системой.

При работе с языковым материалом основное внимание уделяется обогащению лексического запаса за счет изучения терминологических и

сопутствующих лексических единиц общенаучного и функционального характера, наиболее часто применяемых в области борьбы с терроризмом, экстремизмом и организованной преступностью.

Учебник предполагает поэтапное прохождение лексического и грамматического материала и развитие речевых умений и навыков. Каждый раздел учебника включает профессионально направленные аутентичные и адаптированные учебные тексты (для изучающего, ознакомительного, просмотрового и поискового чтения), лексико-грамматические комментарии и упражнения.

Для будущих сотрудников органов внутренних дел представляется необходимым овладение всеми видами чтения литературы по специальности на английском языке с целью получения профессионально значимой информации, широко востребованной при решении ряда профессиональных задач.

В каждом разделе значительное внимание уделено лексическим единицам, что снимает трудности в активизации новых лексико-грамматических явлений. Количество упражнений и разнообразие заданий способствуют совершенствованию навыков различных форм коммуникации.

В сфере изучения грамматического аспекта предполагается повторение, углубление и систематизация изученных в рамках общеобразовательного стандарта грамматических структур в целях активизации навыков и умений семантического анализа работы с профессионально ориентированным текстом, а также использования грамматических явлений в иноязычной профессиональной коммуникации.

Вокабуляр и практический раздел снабжены QR-кодами, которые позволяют перейти на виртуальный диск для использования и при необходимости скачивания словаря в аудиоформате и тематического видео по теме. Данные материалы и предложенные к ним задания на усмотрение преподавателя и обучающегося могут быть использованы как для ознакомления и закрепления материала, так и для контроля или самоконтроля полученных знаний по теме.

MODULE I. TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM:
HISTORY, DEFINITION, CLASSIFICATION



Look through the definitions below and comment on

1. *What is terrorism? (Give your own definitions: violence or violence of threat, especially bombing, kidnapping, and assassination, carried out for political purposes, the experience of terror or fear as the proximate aim of that violence).*

2. *Can terrorism ever be morally justified?*

Terrorism Definition

- Terrorism is defined as:- *"the use or threat of action designed to influence any Government or the general public, for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause."*

Characteristics of terrorism and a terrorist

Terrorism

- An asymmetric form of conflict-confers coercive power with many of the advantages of military force at a fraction of the cost.
- Often secretive-they often offer opponents no clear organization to defend against .
- Has often been an effective tactic for the weaker side in a conflict.

Terrorist.

- Feel angry, alienated or disenfranchised.
- Believe that their current political involvement does not give them the power to effect real change.
- Identify with perceived victims of the social injustice they are fighting.
- Feel the need to take action rather than just talking about the problem.
- Have friends or family sympathetic to the cause.
- Believe that engaging in violence against the state is not immoral.



It's hard to define terrorism. One man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter. People tend to forget "terrorists" are fighting for a cause.

- Terrorism is the pursuit, acquisition, and use of power
- It's about violence to instill fear or a purpose
- Terrorists acts are calculated.
- It targets military, government representatives as well as civilians.

terrorism

a violent act or an act dangerous to human life in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives



WHAT IS TERRORISM?

PICTURE BASED DISCUSSION

RONALD REAGAN MEETS WITH THE TALIBAN



"THESE GENTLEMEN ARE THE MORAL EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICA'S FOUNDING FATHERS." – RONALD REAGAN, 1985

terrorism

/ˈtɛr.ər.ɪ.z.əm/ noun
The use of violence and threats to intimidate or coerce, especially for political purposes.

What government does:

Uses force and intimidation to coerce people to comply with their demands.

Definition of Terrorism:

The use of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims.

'I was called a TERRORIST yesterday... Today, I am admired by the very people who said I was one.'
NELSON MANDELA

Freedom Fighter OR TERRORIST!

Definitions of Terrorism

- Our definition of terrorism will depend on how we construe the groups involved and what behaviors we consider to constitute a terrorist act.
- Thus, one's terrorist, fanatic, or militant radical is another's martyr, revolutionary, or freedom fighter.
- Depending on your own views, figures such as British Colonel T.E. Lawrence "of Arabia" could either be a liberator or a terrorist.
- Lawrence organized the 1916-1918 insurgency by Arab irregulars against the empire of the Ottoman Turks.

'To jaw-jaw is always better than to war-war.'

WINSTON CHURCHILL



FIRST: Look at the graphics, quotes and definitions and comment on each of them. What points are they making?

1. Is it ever right to use violence to achieve a political goal?
2. Was it right for the Allies to fight against Hitler in World War 2?
3. What can be done to combat terrorism?
4. Was it right for Nelson Mandela to take up arms against apartheid?
5. Some politicians blame international foreign policy for causing terrorism. Are they right?
6. Does the aim/goal make any difference, or is violence always wrong?
7. Is so-called Isis (or Daesh) a religious group, or are their actions not linked to religion? Do they target any specific groups, or do they kill indiscriminately?
8. What is YOUR definition of a terrorist?



An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind
MAHATMA GANDHI

MALALA YOUSAFZAI says that education is the best answer to terrorism. 'The pen, not the sword.'

Many terrorists in the West are young men, some of whom have been linked to long term drug abuse. They have little prospect of a good job and a place in society. Therefore, they are easy prey for older, evil men to radicalise.

What is your opinion about the above comments?

Whoever kills an innocent life it is as if he has killed all of humanity..

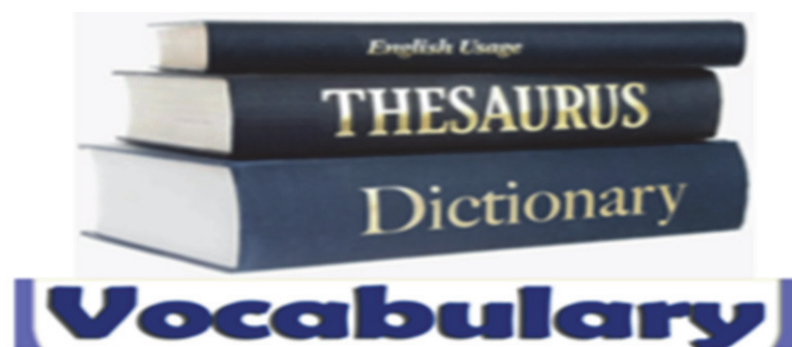
| Surat Al-Ma'idah 5:32 |

[ip]
THE ISLAM POST



GLAY FAWKES .com

**UNIT I. A brief history and definition
of terrorism and extremism**



READING AND SPEAKING

Ex. 1. Study the following words and use them in exercises.

word	transcription	translation
terror	['terə]	террор
to terrorize	['terəraɪz]	терроризировать
to frighten	[fraɪn]	запугивать
ancient	['emjnt]	древний
an assassin	[æn ə 'sæsɪn]	убийца
ferocious	[fə 'rəʊʃəs]	жестокий, кровавый
tribe	[traɪb]	племя
bloody reign	['blʌdɪ reɪn]	кровавый режим
to execute	['eksɪkjʊ:t]	исполнять
to behead	[bɪ 'hed]	обезглавить
to intimidate	[ɪn 'tɪmɪdeɪt]	запугивать
violence	['vaɪələns]	насилие
legitimate	[lɪ 'dʒɪtɪmɪt]	законный
to condemn	[tu: kən 'dem]	осуждать

covert war	[ˈkʌvət wɔː]	тайная война
a suicide bomber	[ə ˈs(j)uːsaɪd ˈbɒmə]	террорист-смертник
rebel guerillas	[rebl ɡuerillas]	повстанцы-партизаны
a besieged town	[ə bɪ ˈsiːdʒd taʊn]	осажденный город
slaughter	[ˈslɔːtə]	массовое убийство
research	[rɪ ˈsɜːtʃ]	исследование
to preserve	[tuː prɪ ˈzɜːv]	сохранять
significant	[sɪɡ ˈnɪfɪkənt]	важный, существенный
hijacking	[ˈhaɪdʒækɪŋ]	угон транспортного средства
kidnapping	[ˈkɪdnæpɪŋ]	похищение человека
assassination	[ə ˈsæsɪ ˈneɪʃn]	убийство
to achieve aim	[ə ˈtʃiːv eɪm]	достигнуть цели



Ex. 2. Read the following text and be ready to discuss. Consult the vocabulary list from ex. 1 if necessary.

The terms ‘terrorism’ and ‘extremism’ are sometimes used synonymously. However, there is a significant difference between them. Terrorism is, in fact, a threat of physical violence or an act of physical violence. Extremism involves the use of non-physical tools to mobilize minds to achieve political or ideological goals.

The root of the word “terrorism” comes from the Latin term meaning "to frighten". This word became part of the phrase "terror cimbricus", which was

used by the ancient Romans in 105 BC to describe the panic that gripped them in preparation for the attack of a ferocious warlike tribe.

Many years later, this fact was taken into account during the bloody reign of Maximilian Robespierre during the French Revolution.

Terror is a feeling of intense and overwhelming fear, and this is exactly what Robespierre brought to the people of France. After the execution of Louis XVI, Robespierre became the de facto head of the French government. He was a member of the Jacobin political party and used his newfound power to fight his political enemies, the Grindings.

Thousands of people were executed by order of Robespierre, and it became one of the bloodiest events in the history of France. Most of the victims were beheaded using a guillotine, often referred to as the "National Razor." Any opposition to the Jacobin government was immediately suppressed, and people lived in fear of retribution. This period was called the reign of terror, mostly after the terror of cimbricus.

Robespierre's sentiments laid the foundations for modern terrorists who believe that violence will lead to the creation of a better system. For example, in the 19th century, Narodnaya Volya hoped to end tsarist rule in Russia. However, the characterization of terrorism as an act of the state has disappeared, while the idea of terrorism as an attack on the existing political order has become more prominent.

Today, the term "terrorism" has basically the same meaning, although its definition has become clearer over the years. Whatever the definition, it will continue to be used to describe deliberate acts of violence aimed at harming or killing citizens in order to intimidate others.

Since the 1960s, crimes of international terrorism, such as hijacking passenger planes, political assassinations and kidnappings, as well as bomb attacks in cities, have become increasingly common. Most terrorist groups are associated with either revolutionary movements or nationalist movements.

Extremism is a set of ideas and goals leading to the illegal and violent destruction of the state order.

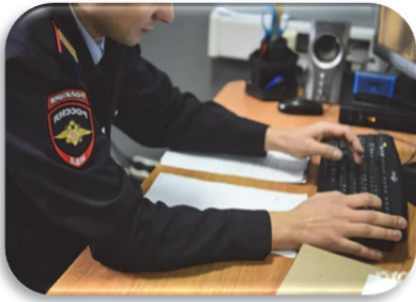
The first international definition of the term "extremism" was proposed in the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Extremism and Separatism of June 15, 2001. This international document defines extremism as any activity aimed at forcibly seizing state power and changing the constitutional order of the state, as an encroachment on state security.

The danger of extremism and terrorism lies in undermining national security, violating citizens' rights, destroying public and state integrity, as well as threatening people's lives and health. Terrorism, as a form of extremism, is aimed at intimidating society using violence to achieve political goals, whereas extremism more broadly encompasses adherence to extreme views and actions that can lead to unrest, wars and destruction.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions:

1. What phenomenon does the term 'terrorism' refer to?
2. Is it possible to use the terms "terrorism" and "extremism" interchangeably?
3. What does the term terrorism come from?
4. What can you say about Maximilian Robespierre and his activity?
5. What is extremism?
6. What international treaty was adopted on June 15th 2001 in Shanghai?
7. How does Shanghai Convention identify extremism?
8. What is the danger of terrorism and extremism for society?





Ex. 4. Explain the meaning of the word chain

1) achieve – achievement – achievements – achievable – unachievable – achiever;

2) attack – attackable – attacks – attacker – attacking;

3) destroy – destruction – destructive – destructively;

4) differ – different – difference – differential;

5) mobilize – immobilize - mobilization ;

6) support – supporter – supporting – supportive;

7) terrorize – terror — terrorism – terrorist;

8) violate – violent – violence – nonviolent – non-violence.

Ex. 5. Explain the meaning of the following expressions from the text

1) the root of the word;

2) to describe the panic;

3) to extreme views and actions;

4) the bloodiest events;

5) the act of violence;

6) the terror of cimbricus;

7) to harm or kill citizens;

8) a ferocious warlike tribe;

9) to achieve political or ideological goals;

10) political assassinations.

Ex. 6. Find synonyms:



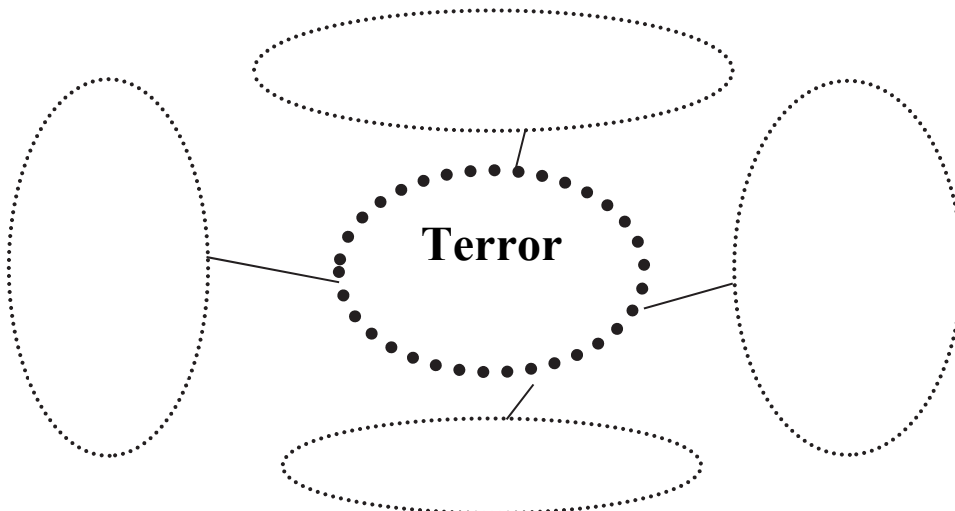
An item, national security, an aim, to gain, by any means, intentional, violent, a power, important, instrument, to combat, to intimidate.

Ex. 7. Find antonyms:

Constitutional, a security, illegal, specific, complex, a type, national, to protect, to unit, dangerous.



Ex. 8. Fill in the diagram of association of the word terror and comment it on using the information from the text:



Ex. 9. Complete the sentences using the words in box:

HARM CIVIL DEFINE TERROR POLITICS GOVERN EXIST

**Task
Complete**



Terrorism is a term used to describe violence or other (1)_____ acts committed against (2)_____ by groups or persons for political or other ideological goals. Most (3)_____ of (4)_____ include only those acts which are intended to create fear or “terror”, are perpetrated (совершаются) for a (5)_____ goal, deliberately (*преднамеренно*) target “noncombatants”.

Terrorism is sometimes used when attempting to force political change by: convincing a (6)_____ or population to agree to demands to avoid future harm or fear of harm, destabilization of an (7)_____ government, motivating a disgruntled (*рассерженный*) population to join an uprising, escalating a conflict in the hopes of disrupting (*разрушение*) the status quo.

Ex. 10. Make word-combinations and use them in your own sentences.

- 1) (экстремистская, политическая, молодежная) organization;
- 2) to fight against(терроризм, сепаратизм, экстремизм);
- 3) (экстремистская, творческая, научная) activity;
- 4) (капиталистическое, феодальное, демократическое) state;
- 5) (поддерживать, устанавливать, соблюдать) order.

Ex. 11. Find English equivalents:

- 1) - посягательство на государственную безопасность;
- 2) - насильственная смена государственного порядка;
- 3) - угроза физического насилия;
- 4) - для того, чтобы запугать;
- 5) - для достижения политических или идеологических целей.

Ex. 12. Mark the statements (true or false):

Model:

- a) *I fully agree with the statement.*
- b) *I am afraid, I can't agree with it.*
- c) *I can't but agree with it.*
- d) *I completely disagree with the*

statement.



1. The distinctive nature of terrorism lies in its intentional and specific selection of civilians as direct targets.
2. To terrorize means to take someone away illegally, usually by force, in order to get money for returning him or her.
3. Most terrorist groups are associated with either revolutionary movements or nationalist movements.
4. The word terrorism comes from the Reign of Terror instigated by Maximilian Robespierre in 1793.
5. Extremism accepts moral, historical and human traditions and rules of behavior.

6. Shanghai Convention is aimed the fight against terrorism, extremism and separatism.
7. The purpose of extremism and terrorism is to strengthen national security and protect the rights of citizens.

Ex. 13. Connect the parts of the sentences:

1. The root of the word terrorism	a) the de facto leader of the French government.
2. Robespierre was made	b) are associated with nationalist movements.
3. Most terrorist groups	c) to describe the panic.
4. 'Terror cimbricus' was used	d) to describe intentional acts of violence.
5. Today the term terrorism will still be used	e) is taken from a Latin term.

Ex. 14. Comment on these sentences using the following expressions:

In my view (in my opinion)

Personally, I think

As far as I'm concerned

According to smb

I agree (with you)

I doubt

I have my doubts about

Yes, you could be right but I'm not sure (that)

По-моему

Я считаю

Что касается меня ...

Как считает ...

Я с Вами согласен

Я сомневаюсь

Я не уверен (в чем-либо)

Возможно, Вы правы, но Я не уверен (что)

1. The 20th century saw significant changes in the use and practice of terrorism.

2. Terrorism is most often identified with individuals or groups.
3. The social impact of terrorism has significantly increased due to the use of modern means of communication.
4. The threat of terrorism exists.
5. Modern terrorism differs from the past.

Ex. 15. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box, changing their form if

Select, publicize, stretching from, hallmark, generate, goals, terror, lethality, target(2), public impact, violence, assassinations, to occur, random victim, adherence, unpredictable, practice, commit, threat

Terrorism is a special type of (1) _____. It is a tactic used in peace, internal conflict and war. Since the (2) _____ of terrorism is ever present and a (3) _____ attack is likely (4) _____ when least expected, we can call it (5) _____ violence.

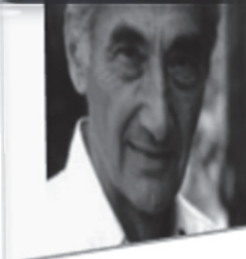
Nowadays terrorism (6) _____ on a global scale in its various forms (7) _____ kidnapping and (8) _____ to bombings and (9) _____ elaborate acts of deception of the public. Technological advances gave the violence even greater sophistication and (10) _____, resulting in thousands of deaths. Moreover, modern terrorism tends (11) _____ its grievances and goals.

It (13) _____ its (14) _____ carefully to achieve a greater (15) _____: the greater the symbolic value of the (16) _____, the more fear the terrorist attack (17) _____. Experience proves that anyone can become a (18) _____ of a terrorist attack. Under totalitarianism terror is the (19) _____ of a state policy, though acknowledged legitimately. There are no restraints to encourage (20) _____ to the national ideology of the country.

Ex. 16 Read the opinions of different persons and discuss the questions in the group:



1. What is terrorism?
2. Why is it dangerous to society?
3. How will the knowledge of the terrorism history help in the fight against it?





REVISING AND CHECKING

MODAL VERBS

Pre-Task: study the grammar material using this QR-code.



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GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Choose the correct modal verb to complete the sentence:

1. The government **(a) must / (b) could / (c) might** take a tough line on terrorism to ensure national security.
2. To understand a word fully, you **(a) can / (b) must / (c) may** examine its root.
3. The general **(a) couldn't / (b) mustn't / (c) wouldn't** abuse his power, even if he wanted to; the new laws prevented it.
4. The constant terrorist threats **(a) should / (b) can / (c) will** describe the panic that gripped the small town.
5. The new policy **(a) can / (b) should / (c) may** become an important point in our fight against extremism if implemented correctly.

Ex. 2. Rephrase the following sentences using the modal verb in brackets, making any necessary changes to the original sentence:

1. It is essential for world leaders to renounce terrorism publicly. (MUST)
2. It was wrong for the dictator to assassinate his political rivals. (SHOULDN'T)
3. I'm certain that this new evidence is an important point in the case. (MUST)
4. It is against the law for anyone to make a bomb threat. (CAN'T)
5. It is impossible that a single person carried out this terrorist attack. (COULDN'T).

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb (can, could, may, might, must, should, would, have to):

1. A terrorist organization _____ operate transnationally if it wants to have a global impact.

2. To achieve their goal, terrorists _____ seek massive blood-letting, but that is a strategic choice.

3. Analysts suggest that such terrorist groups _____ use massive violence as a psychological tool to instill fear.

4. To emphasize that violence is endless, the attacks _____ be frequent and unpredictable.

5. In the past, groups _____ only operate worldwide through modern technology like the internet.

Ex. 4. Each sentence contains one mistake with a modal verb. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. They can to operate transnationally because of encrypted communications.

2. The group should has a global reach, but its influence is currently regional.

3. A decade ago, terrorists couldn't to operate worldwide through modern technology so easily.

4. They might carrying out a series of massive blows within a short period of time.

5. The strategy can be uses massive violence as a psychological tool.



Practice grammar rules in interactive tasks



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https://disk.yandex.ru/client/disk/Modal%20Verbs/Modal%20Verbs_grammar%20in%20games2



https://disk.yandex.ru/client/disk/Modal%20Verbs/Modal%20Verbs_grammar%20in%20games3

**PRACTICAL
ENGLISH
USAGE**

LISTENING AND WATCHING



Scan the QR-code, watch the video and do the following exercises:

Ex. 1. Make up 10 special questions revealing the main idea of the video.

Ex. 2. Discuss the video in the group and give your opinion ‘What do you think about Sven?’



Scan the QR-code, watch the video and discuss the video in the group and give your opinion ‘How do people become radicalized? What exactly is extremism? When does it become dangerous?’

MASS MEDIA READING AND COMPREHENSION



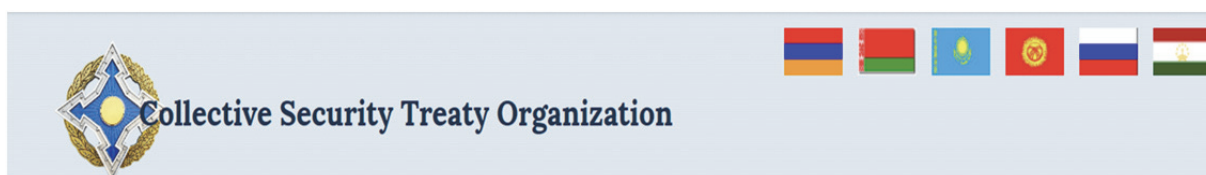
Ex. 1. Imagine yourself a member of the Conference of the International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology and discuss the measures of countering terrorism and extremism of your country.

1. I think the major problem is...	1. Я думаю, основная проблема в том, что...
2. Our primary concern is...	2. В первую очередь нас беспокоит...
3. The crux of the matter is...	3. Суть дела в том, что...
4. As I see it, the most important thing is...	4. На мой взгляд, самое важное...
5. The main problem we need to solve is..	5. Главное, что нам нужно решить...
6. We really need to take care of...	6. Нам необходимо разобраться с...
7. It all comes down to this: ...	7. Все сводится к следующему: ...

Ex. 2. Imagine yourself as a mass media interviewer. What questions would you ask Vladimir Kolokoltsev or other representatives of the International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology?

1. What do you mean by...?	1. Что вы подразумеваете под...?
2. Could you clarify that?	2. Вы не могли бы пояснить?
3. Could you elaborate on that?	3. Вы не могли бы объяснить подробнее?
4. What do you think we should do?	4. Что, на ваш взгляд, нам нужно сделать?
5. What's your opinion on that?	5. Каково ваше мнение об этом?

Ex. 3. Practice yourself in writing an annotation one of the articles. (see Appendix)



International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology



26.09.2024

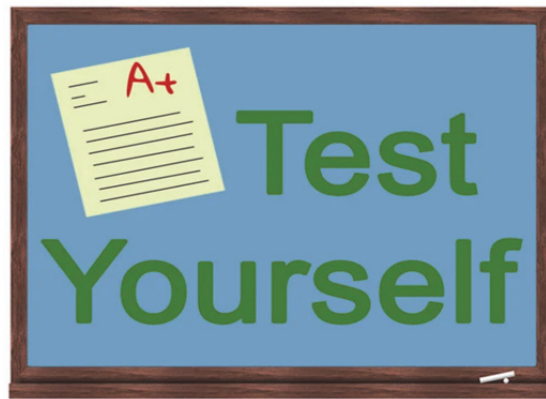
On September 25-26, 2024, the IV International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology, organized by the Ministry of Internal

Affairs of the Russian Federation, was held in Moscow.

Representatives of more than 40 countries from different regions of the world took part in the conference. The forum participants included representatives of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Interpol, the CIS Anti-Terrorism Center, the Bureau for the Coordination of the Fight against Organized Crime and Other Dangerous Types of Crime in the Territory of the CIS Member States, experts from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Russian Ministry of Defense, Roskomnadzor, and the National Anti-Terrorism Committee of the Russian Federation.

The conference participants discussed current issues of countering extremist manifestations throughout the world, exchanged experiences in combating this evil, and developed joint measures to increase the effectiveness of international cooperation in this area.

According to the conference participants, the leading role in maintaining law and order and ensuring the stability of each state remains with the relevant state structures, which should rely in their work on civil society institutions, including respectable non-profit and religious organizations of the relevant profile.



TESTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

Choose the correct variant

1. Extremism is

- a) adherence to extreme views and methods of action (usually in politics)
- b) the ideology of the permissibility of using extreme measures, extremes of social behavior to achieve the desired effect
- c) a policy based on the systematic use of terror

2. Terrorism is

- a) a policy based on the systematic use of terror
- b) the use of force or the threat of its use by the strongest party in relation to the weakest
- c) the ideology of violence and the practice of influencing public consciousness, decision-making by State authorities, local governments or international organizations related to the use of force, intimidation of civilians and/or other forms of illegal violent actions.

3. What are the main directions of extremist activity? Select all the correct answers:

- a) Spreading extremist ideas in society, inciting racial, national or religious discord
- b) Sale of narcotic drugs
- c) Financing of extremist activities
- d) The physical carrying out of mass riots, hooliganism and acts of vandalism on ideological, political, racial, national or religious grounds

4. What type of activity is classified as terrorist?

- a) *Incitement to a terrorist act*
- b) *Propaganda of terrorist ideas*
- c) *Organization of armed formations, recruitment, arming or training of terrorists*
- d) *Organization, planning, financing and implementation of a terrorist act*

5. In which country did the concept of "terrorism" first appear?

- a) United Kingdom
- b) France
- c) Germany
- d) Russia

6. The root of the word terrorism is taken from a Latin term that means ____.

- a) *to frighten*
- b) *to release*
- c) *to fight*
- d) *to attack*

7. There is ____ single classification that can cover all types of terrorism.

- a) *one*
- b) *no*
- c) *a*
- d) *any*

8. The victims of modern terrorists are mostly ____

- a) *innocent civilians*
- b) *military officers*
- c) *officers*
- d) *politicians*

9. ____ include bombing, shooting, taking hostages and hijacking

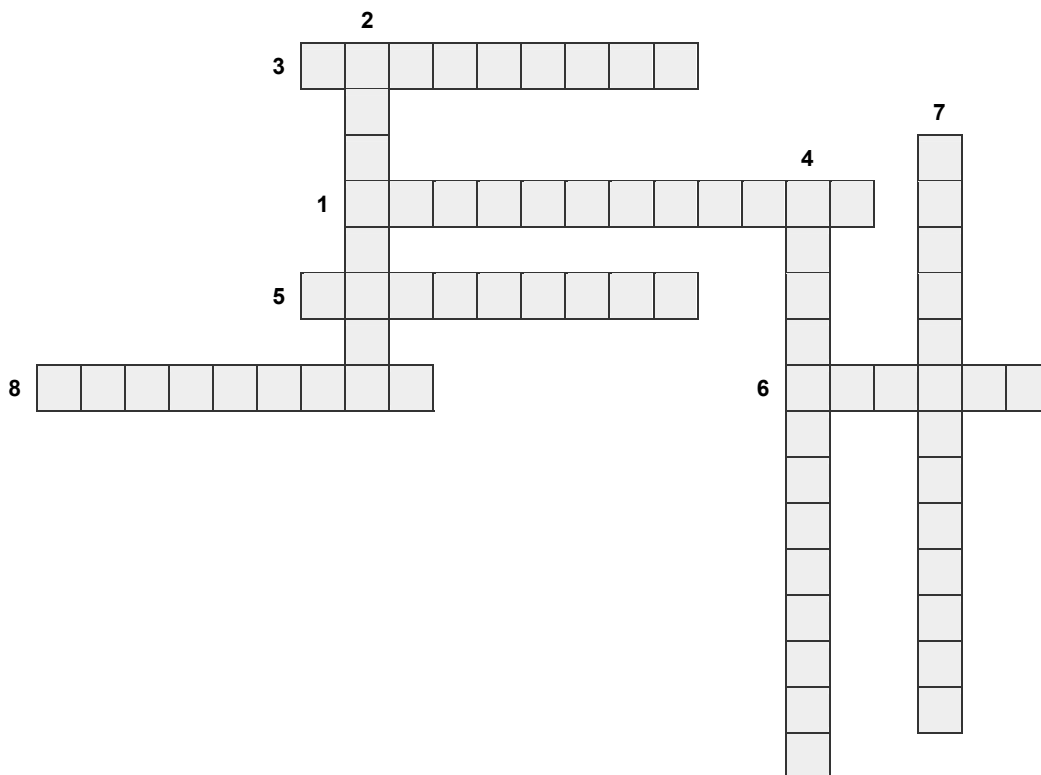
- e) *terrorist methods*
- f) *policemen methods*
- c) *burglar methods*
- d) *thief*

10. An amount of money that someone asks for in exchange for a person who they are keeping as a prisoner is called ____

- g) *ransom*
- h) *hostage*
- c) *terrorism*
- d) *theft*

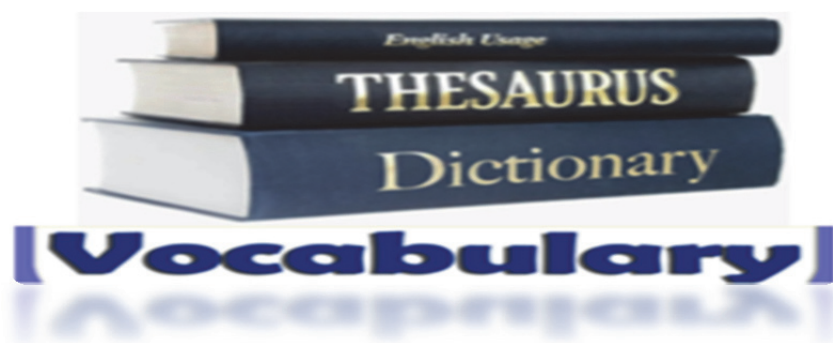


Solve the crossword:



1. Information about the secret activities of governments, military.
2. Someone who hides a bomb on his body and detonates it in a public place, killing himself and other people.
3. Someone who illegally seizes control of an airplane by using violence or threats.
4. A situation in which there are many disagreements between two people or groups.
5. A situation in which a person is being kept as a prisoner.
6. The amount of money paid for the release of someone who is being held as a prisoner.
7. The security of the whole country from any threats. (together)
8. Someone who steals people for ransom.

UNIT II. Classification of terrorism and extremism



READING AND SPEAKING

Ex. 1. Study the following words and use them in exercises.

word	transcription	translation
diverse	[daɪ'vɜ:s]	многообразный, разносторонний
apartheid	[ə'pɑ:θeɪt]	апартеид
disavow	[dɪsə'vaʊ]	не признавать
prolific	[prə'lɪfɪk]	продуктивный
anthrax	[ˈænræks]	сибирская язва
plague	[pleɪɡ]	чума
smallpox	[ˈsmɔ:lɒks]	оспа
sabotage	[ˈsæbətɑ:ʒ]	саботаж
disperse	[dɪs'pɜ:s]	разгонять
abolition	[əbə'liʃn]	ликвидация



Ex. 2. Read the following text and be ready to discuss. Consult the vocabulary list from ex. 1 if necessary.

Various attempts have been made to distinguish between types of terrorist activities. However, it is vital to understand that there are many kinds of terrorist movements, and no single theory can cover them all. Not only are the objectives, members, beliefs, and resources of groups engaged in terrorism extremely diverse, but also so are the political contexts of their campaigns. One popular typology identifies three broad classes of terrorism: revolutionary, sub revolutionary and establishment.

Revolutionary terrorism is the most common form. Practitioners of this type of terrorism seek the complete abolition of a political system and its replacement with new structures. Modern instances of such activity include campaigns by the Italian Red Brigades, the Basque separatist group ETA, each of which attempted to topple a national regime.

Sub revolutionary terrorism is rather less common. It is used not to overthrow an existing regime but to modify the existing sociopolitical structure. Since this modification is often accomplished through the threat of deposing the existing regime, sub revolutionary groups are more difficult to identify. An example can be seen in the ANC and its campaign to end apartheid in South Africa.

Establishment terrorism, often called *state* or *state-sponsored* terrorism is resorted to by governments, or more often by factions within governments, against that government's citizens, against factions within the government, or against foreign governments or groups. This type of terrorism is very common. Different Muslim countries (Iran, Syria) provided logistical support and

financial aid to Islamic revolutionary groups engaged in campaigns against Israel, the United States and some other Muslim countries in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. The persistent element of all forms of establishment terrorism is that of secrecy. States seek to disavow their active involvement in such acts, both to evade international censure and to avoid political and military retribution by those they target.

Another classification was worked out by American researches in the 1970s. By that time, terrorist groups had begun to use such techniques as hijackings, bombings, diplomatic kidnapping and assassination to assert their demands and attain their objectives. For the first time they appeared as real menace to Western democracies. According to this classification types of terrorism are divided into: state (state-sponsored terrorism), bioterrorism, cyber terrorism, eco terrorism, nuclear terrorism and narco terrorism.

State terrorism. Many definitions of terrorism restrict it to acts by non-state actors. However, it can also be argued that states can be and have been terrorists. States can use force or the threat of force, without declaring war, to terrorize citizens and attain political goals. Germany under Nazi rule was described in this way.

It has also been argued that states participate in international terrorism. The USA considers Iran the most prolific sponsor of terrorism because Iran arms groups, such as Hezbollah, help carry out its foreign policy objectives.

Bioterrorism. It refers to the international release of toxic biological agents to harm and terrorize civilians, in the name of a political or another cause. The US Centre for Disease Control has classified the viruses, bacteria and toxins that could be used in an attack. Category A “Biological Diseases” are those which are likely to do the most damage. They include anthrax, botulism, the plague, smallpox, tularemia, hemorrhagic fever.

Cyber terrorism. It is the use of information technology to attack civilians and draw attention to their cause. Therefore, cyber terrorists use computer systems and telecommunications as a tool to orchestrate a traditional attack.

More often cyber terrorism refers to an attack on information technology itself in a way that would radically disrupt networked services. For example, cyber terrorists could disable networked emergency systems or hack into networks housing critical financial information.

Eco terrorism. It is a term describing violence in the interests of environmentalism. Environmental extremists sabotage property to inflict economic damage on industries or actors they see as harming animals or the natural environment.

Nuclear terrorism. This type of terrorism refers to a number of different ways nuclear materials might be exploited as a terrorist tactic. These include attacking nuclear facilities, purchasing nuclear weapons, building nuclear weapons or finding ways to disperse radioactive materials.

Narco terrorism. It has had several meanings. It once denoted violence used by drug traffickers to influence governments or prevent governments' efforts to stop the drug state. In the last several years, narco terrorism has been used to indicate situations in which terrorist groups use drug trafficking to fund other operations.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions:

1. Why is it difficult to work out a universal classification of different types of terrorism?

2. What are the main types of terrorism according to the first classification mentioned in the text?

3. What are the present-day examples of revolutionary terrorism? What did they aim at?

4. What are the main objectives of sub revolutionary terrorism?

5. Why are sub revolutionary groups difficult to identify?



6. What is the persistent element of all forms of establishment terrorism?
7. Why do states disavow their active involvement in terrorist acts?
8. What new methods and techniques had terrorists started to use?
9. What types of terrorism are distinguished according to the second classification mentioned in the text?
10. What methods can states use to terrorize citizens and keep them under control?
11. What are the main methods used and aims of cyber terrorists?
12. In what ways might nuclear terrorists exploit nuclear materials?

Ex. 4. Translate the word chains:



- 1) cooperate – cooperation – cooperative – uncooperative;
- 2) represent – representation – representative – represented – representing;
- 3) support – supporter – supported – supporting;
- 4) contribute – contribution – contributor – contributory;
- 5) counterfeit – counterfeiter – counterfeited;
- 6) threaten – threat – threatening – threatened.

Ex. 5. Translate the following word combinations from English into Russian. Use them in sentences of your own:

to distinguish; terrorist movements; to be engaged in; diverse; revolutionary terrorism; sub revolutionary terrorism; establishment terrorism; practitioner; abolition; to topple; to overthrow the existing regime; to modify; to depose the existing regime; faction; to disavow; to evade censure; to target; to assert demands; to attain objectives; menace; to declare war; to terrorize citizens; prolific sponsor; release of toxic agents; civilians; viruses; bacteria; to do damage; anthrax; botulism; the plague; smallpox; tularemia; hemorrhagic fever; to orchestrate an attack; to disrupt networked services; to disable; to hack; to sabotage; to inflict damage; to attack nuclear facilities; to purchase nuclear weapons; to disperse radioactive materials; drug traffickers; to fund operations.



Ex. 6. Make up word combinations. Use them in sentences of your own:

A	B
to be engaged in	citizens
to declare	terrorism
to do	retribution
to hack	damage
to overthrow	property
to sabotage	government
to terrorize	networked services
to avoid	information
to disrupt	war

Ex. 7. Explain the meaning of the following words:

- 1) attain objectives;
- 2) bioterrorism;
- 3) cyberterrorism;
- 4) drug traffickers;
- 5) ecoterrorism;
- 6) establishment terrorism;
- 7) faction;
- 8) menace;
- 9) narcoterrorism;
- 10) nuclear terrorism;
- 11) practitioner;
- 12) prolific;
- 13) revolutionary terrorism;
- 14) state-sponsored terrorism.



Ex. 8. Match the English verbs with their Russian equivalents:

1) to support	a. бороться с терроризмом
2) to prevent	b. искоренять терроризм
3) to defeat = crush	c. оправдывать терроризм
4) to reduce	d. осуждать терроризм
5) to justify	e. отвечать на терроризм
6) to respond to	f. победить терроризм

7) to smash	g. поддерживать терроризм
8) to finance	h. оказывать пособничество терроризму
9) to root out	i. поощрять терроризм
10) to eliminate = to destroy	j. предотвращать терроризм
11) to resort to	к. прибегать к терроризму
12) to abet	l. разгромить терроризм
13) to export	m. терпеть терроризм
14) to fight = to combat	n. снизить террористическую активность
15) to condemn	o. уничтожить терроризм
16) to tolerate	p. финансировать терроризм
17) to encourage	q. экспортировать терроризм

Ex. 9. Match the words in the box with the definitions:

Retribution, hijacking, violence, bioterrorism, network, assassination, terror

- 1) the use of physical force so as to injure, abuse, damage, or destroy;
- 2) a state of intense or overwhelming fear;
- 3) the use or threatened use of biological agents as weapons of terror;

4) the unlawful seizure or control of a vehicle, aircraft, or other modes of transportation, often by force or threat of violence;

5) sending and receiving of messages by telephone, radio, television etc.

6) the act of deliberately killing someone, esp a public figure, for political or religious reasons;

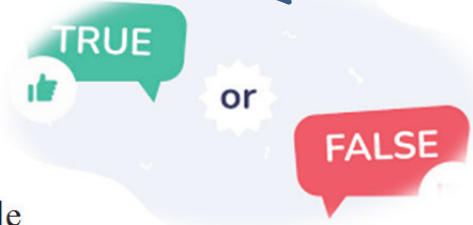
7) the act of taking revenge.



Ex. 10. Mark the statements (true or false):

Model:

- a) *I fully agree with the statement.*
- b) *I am afraid, I can't agree with it.*
- c) *I can't but agree with it.*
- d) *I completely disagree with the statement.*



1. There is no single classification that can cover all types of terrorism.
2. Sub revolutionary groups are difficult to identify.
3. Establishment terrorism is rather common.
4. The persistent element of all forms of establishment terrorism is secrecy.
5. By the 1970s terrorist groups had begun to apply more sophisticated ways of attaining their goals.
6. States can use force or the threat of force to reach their political goals.

Ex. 11. Complete the table using expressions from the text:

Task Complete



<i>Type of terrorism</i>	<i>Terrorists' objectives</i>	<i>Means of attaining the goals</i>

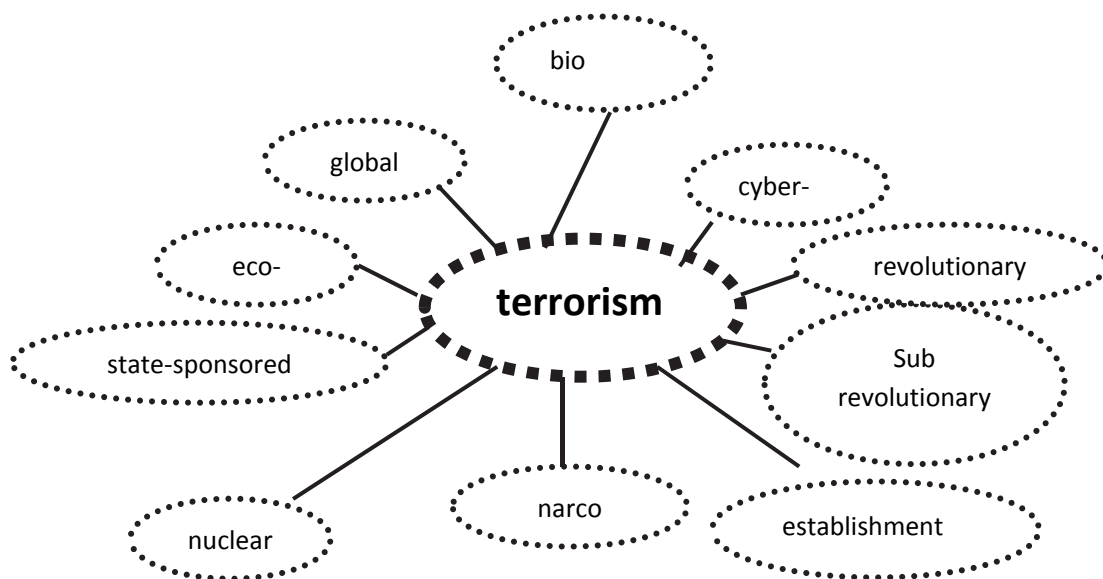
Ex. 12. Look through the scheme below and discuss the following questions in groups using active vocabulary:



1. Do you think the classification mentioned in the text are relevant? What are the weak and strong points?



2. Could you propose any other classification?
3. What types of terrorism are the most dangerous ones? Prove your viewpoint. Give examples.





REVISING AND CHECKING

TYPES OF QUESTIONS

Pre-Task: study the grammar material using this QR-code.



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GRAMMAR EXERCISES

to practice Interrogative Sentences

Ex. 1. Unscramble the words to form a logical question. Pay attention to the verb tense and word order:

- 1) against / fight / the existing world order / they / Do / ?
- 2) is / believe / divinely mandated / that violent struggle / Why / they / do / ?
- 3) motivated / How / can / terror / we / prevent / religiously / ?
- 4) an elaborate international network / they / create / Did / ?
- 5) worldwide / they / through modern technology / operate / How / do / ?

Ex. 2. Fill-in-the-Blank with Question Words:

Complete the questions using the correct question word (Who, What, When, Where, Why, How, What kind of) and the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

- 1) _____ do they **seek to acquire**? (Weapons of mass destruction)
- 2) _____ was their funding based on? (Document forgery and theft)
- 3) _____ a sophisticated financial system? (Do they possess)
- 4) _____ did they carry out the attack without **making demands**?
(Why)
- 5) _____ do people **kill for political reasons**? (Why)

Ex. 3: Form a question using "What" to ask for information.

- 1) (seek) What do these radicals seek?
- 2) (fight against) What are they fighting against?
- 3) (create) What kind of network did they create?
- 4) (operate) What is their area of operation?
- 5) (use) What technology do they use to operate worldwide?

Ex. 4. Form a question using "How" to ask about the method or manner.

- 1) (operate) How do they manage to operate transnationally?
- 2) (operate worldwide) How do they operate worldwide?
- 3) (have a global reach) How does a small group have such a global reach?
- 4) (use computers) How sophisticated is their use of computers and telecommunication links?
- 5) (acquire weapons) How could they seek to acquire weapons of mass destruction?

Ex. 5. Form a tag question by adding a short question tag (e.g., isn't it?, don't they?) to the end of a statement.

- 1) (operate transnationally) These cells operate transnationally, don't they?
- 2) (seek to acquire weapons) Terrorists are seeking to acquire weapons of mass destruction, aren't they?
- 3) (possess a financial system) Extremists possess a sophisticated financial system, don't they?
- 4) (kill for political reasons) Members of terrorist organizations kill for political reasons, don't they?
- 5) (carry out a threat) Gangsters will carry out their threat, won't they?



Practice grammar rules in interactive tasks



**SCAN
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**SCAN
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**PRACTICAL
ENGLISH
USAGE**

LISTENING AND WATCHING



Scan the QR-code, watch the video and do the following exercises:

Ex. 1. Make up sentences of your own with the words and expressions form the video:

Terrorist threats; be difficult to define; intentional use of violence; a specific government policy; view certain people or countries as enemies; black hand-abetted terrorists; the majority of recent terrorist attacks; to track and combat the narratives and activities of the groups; the infringement of personal liberties.

Ex. 2. Discuss the video in the group and give your opinion:

What is terrorism?

How can terrorism be defined in the world?

Do terrorist threats come from both official groups and private individuals?

Are many terrorists motivated by the belief that their Government treats their ethnic or other group unfairly?

What examples of modern terrorism is the video about?

What is being done to combat terrorism?

What counterterrorism tools include identifying and arresting individuals who are preparing terrorist acts, as well as military and covert actions against terrorists?

Is it possible to eradicate terrorism or not?



Scan the QR-code, watch the video, comment on the following statements and express your opinion using the phrases:

- *In my opinion...*
- *From my perspective...*
- *Personally, I believe...*
- *I feel that...*
- *It seems to me that...*
- *I am of the view that...*
- *As far as I am concerned...*
- *I am inclined to think that...*



1. Terrorists always pursue some kind of political or religious goals.
2. Terrorists are weak by definition and cannot hope to defeat their enemies militarily.
3. Terrorism is almost impossible without mass media.
4. Terrorism became an industrial phenomenon with the invention of dynamite in the 19th century.
5. The Internet allows terrorists not only to publicize their atrocities.
6. The solution to the problem of Islamic terrorism is to transform the Muslim world.

MASS MEDIA READING AND COMPREHENSION



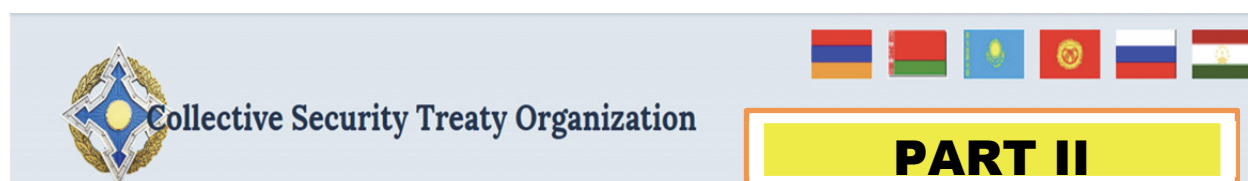
Ex. 1. Imagine yourself a member of the Conference of the International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology and discuss the measures of countering terrorism and extremism of your country.

<p>I think the major problem is...</p> <p>Our primary concern is...</p> <p>The crux of the matter is...</p> <p>As I see it, the most important thing is...</p> <p>The main problem we need to solve is..</p> <p>We really need to take care of...</p> <p>It all comes down to this: ...</p>	<p>Я думаю, основная проблема в том, что...</p> <p>В первую очередь нас беспокоит...</p> <p>Суть дела в том, что...</p> <p>На мой взгляд, самое важное...</p> <p>Главное, что нам нужно решить...</p> <p>Нам необходимо разобраться с...</p> <p>Все сводится к следующему: ...</p>
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Ex. 2. Imagine yourself as a mass media interviewer. What questions would you ask Vladimir Kolokoltsev or other representatives of the International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do you mean by...? 2. Could you clarify that? 3. Could you elaborate on that? 4. What do you think we should do? 5. What's your opinion on that? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Что вы подразумеваете под...? 2. Вы не могли бы пояснить? 3. Вы не могли бы объяснить подробнее? 4. Что, на ваш взгляд, нам нужно сделать? 5. Каково ваше мнение об этом?
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Ex. 3. Practice yourself in writing an annotation of the article (see Appendix).



International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology / 26.09.2024

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE



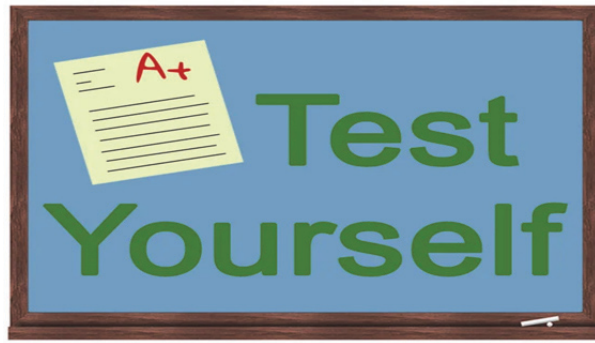
Participants of the Fourth International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology in their speeches:

WERE UNITED in the need to maintain peace and stability, develop relations between countries based on equality, good neighborliness, humanism and justice, and create an environment of intolerance to attempts to destroy traditional social, interethnic, interreligious, economic and other ties.

EXPRESSED concern about the growing spread in various regions of the world of such dangerous types of extremism as radical religious doctrines, racial discrimination, xenophobia and Nazi ideology, which, against the backdrop of the general worsening of the international situation, especially the expansion of zones and geography of armed conflicts, interreligious and interethnic clashes, could lead to catastrophic consequences.

CONFIRMED facts of the mass use by extremists to introduce their ideas into the mass consciousness of people of modern information and communication technologies and methods of social engineering, the seizure (transfer) of advanced military equipment and communications equipment by terrorists and criminals, their tacit or even open involvement by individual states in solving their special and military tasks.

EXCHANGED positive experiences of the countries participating in the conference on preventing and suppressing the spread of extremist ideology, especially among young people.



TESTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

Choose the correct variant

1. Terrorism comes from the words

- a) *mystery*
- b) *fright*
- c) *horror*
- d) *anger*

2. Terrorist groups and criminal ones are different in ___ and ___

- a) *methods; objectives*
- b) *persons; religious*
- c) *tasks; language*
- d) *forms; leaders*

3. The terrorists kidnapped the children and held them as ___

- a) *officers*
- b) *ransom*
- c) *hostage*
- d) *burglar*

4. The first recorded use of “*terrorism*” and “*terrorist*” was in ___

- a) *1795*
- b) *1961*
- c) *1920*
- d) *2001*

5. Terrorists never recognize any moral and humanistic factors and they usually choose civilians as their ___

- a) *persons*
- b) *hostage*
- c) *target*
- d) *criminals*

6. Cybercrime investigators seek out digital traces, which are often ___ .

- a) *volatile and short-lived;*

- b) permanent and long-lived;*
- c) volatile and long-lived;*
- d) permanent and short-lived.*

7. Correlate the types of terrorism with their manifestations

- 1) Political: a) *extreme intolerance towards representatives of various faiths*
- 2) Religious: b) *criminal elements seek to obtain concessions from the authorities*
- 3) Criminal: c) *aimed at seizing power*
- 4) Cyberterrorism d) *is based on interethnic conflicts*
- 5) Nationalistic attitude; e) *disorganization of information systems.*

8. Name the main document among others regulating the fight against terrorism:

- a) The Constitution of the Russian Federation;*
- b) The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation;*
- c) The Federal Law "On Combating Terrorism"*
- d) Police Regularions*

9. Which of the listed crimes is considered terrorist?

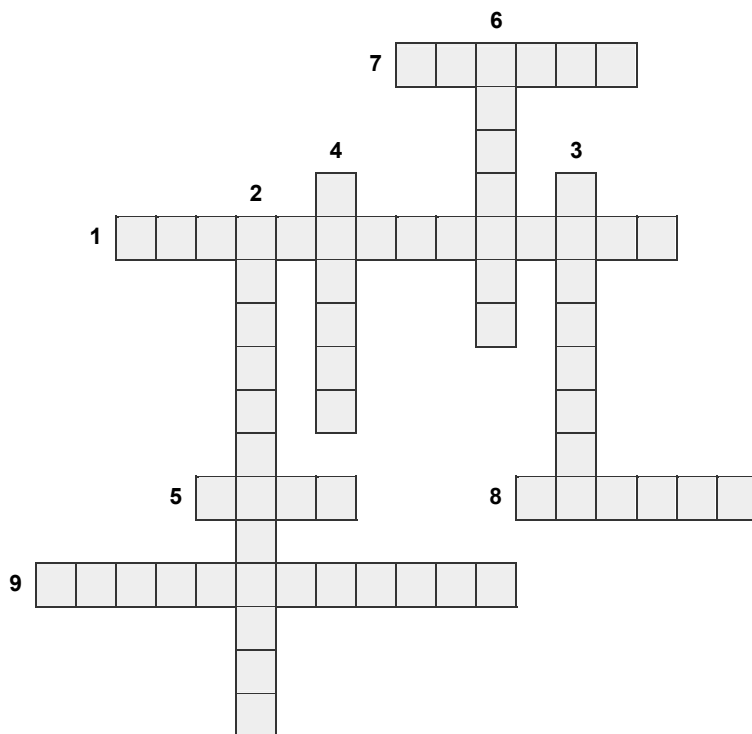
- a) vandalism* c) *threat of murder*
- b) murder* d) *hostage-taking*

10. Дайте правильный перевод понятия *Hijacking*

- a) правонарушение*
- b) мошенничество*
- c) похищение, угон (транспортного средства)*
- d) торговля наркотиками*



Solve the crossword:



Across:

1. disruptive attacks by recognised terrorist organisations against computer systems.
5. substances that change a person's mental or physical state.
7. something that is a source of danger
8. something (such as a club, knife, or gun) used to injure, defeat, or destroy
9. the use or threatened use of biological agents as weapons of terror.

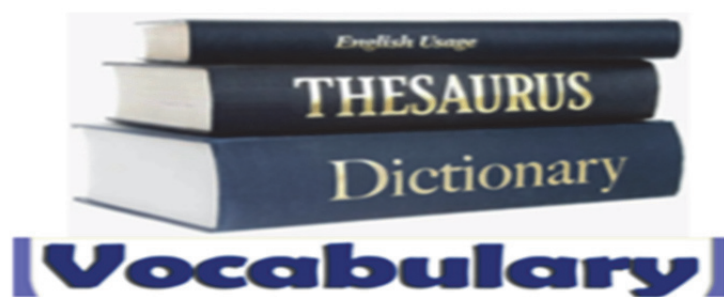
Down:

2. an act of violence which is committed in support of environmental causes, against people or property.
3. the use of physical force so as to injure, abuse, damage, or destroy ;
4. to damage something so badly that it cannot be used;
6. interact with others to exchange information and develop professional or social contacts.

**MODULE II. FIGHTING TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM
AS A THREAT TO SOCIETY**



UNIT I. Terrorism as a global threat



READING AND SPEAKING

Ex. 1. Study the following words and use them in exercises.

word	transcription	translation
abduction	[əb' dʌkʃn]	похищение
assailant	[ə'seɪlənt]	субъект нападения
bombings	['bɒmɪŋ]	бомбежки
by virtue of	[baɪ 'vɜ:tʃu: ðv]	в силу
claim	[kleɪm]	претендовать
constitute	['kɒnstɪtju:t]	составлять

ensure	[ɪn'ʃʊə]	обеспечивать
foremost	['fɔ:məʊst]	на первом месте
hijacking	['haɪdʒækɪŋ]	воздушное пиратство
in the vicinity of	[ɪn ðə vɪ'sɪnəti ɒv]	поблизости
insecurity	[ɪnsɪ'kjʊərɪti]	отсутствие безопасности
random	['rændəm]	выбранный наугад
adversaries	['ædvəsərɪz]	противник, враг
adherents	[ədherents]	приверженец, последователь
to assassinate	[tu: ə'sæsɪneɪt]	покушаться
explosive	[ɪks'plɔʊsɪv]	взрывчатое вещество
cyber space	['saɪbə speɪs]	кибер пространство
to access	[tu: 'ækses]	получить доступ
to destabilize society	[tu: dɪ'stæbɪlaɪz sə'saɪəti]	дестабилизировать общество



Ex. 2. Read the following text and be ready to discuss. Consult the vocabulary list from ex. 1 if necessary.

Terrorism is the most dangerous crime of our time, threatening to become one of the main obstacles to solving universal and state tasks in the 21st century. In order to

effectively counter this phenomenon, it is necessary, first, to know the essence of terrorism, to understand its causes and conditions, as well as the factors contributing to it.

Terrorism is a serious crime when an organized group of people seeks to achieve their goal through violence. Terrorists are people who take hostages, set off explosions in crowded places and use weapons. The victims of terrorism are often innocent people, including children.

The 21st century has seen significant changes in the use and practice of terrorism. Terrorism has become a hallmark of a number of political movements, from the extreme right to the extreme left across the political spectrum. Technological advances such as automatic weapons and compact, electrically powered explosives have given terrorists new mobility and lethality. It was used by one or both sides in anti-colonial conflicts (Ireland in the United Kingdom, Algeria and France, Vietnam and France in France), then in disputes between national groups over possessions of the disputed homeland (Palestine and Israel), in conflicts between different religious denominations (Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland), as well as in internal conflicts between revolutionary forces and established governments (Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Iran, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Argentina, etc.).

Over the past decade, Russia has faced many terrorist attacks. The explosions of apartment buildings in Moscow and Volgodonsk, the explosion during the parade in Kaspiysk on May 9 and the seizure of the theater on Dubrovka during the play "Nord-Ost" became the largest terrorist acts in our country. A terrible tragedy occurred in Beslan. In September 2004, for two days, teachers, students and their parents, more than 1,200 people, were captured by terrorists and held in the gymnasium of School No. 1 in Beslan (Republic of North Ossetia). The explosion killed 331 people, including 172 children, and injured 559 others.

Modern terrorism differs from the terrorism of the past in that its victims are often innocent civilians who are randomly selected or who simply end up in

terrorist situations. Violent extremist activities include kidnappings, assassinations, air raids and hijackings, bomb attacks, and hostage taking.

Terrorism's public impact has been greatly magnified by the use of modern communication media. Any act of violence is certain to attract television coverage, which brings the event directly into millions of homes and exposes viewers to the terrorists' demands, grievances, or political goals. Although technology aids in the defense against terrorism, it also provides terrorists with increased opportunities.

Terrorists can operate in cyber space and access all but the most secure data banks, destroy or manipulate information for their own purposes. Access to police and other security files can keep terrorists one-step ahead of their government opponents.

That is why the National Anti-Terrorism Committee (NAC) was established on February 15, 2006 by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 116 "On measures to combat terrorism." The purpose is to ensure coordination of the activities of federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local governments in the field of countering terrorism.

Terrorism today is an acute international problem. This is evidenced by many facts, but especially eloquent are the explosion at the New York World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, which claimed the lives of 3,500 people, the March 11, 2004 bombings on commuter trains in the center of Madrid (Spain), endless terrorist attacks in Israel, the Philippines and other countries.

The threat of terrorism is constant, and an attack is likely to occur at the most unexpected moment. Modern terrorism often determines the choice of a target: the greater the symbolic value of the target, the greater the public response caused by an attack on terrorists and the greater the fear it generates. Anyone anywhere in the world can become the target of a terrorist act that is indiscriminate, but designed to create an atmosphere of terror and destabilize societies and states.

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences:

**Task
Complete**

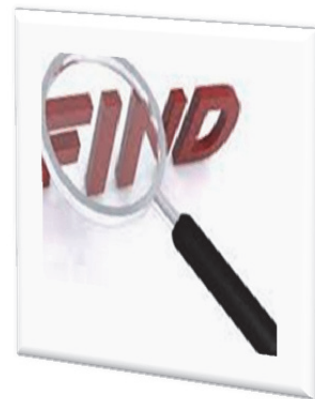


1. Terrorists resort to systematic use of violence in order to
2. In the 21th century a new lethality and mobility were given to terrorists by

3. The public is affected greater if TV viewers
4. The victims of modern terrorists are mostly
5. By acts of violence terrorists seek to and
6. Increased capabilities of terrorism include

**Ex. 4. Find in the text above
the Russian equivalents:**

- 1) to achieve the goal;
- 2) to kill for political reasons;
- 3) to take hostages;
- 4) to provide new opportunities;
- 5) to become target;
- 6) to create an atmosphere of terror;
- 7) to ensure coordination;
- 8) to drive target selection;
- 9) to pick at random;
- 10) to manipulate information.



Ex. 5. Give synonyms for the following words and phrases:



to be involved in (terrorism), to fight (terrorism), to eliminate (terrorism), to take a tough line (on terrorism), to carry out (a terrorist attack), kidnapping, to hijack (a plane), to make (a threat), to give in to (a threat), (bomb) threat, empty (threat), to harbor (terrorists).

Ex. 6. Translate and use the following word combinations in sentences of your own:

достичь своей цели; организовать взрывы в многолюдных местах; использовать оружие; взрыв во время парада; получить ранения; достичь цели при помощи насилия; приобретать всемирный характер;



объединенные в одну цепь; бесконечные теракты; общественный резонанс; решать государственные задачи; субъекты Российской Федерации; требования террористов; понять причины; создать атмосферу ужаса.

Ex. 7. Read the definition and name the corresponding words from the box:

Illicit, to launder, terrorism, hostage, ransom, to cooperate, border, to facilitate

- 1) to transfer illegal or stolen money usually by a complex process to avoid detection;
- 2) against law;
- 3) the use of violence in order to achieve political aims;
- 4) an amount of money that someone asks for in exchange for a person;
- 5) who they are keeping as a prisoner;
- 6) the official line that separates two countries or regions;
- 7) a person who is the prisoner of someone who threatens to kill them if;
- 8) they do not get what they want;
- 9) to make it possible or easier for something to happen;
- 10) to work with other people in order to achieve something.

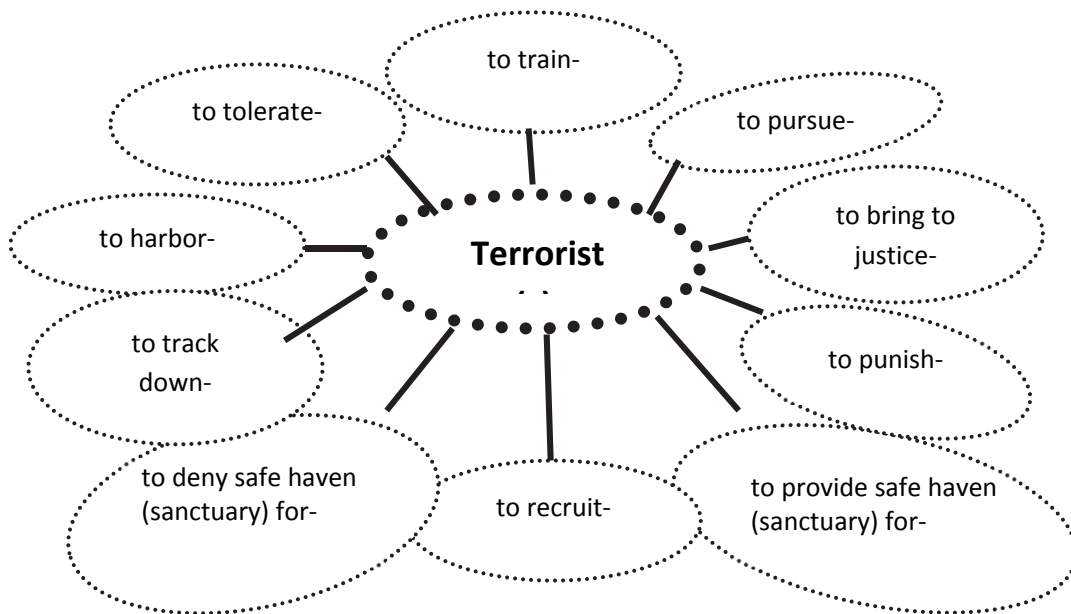
Ex. 8. Put the letters into the correct order and guess the word:

- 1) j h i g n a k c i;
- 2) y b a i g m;
- 3) i o r t;
- 4) g g g l s m u i n;
- 5) s s s t e r p a;
- 6) a r s n;
- 7) i i d e h o m c.



Ex. 9. Make different word combinations use them in sentences of your own:

e.g. to harbor terrorists – укрывать террористов



вербовать террористов, выследить и поймать террористов, обучать террористов, отдать террористов в руки правосудия, отказать террористам в убежище, наказать террористов, предоставлять террористам убежище, преследовать террористов, терпеть террористов укрывать террористов.

Ex. 10. Match the forms of terrorism with the relevant vocabulary:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) bombing | a) hostages, seize control, ultimatum |
| 2) assassination | b) detonator, suicide, bomber, to defuse |
| 3) kidnapping | c) disease, virus, epidemic |
| 4) hijacking | d) rifle, hit man, bodyguard |
| 5) chemical attack | e) ransom, hide-out, abduct |
| 6) biological | f) poisonous gas, toxic fumes warfare. |

Ex. 11. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying attention to the highlighted words and phrases:

1. The first recorded use of “*terrorism*” and “*terrorist*” was in 1795. The hijacking of an Italian cruise ship was followed by European policy of *appeasing terrorists*.
2. No one who observed how the world responded to the *globalization of terrorism* between 1968 and 2001 should have been surprised by September 11.
3. Legitimizing Arafat’s *terrorist organization* and persuading them to *abandon terror* quickly proved wrong.
4. Terrorism’s public impact is greatly *magnified* by the media.
5. *Magnification* of events often takes place in popular press.
6. The reporters took up their own investigative reporting *to expose the assassination*.
7. Any act of violence *exposes* viewers to the terrorists’ demands, grievances, or political goals.
8. Two successive *explosions* occurred in the area for the last week.
9. Electrically detonated *explosives* gave terrorists a new mobility and lethality.
10. They have a political creed of *violence*.
11. The states may *use the threat of violence* against civilians to *intimidate adversaries*.



Ex. 12. Match the term and its definition:

A		B
1.Terrorist		a) an act of taking control of a vehicle (esp.an aircraft) in order to force it to change the destination, to take hostages or to steal its cargo
2.Hostage		b) an object or a place at which an attack is directed.
3.Target	is	c) a large system of terrorist groups connected with one another by common aims, rules and leadership.
4.Terrorist network		d) a person who uses threat or violence to obtain own demands.
5.Hijack(or hijacking)		e) one or more others (who threaten to keep, harm or kill him/her) so that other side will do what the enemy demands

Ex. 13. Fill in the gaps using the words from the box and translate the sentences::

hijack(or hijacking); hostage; target; terrorist network; terrorist

1. Terrorists never recognize any moral or humanistic factors and they usually choose civilians as their _____.
2. In December 1985 five hijackers of the Abu Tidal Group carried out the _____ of Egypt Air Flight 648 and fifty-six passengers were killed.
3. The terrorists kidnapped the children and held them as _____.
4. _____ accepted responsibility for the bomb blast which killed 21 people and wounded more 140 others.
5. The _____ of Palestinian movements has an annual income of about \$ 1.25 billion.

Ex. 14. Replace the words in italics with their equivalents from the text:

1. Terrorists believe that the best way to *put into life* political or social change is to *kill* leaders.
2. Terrorist methods have been used in disputes between national groups over possession of a *disputed* homeland.
3. Modern communication media have greatly *exaggerated* the public *contribution* to terrorism.
4. Television *reporting* is attracted by any *act of force*.
5. TV viewers *are informed about* the terrorists' demands, *sorrows*, or political goals.
6. Victims of terrorists are *chosen accidentally*.
7. The more public *effect* the terrorist attack brings, the more fear it *causes*.

Ex. 15. Translate sentences from Russian into English using the active text vocabulary:



1. Терроризм прибегает к все более изощренным методам насилия.
2. Террористические акты порождают страх, поскольку каждый может стать их случайной жертвой.
3. Современный терроризм стремится к наибольшему воздействию на общественность.
4. Средства массовой информации часто преувеличивают значимость событий.
5. Средства и способы достижения своей цели у террористов меняются, начиная с похищения людей, угонов самолетов и политических убийств и заканчивая крупномасштабными взрывами с большим количеством жертв.
6. Современное оружие и средства связи позволяют террористам быстро передвигаться и наносить смертельные удары.

Ex. 16. Imagine that you are a journalist. Write a short article about the terrorist act using the following information

	<i>Group 1</i>	<i>Group 2</i>
<i>Event</i>	Hostage-taking	Bombings
<i>Time</i>	September 1st, 2004	March 29, 2010
<i>Place</i>	Secondary school No. 1 Beslan	Lubyanka metro station Moscow
<i>Victims</i>	331 people died, including 172 children, 559 people were injured.	35 people dead, 38 injured

Weapon	hand-heldguns	suitcase bombs
Terrorist group	members of the the terrorist group of Shamil Basaev (nationalist and religious movement)	members of the "Caucasus Emirate", leader Doku Umarov (nationalist and religious movement)

**Ex. 17 Read the text and discuss it.
Use the next expressions:**



<i>In my view (in my opinion)</i>	<i>По-моему</i>
<i>Personally, I think</i>	<i>Я считаю</i>
<i>As far as I'm concerned</i>	<i>Что касается меня ...</i>
<i>According to smb</i>	<i>Как считает ...</i>
<i>I agree (with you)</i>	<i>Я с Вами согласен</i>
<i>I doubt</i>	<i>Я сомневаюсь</i>
<i>I have my doubts about</i>	<i>Я не уверен (в чем-либо)</i>
<i>Yes, you could be right but I'm not sure (that)</i>	<i>Возможно, Вы правы, но Я не уверен (что)</i>

TERRORIST DANGER LEVELS



In the Russian Federation, three levels of terrorist threat can be established (for facilities) according to Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated June 14, 2012

No. 851 "On the procedure for establishing levels of terrorist danger providing for additional measures to ensure the security of individuals, society and the State" (as amended by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated January 31, No. 48, 2012, 2012 from 2023). It is distinguished as elevated ("blue"), high ("yellow"), critical ("red").

The level of terrorist danger has been established:

a) elevated ("blue") – if there is information that requires confirmation about the real possibility of committing a terrorist act.

b) high ("yellow") – if there is confirmed information about the real possibility of committing a terrorist act.

c) critical ("red") – if there is information about the committed terrorist act an act or the commission of actions that create an immediate threat of committing a terrorist act.

**Localized, specific
terrorist threat or attack.**

**Increased and predictable
threat of terrorism.**

**Possible threat of
terrorist activity.**

**Ex. 18. Make a presentation on the topic
«Terrorism is a threat of society»:**

Useful words and phrases to make a presentation:



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

and attracting everybody’s attention.

Introduction:

My presentation deals with the topic of ...;

I’ll speak on the topic of....;

I would like to touch upon the problem of ...;

the presentation is intended to ...;

let’s start with...

Main body:

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

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

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

Conclusion:

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

in short, summarizing , in other words;

Your point of view:

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

to sum up the conclusion, it seems to.



REVISING AND CHECKING

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Pre-Task: study the grammar material using this QR-code.



https://disk.yandex.ru/client/disk/Active_Passive%20Voice/Active_Passive%20Voice_grammar

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Rewrite the following active voice sentences in the passive voice. You may need to omit the original subject or use a phrase like «by them», «by its members», etc.

Example:

- **Active:** The cell **operates transnationally.**
 - **Passive:** The cell **is operated transnationally.**
1. A radical faction **seeks a vast redistribution of global power.**
 2. Their actions demonstrate **anti-social ideology.**
 3. The leader **calibrated the violence** for maximum effect.
 4. The organization **uses massive violence as a psychological tool.**
 5. They **carried out a series of massive blows within a short period of time.**
 6. The network **created an elaborate international network** over a decade.
 7. The organization **possesses a sophisticated financial system.**

Ex. 2. Rewrite the following passive voice sentences in the active voice. You will need to invent a logical subject (e.g., "The militant group," "The organization," "They") to perform the action.

Example:

- **Passive:** **Religiously motivated terror** is spread by some confessions.
- **Active:** Some confessions spread **religiously motivated terror.**

Tasks:

1. **The existing world order** is being fought against by terrorist movements.
2. It is **believed by the recruits** that violent struggle is their lives.
3. **A maximum number of victims** was caused by the coordinated bombings.

4. **Suicide recruits are used** to breach high-security areas.
5. **An international network** had been created over many years.

Ex. 3. Some of the following sentences are incorrect. Give the right answer.

1. A global reach is had by the organization.
2. They operate worldwide through modern technology.
3. A sophisticated international network was created by the cell's leader.
4. Document forgery and theft were committed without leaving a trace.
5. A sophisticated financial system is possessed by terrorists.
6. The terrorist attacks were carried out without demands being made.
7. It is emphasized by the propaganda that violence is endless.



Practice grammar rules in interactive tasks.

ACTIVE / PASSIVE VOICE



https://disk.yandex.ru/client/disk/Active_Passive%20Voice/Active_Passive%20Voice_grammar%20in%20games2



https://disk.yandex.ru/client/disk/Active_Passive%20Voice/Active_Passive%20Voice_grammar%20in%20games1

**PRACTICAL
ENGLISH
USAGE**

LISTENING AND WATCHING



Scan the QR-code, watch the video “Terrorist attack” and do the following exercises:

Ex. 1. Write down 10 word combinations from the video and make 10 sentences with them.

Ex. 2. Make up 10 special questions revealing the main idea of the video.

Ex. 3. Discuss the video in the group.

MASS MEDIA READING COMPREHENSION



Ex. 1. Imagine yourself a member of a meeting of the Russian-Mongolian working group on cross-border cooperation and discuss the problems of international crimes of your country.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I think the major problem is... 2. Our primary concern is... 3. The crux of the matter is... 4. As I see it, the most important thing is... 5. The main problem we need to solve is.. 6. We really need to take care of... 7. It all comes down to this: ... 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Я думаю, основная проблема в том, что... 2. В первую очередь нас беспокоит... 3. Суть дела в том, что... 4. На мой взгляд, самое важное... 5. Главное, что нам нужно решить... 6. Нам необходимо разобраться с... 7. Все сводится к следующему: ...
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Ex. 2. Imagine yourself as a mass media interviewer. What questions would you ask the representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia and Mongolia?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do you mean by...? 2. Could you clarify that? 3. Could you elaborate on that? 4. What do you think we should do? 5. What's your opinion on that? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Что вы подразумеваете под...? 2. Вы не могли бы пояснить? 3. Вы не могли бы объяснить подробнее? 4. Что, на ваш взгляд, нам нужно сделать? 5. Каково ваше мнение об этом?
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Ex. 3. Practice yourself in writing an annotation of the article. (see Appendix)

April 8, 2025 at 16: 09

Igor Zubov and Nerguy Myagmar held a meeting of the Russian-Mongolian working group on cross-border cooperation between the internal affairs bodies of Russia and Mongolia

author: Press center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia



A meeting of the Russian-Mongolian working group on cross-border cooperation between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the

Russian Federation and the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs of Mongolia was held in Ulan-Ude.

The Russian Interior Ministry delegation was headed by Igor Zubov, State Secretary and Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, while the Mongolian delegation was headed by Nerguy Myagmar, State Secretary of the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs of Mongolia.

The event addressed issues of cross-border cooperation between the territorial bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Mongolia in countering crimes committed using information and communication technologies, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, new potentially dangerous psychoactive substances, illegal migration, and cattle theft.

Opening the meeting, Igor Zubov noted that bilateral relations are based on a long history of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. "We continue to build a mutually respectful dialogue and equal cooperation in international affairs. Confirming our previous agreements, we are ready to meet your wishes and priorities in the field of education, development of

high technologies and other areas, " said the head of the Russian Interior Ministry delegation.

In turn, Nerguy Myagmar welcomed the participants and thanked them for organizing the meeting. He confirmed the intention of the Mongolian side to deepen cooperation in all relevant areas of law enforcement practice.

During the meeting, the parties noted the importance of improving the interdepartmental legal framework for cooperation, including the preparation of an updated Agreement between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs of Mongolia on cooperation between the Internal Affairs bodies of border regions.

The participants of the meeting exchanged information on the current situation in the field of combating crime and the operational situation in the service areas of the internal affairs bodies of the border regions of Russia and Mongolia, as well as opinions on improving the effectiveness of cooperation in this area.

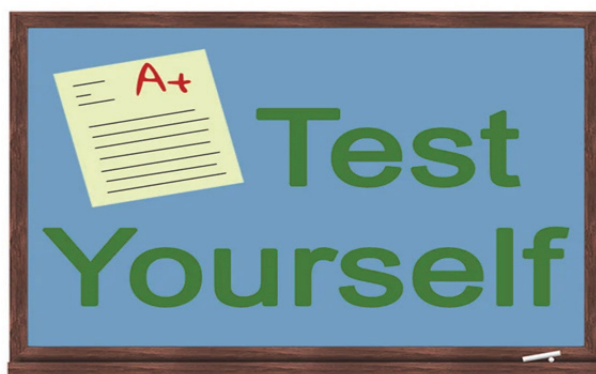
The development of joint efforts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Mongolia aimed at combating crime, including the search and transfer of fugitives from criminal prosecution or execution of sentences, was highly appreciated. They noted the effective work of the two agencies in the field of training personnel for the justice and internal Affairs bodies of Mongolia, as well as in preparing and signing the Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs of Mongolia for 2025-2027.

Following the meeting of the working group, the participants agreed to intensify the exchange of information of mutual interest between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Mongolia, and to continue work on the prevention, detection, and suppression of crimes in transport.

The participants positively assessed the results of the negotiations, which were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, and noted the special significance of the meeting on the eve of the 80th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War. The Mongolian side proposed to organize the next meeting of the working group in 2026 on the territory of Mongolia.

After the meeting, Russian and Mongolian colleagues, as well as the Head of the Republic of Buryatia Alexey Tsydenov laid flowers at the Eternal Flame and monument to Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky in the Victory Memorial Park.

During the visit to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Buryatia, the delegations observed a minute of silence in memory of law enforcement officers who died in the line of duty, and laid flowers at the memorial "Life-long Feat".



TESTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

Choose the correct variant

1. The terrorists kidnapped the child and held him as ____

- a) *hostage* c) *suspect*
b) *witness* d) *citizen*

2. A person who transports things illegally into a country is a...

- a) *student* c) *singer*
b) *smuggler* d) *killer*

3. Kidnapping

- a) *Похищение животных* d) *Магазинная кража*
b) *Похищение людей* c) *Угон автомобиля*
c) *Хищение собственности*

4. Taking a person by force, hiding him, and demanding ransom.

- a) *hijacking;* c) *mugging;*
b) *kidnapping;* d) *robbery.*

5. The use of violence in order to achieve political aims is called _____

- a) *terrorism* c) *theft*
b) *robbery* d) *trade*

6. The plane was _____ while on a flight to Delhi.

- a) *hijacked*
- b) *robbed*
- c) *mugged*
- d) *blackmailed*

7. The terrorists kidnapped the child and held him as ____

- a) *officers*
- b) *hostage*
- c) *ransom*
- d) *burglar*

8. Маловероятно, что это дело будет расследовано быстро.

- a) *This case is unlikely to be investigated quickly*
- b) *This case is likely to be investigated quickly*
- c) *This case likely being investigated quickly*
- d) *This case unlikely being investigated quickly*

9. He had no intention _____ a criminal act.

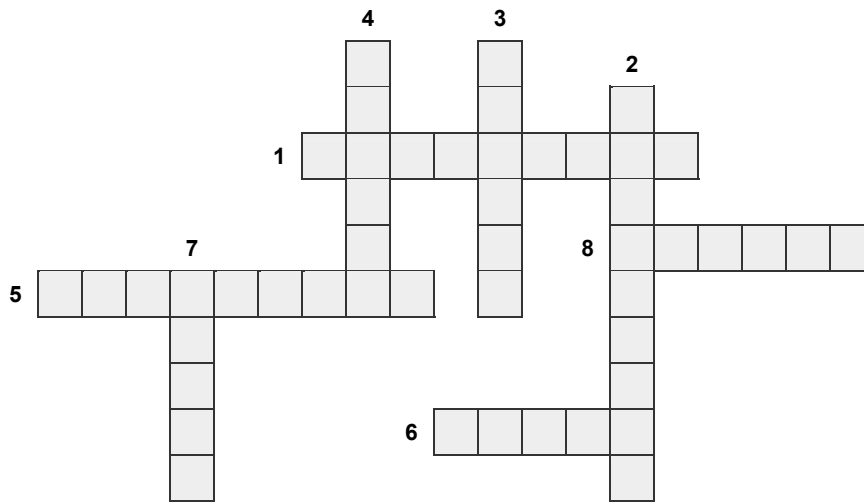
- a) *to commit*
- b) *commit*
- c) *committing*
- d) *committed*

10. When you travel on public transport, always keep your bag carefully closed in case of _____

- a) *hijacking*
- b) *pick pocketing*
- c) *robbery*
- d) *murder.*



Look at the pictures and solve the crossword:



Across:



1



5



6.



8

Down:



2



3



4



7

UNIT 2. Police cooperation in fighting terrorism



Ex. 1. Study the following words and use them in exercises.

word	transcription	translation
leverage	[ˈli:vəri:dʒ]	усиливать
converge	[kənˈvɜ:dʒ]	совпадать
a beneficiary	[ə benɪˈfɪʃəri]	получатель
a perpetrator	[ə ˈpɜ:pɪtreɪtə]	правонарушитель
lethality	[liːˈθælɪtɪ]	смертность
robust	[rəˈbʌst]	прочный, крепкий
an insurgent	[æn ɪnˈsɜ:dʒənt]	боевик
an amalgamation	[æn əmælgəˈmeɪʃn]	объединение, слияние
counter terrorism	[ˈkaʊntəˈterərɪzəm]	противостоять терроризму, контртеррористическая деятельность
evidence	[ˈeɪvɪdəns]	доказательства
foster	[ˈfɒstə]	способствовать
issue	[ˈɪʃuː] / [ˈɪsjuː]	вопрос
launch	[lɔ:ntʃ]	запускать, устанавливать
leverage	[ˈli:vəri:dʒ]	воздействовать, усиливать, использовать
provide	[prəˈvaɪd]	обеспечивать
representative	[reprɪˈzentətɪv]	представитель
resources	[rɪˈzɔ:sɪz]	ресурсы

response	[rɪs'pɒns]	ответ
seize	[si:z]	захватить, схватить
support	[sə'pɔ:t]	1) поддерживать; 2) поддержка
surrender	[sə'rendə]	сдаваться
suspicious	[səs'piʃəs]	подозрительный
share	[ʃeə]	обмениваться
warrant	['wɒrənt]	ордер



Ex. 2. Read the following text and be ready to discuss. Start with these expressions:

On the one hand -----

On the other hand -----

As far as I know -----

Most probably -----

To some extent -----

The growth in cross-border crime is going on in many countries today. The development of increasingly sophisticated facilities for rapid travel has made it easier for criminals to move around the world. At the same time, the complex structures of modern societies and the constant growth of international exchanges provide more and more opportunities for international criminal activity, which has expanded enormously now and reached alarming proportions. Terrorism encompasses a range of complex threats such as organized terrorism in conflict zones, foreign terrorist fighters, radicalized ‘lone wolves’, and attacks using chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive materials.

The International Criminal Police Organization Interpol, with the Russian Federation as an active member, is one of the most effective tools for combating international terrorism. The General Secretariat has established the Fusion Anti-

Terrorism Center to coordinate efforts to combat terrorism and extremism. Its main task is to analyze information about the activities of international terrorist organizations, their structure, membership, motives, methods, financing, etc.



The information collected is sent to national law enforcement agencies for use in investigating crimes. For example, Interpol has a project called "Foreign Terrorist Fighters," whose database contains information on more than eight thousand people.

Interpol does not have arrest powers or any investigative rights. Its function is to disseminate and exchange information with member countries. Interpol's document "Red Notice" is the request to law enforcement agencies around the world to locate and detain a person pending extradition. Red notice is not an international arrest warrant. The participating countries apply their own laws making decision on the arrest of a person.

Terrorist groups are currently interacting with transnational organized crime syndicates, especially narcotics cartels. Peruvian Shining Path and Colombian FARC guerrillas have provided mercenary security support for narcotics, production and trafficking lines in South America. These terrorist groups receive enormous amounts of money, more than in fund-raising operations, such as kidnapping and bank robbery, which are far riskier than supporting narcotics trafficking. Furthermore, this interaction offers smuggling routes long established and tested by crime syndicates for drug and arms running. Besides, this interaction provides terrorists with logistical infrastructure to move people, arms and material.

Logically, there might be a natural partnership between terrorist groups and transnational organized crime syndicates. Organized crime syndicates frequently have access to and influence with political leaders. This makes such

syndicates beneficial to terrorist groups that would try to influence and intimidate, rather than to destroy, a government. In return, organized crime syndicates can launch terrorist campaigns for several purposes. They aim to gain power in particular areas, which is easy due to their regional instability or to further coerce a weak government.

A number of Interpol regional projects are being implemented to combat international terrorism, for example, Al Kabda (Middle East and Africa), Amazon (America), Baobab (Africa), Kalkan (Central and South Asia), Nexus (Europe and North Caucasus), Pacific (Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands). They are platforms for practical interaction, information exchange and coordination of efforts of law enforcement agencies of the states of the region. Russia has traditionally participated in the Kalkan and Nexus projects.



The Russian Federation is one of the leading members of Interpol and participates in a number of projects aimed at countering the illegal distribution of drugs and weapons, drug counterfeiting and organized crime. In 2024, active cooperation was conducted with 156 states out of 196 Interpol members. Such joint international operations as Pangea, White Flow, Cocaf, Proteus, LIONFISH, and Trigger were carried out.

On September 26, 2024, Russian Interior Minister Vladimir Kolokoltsev met with Interpol President Ahmed Nasser Al-Raisi at the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Russian Interior Minister thanked the head of the International Criminal Police Organization for his interest in the IV International Conference on the Dissemination of Extremist Ideology being held in Moscow and noted the importance of joint efforts to counter extremist and terrorist threats, which remain destabilizing factors in almost all regions of the world.

Interpol members do their best to ensure that their contribution to the global fight against terrorism and organized crime is meaningful and effective.

Notes

1. **FARC (Colombia)** – the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the country's largest guerrilla group. Being one of the insurgent groups the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces committed terrorist acts in an effort to destabilize and overthrow the country's government.

2. **PFLP – GC (Palestine)** – the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – General Command, organization providing an institutional framework associated with the Palestine Liberation Organization. This organization is notable for its terrorist activities. It was established in 1967 in an amalgamation of three different Palestinian terrorist groups by Georges Habash. The PFLP suffered from conflicts between its several factions, though all were engaged in terrorist activities. The PFLP rejected political compromise with Israel and was pledged to the elimination of that state. The PFLP carried out or organized many notorious terrorist actions against Israel, most notably the hijacking and destruction of many Israeli commercial airlines in the late 1960-s and '70s.

The list of well-known terrorist organizations

1. The Red Brigades – «Красные бригады».
2. Hizballah (Hezbollah) – «Хезболлах» (партия Аллаха).
3. The Palestinian Liberation Front – «Палестинский фронт освобождения».
4. The Red Scorpion Group – «Группа Красные скорпионы».
5. The National Liberation Army (ELN) – «Национальная армия освобождения».
6. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) – «Революционные вооруженные силы Колумбии» (ФАРК).
7. The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) – Революционное движение «Тупак Амару» (РДТА).
8. Hamas – «ХАМАС» (Исламское движение сопротивления).
9. The Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) – «Курдская рабочая партия» (КРП).
10. ETA – «Баскония и свобода» (ЭТА).
11. The Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) – «Объединенные демократические силы».
12. The Aum Shinri-kyu (Aum Shinrikyo) – «Аум Синрикё» (Истина аум).
13. Al Qa`ida – «Аль Кайда».

Ex. 3. Translate the word chains:



- contribute – contribution – contributor – contributory;
- counterfeit – counterfeiter – counterfeited;
- identify – identifiably – identification – identified – identifier – identifying – identity – identikit;
- participate – participation – participator – participating – participated;
- represent – representation – representative – represented – representing;
- support – supporter – supported – supporting;
- threaten – threat – threatening – threatened.

Ex. 4. Translate these sentences into Russian paying attention to the construction *to be likely to do smth*:

1. These countries **are likely** to contribute to the prevention of terrorist attacks.
2. That country **was likely** to take part in the work of the Interpol.
3. He **was likely** to participate in this conference.
4. He **is likely** to be awarded.
5. They **are unlikely** to react positively.
6. He **is likely** to be appointed Secretary General.

Ex. 5. Write out the pairs of synonyms from these two groups of words and translate them:



to ensure	to develop
to promote	to provide
to assist	to be
to establish	to prohibit
to fight	to help
to avoid	to keep away
to remain	to handle
to forbid	to combat
to deal with	to found
to exist	to stay

Ex. 6. Translate phrases from Russian into English make up sentences with them:

транснациональная организованная
 преступность; международный терроризм;
 распространение наркотиков и оружия;
 инфраструктуры по перевозке грузов и товаров;
 контртеррористическая стратегия;
 пересмотреть/переосмыслить стратегии проникновения и планирования;



проводить террористические кампании; дестабилизировать и разрушить; обещать; уничтожение государства.

Ex. 7. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences

1. attack / bomb

A. Several people died during the _____.

B. The _____ failed to explode.

2. potential / carry-on

A. Every passenger is a _____ threat.

B. Many items cannot go in _____ bags.

3. advanced imaging technology / metal detector

A. A(n) _____ cannot sense plastic detector.

B. _____ allows security to see anything under a person's clothes.

Ex. 8.: Complete the sentences:

1. Terrorist groups and criminal ones are different in ___ and ___.

2. The interaction of terrorist groups with transnational organized crime syndicates contributes to ___ and ___.

3. Cooperating with terrorist groups transnational organized crime syndicates pursue such purposes as ___ and ___.

4. Terrorist groups conduct ___ operations in order overthrow ___, whereas transnational crime syndicates gain ___ through a ___.

5. The two implications for counter-terrorism strategy are ___ and ___.

**Task
Complete**



6. If crime syndicates and terrorist groups evolve organizationally, it would lead to ____, because ____.

7. A number of Interpol regional ____ are being implemented to combat international ____.

Ex. 9. Translate the phrases from the text and make different types of questions with them:



- 1) to take advantage of radical/total changes;
- 2) to turn into;
- 3) a group of gangs aimed at drug trafficking;
- 4) a member of an unofficial military group, especially one fighting to remove a government from power, that attacks its enemies in small groups unexpectedly;
- 5) to make smb frightened enough to do what you want them to do;
- 6) to develop or cause to develop gradually;
- 7) a group of people forming a minority within a larger body.

Ex. 10. Match the words in column A with their equivalents in column B. Make your own sentences:

A	B
to take hostages	ввозить наркотики в страну
to break the law	брать заложников
to commit a crime	продавать наркотики
to commit a wrong act	нарушать закон
to kill people	покупать наркотики
to use violence	совершать преступление
to organize explosions	заставлять силой

to take control	совершать противоправный акт
to force	захватить
to buy drugs	убивать людей
to sell drugs	организовать взрывы
to carry drugs into a country	использовать насилие

Ex. 11. Give definitions and illustrate with examples:

Ex. 11. Give definitions and illustrate with examples:

- 1) beneficiary;
- 2) perpetrator;
- 3) organized crime syndicates;
- 4) law enforcement;
- 5) hijacking;
- 6) smuggling;
- 7) bank robbery;
- 8) kidnapping.



Ex. 12. Explain the difference between:

- 1) assassination/ murder/ manslaughter/ homicide;
- 2) shoplifting/ burglary/ robbery/ theft/ larceny/ pickpocketing/ embezzlement;
- 3) fraud/ forgery/ perjury/ slander/ libel;
- 4) taking of hostages/ kidnapping/ blackmail.

Ex. 13. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian paying particular attention to the underlined words and word combinations:

1. There is even speculation these phenomena will eventually converge organizationally into a global Hydra...

2. However, there may be connections of efficacy that have a profound evolutionary effect on the way both terrorist groups and other criminal syndicates organize to do business.

3. Such an evolution holds implications for governments constructing strategies to counter these phenomena.

4. Peruvian Shining Path and Colombian FARC guerrillas have provided mercenary security support for narcotics production and trafficking lines in South America...

5. Furthermore, this interaction offers smuggling routes long established and tested by crime syndicates for drug and arms running, potentially providing terrorists with logistical infrastructure to clandestinely move people, arms and material.

6. In return, organized crime syndicates can exploit terrorist campaigns, for the power vacuum present in regional instability, as a paramilitary wing of the syndicate...

7. However, criminal syndicates do work for money, and there is no clear reason, given the right price, that such syndicates would not lend their logistical communications, and transportation infrastructures to support terrorist operations.

8. Unfortunately, there is no current national counter-terrorism strategy that balances focus between group and capability, or that recognizes terrorism as a diffuse, adaptable, networked phenomenon that requires a networked response.

Ex. 14. Discuss the following questions:

1. What significant changes has the world community gone through for the recent years?
2. Have the four security issues caused any influence on the global changes?
3. Terrorist organizations aim to challenge countries at the economic and social levels, don't they?
4. Is there any difference between a terrorist group and a transnational crime syndicate?
5. What kind of transnational organized crime syndicates do terrorist groups interact with?
6. What aims do these groups gain from this interaction?
7. What makes crime syndicates beneficial to terrorist groups?
8. The cooperation of crime syndicates and terrorist groups is based on mutually advantageous terms, isn't it? What are these terms?



Ex. 15. Compare society [U; C] and community [C]:

The **community** is a general expression for the people as a whole in a particular village, town, city or area: *Keep the streets clean for the good of the community.*

Society is a more general word for people considered in relation to each other, perhaps in one country, or even in many countries: *He is a danger to society, and ought to be locked up.*

Ex. 16. Fill in the gaps using appropriate words:

1. Taliban success has depended on two things. They appear to have an unending supply of enthusiastic Afghan recruits from the madrassas (religious schools) in the refuge ___ of Pakistan. They also get money, fuel, weapons and training from Pakistan.

3. Britain now is a multi-racial ___ .



4. Drug abuse is one of the problems confronting modern Western ___.

5. Such attitudes are not going unnoticed, both in the Western news media and especially by the large and influential Greek-American ___ in the U.S.

6. Terrorist organizations receive direct and indirect assistance from different states, enlist support from different ethnic ___, and secure financial help throughout the world.

7. He was respected around the Gettysburg region, where he had bought his farm, but he was never a member of the ___.

8. ___ has a right to expect people to obey the law.

9. Such behavior is unacceptable in a civilized ___.

10. Mr. Adams and his deputy, Martin McGuinness, need to reach across ___ lines to make the peace agreements work, including at times, pushing their own constituencies to satisfy the demands of the other side.

11. During the Norman period London appears to have been a collection of small ___, manors, parishes, church-tokens, and guilds.

12. Opinions in America's intelligence ___ are also divided, but a recent CIA-sponsored national intelligence assessment again predicted that before 2015, Iran, along with North Korea, could have missiles capable of hitting the USA.

13. Many of the Scots had a bit of capital and rose easily through American ___ (and joined the Republican Party).

14. The U.S. delegation includes some combination of representatives from the intelligence and law enforcement ___s.

15. The definition of terrorism will be the basis and the operational tool for expanding the international ___'s ability to combat terrorism.

Ex. . 17. Fill in the table. Based on it, conduct a comparative analysis of terrorist groups and criminal syndicates:

	<i>Terrorist group</i>	<i>Crime syndicate</i>
<i>Objectives</i>		
<i>Methods</i>		
<i>Ways of cooperation</i>		

Ex. 18. Discuss the following questions in groups using active vocabulary:



1. When is an organization declared a terrorist one?
2. What is meant by designated terrorist organizations?
3. What is the difference between *a terrorist group* and *an organized crime syndicate*?

4. Why does Interpol conduct regular information campaigns?
5. Is it possible to defeat terrorism using international cooperation?
6. What is the main strategy of Interpol cooperation?

Ex. 19. Read the text about the joint operation between Interpol and Russia and discuss the following issues:

Talking Points

1. What is the role of the Russian Federation in the fight against organized crime and terrorism?
2. What methods and means does the Russian Federation use in the fight against organized crime and terrorism?
3. Give specific examples of cooperation with other countries in the field of combating terrorism and organized crime.

Operation Pangea

The Shield and Sword newspaper wrote about the large-scale international operation Pangea, which has been coordinated in our country for ten years by the National Central Bureau of Interpol of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. By organizing the interaction of law enforcement and other government agencies



in the fight against the illegal trafficking of unregistered, falsified and counterfeit medicines, including narcotic drugs, as well as medical devices, it is possible to achieve quite significant results. The operation has a broad interdepartmental format and is conducted annually in cooperation with the different departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia and territorial internal affairs bodies at the regional level, as well as with other divisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia jointly with the Federal Customs Service of Russia and Roszdravnadzor.

The event was organized by the Interpol General Secretariat in cooperation with the World Customs Organization with the support of the International Commission against Counterfeit Medicines, the Permanent Forum on International Pharmaceutical Crime, representatives of the pharmaceutical industry and electronic payment systems. The main tasks of Pangea are to identify Internet sites offering to sell counterfeit medicines, identify their manufacturers and distributors, remove fakes from circulation, collect operational information about persons involved in this criminal activity, and inform citizens about the threat of consumption of counterfeit goods. As an example, during the operation on the territory of the Russian Federation in 2023, 842 offenses were identified, pharmaceutical products worth more than 300 million rubles were withdrawn from circulation, 124 criminal cases were initiated into the sale of potent substances, and 12 suspects were detained.

At all stages, the results of the operation deserve high praise from both the leadership of the Russian Interior Ministry and the international community. In addition, an important aspect is the social orientation. Countering the spread of counterfeit goods is directly related to ensuring people's health and safety. In this regard, the Interpol National Security Committee of the Russian Interior Ministry pays great attention to covering the issues and results of the operation on leading federal TV channels, in print and electronic media.

Ex. 20. Read the information about Russian National Antiterrorism Committee and prove the necessity of creating this committee. Use the next expressions:



Express Opinion

<i>In my view (in my opinion)</i>	<i>По-моему</i>
<i>Personally, I think</i>	<i>Я считаю</i>
<i>As far as I'm concerned</i>	<i>Что касается меня ...</i>
<i>According to smb</i>	<i>Как считает ...</i>
<i>I agree (with you)</i>	<i>Я с Вами согласен</i>
<i>I doubt</i>	<i>Я сомневаюсь</i>
<i>I have my doubts about</i>	<i>Я не уверен (в чем-либо)</i>
<i>Yes, you could be right but I'm not sure (that)</i>	<i>Возможно, Вы правы, но Я не уверен (что)</i>



National Antiterrorism Committee: goals and objectives

The nationwide anti-terrorism system operating in the Russian Federation is aimed at protecting fundamental human rights and fundamental freedoms of man and

citizen. The system operates within the legal framework of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law, as well as the national legislation of the Russian Federation.

According to the Presidential decree and in order to improve public administration in the field of combating terrorism, the National Anti-Terrorism Committee was established.

The National Anti-Terrorism Committee is a collegial body responsible for coordinating and organizing the anti-terrorist activities of state authorities at the federal level, at the level of subjects of the Russian Federation and local governments. The Chairman of the Committee is the Director of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation.

In accordance with its main tasks, the Committee develops anti-terrorist measures, participates in international cooperation, prepares proposals to the President of Russia on the formation of national policy and improvement of anti-terrorist legislation, and ensures that the public is informed about emerging terrorist threats and their neutralization. Since the beginning of 2025, the National Anti-Terrorist Committee in Russia has prevented 172 terrorist attacks, including nine armed attacks on educational organizations.

In the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, anti-terrorist committees, headed by senior officials of the relevant entities, coordinate the activities of regional government bodies to prevent terrorism, minimize and eliminate any consequences of its manifestations.

The structures organized within the Committee, namely the Federal Operational Headquarters, subordinate to the Director of the Federal Security Service of Russia, and Operational Headquarters in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, headed by the heads of the relevant regional security agencies, carry out measures to plan and control counter-terrorism operations, during which the use of counter-terrorism means is possible forces and resources are required.

<https://en.nac.gov.ru/home>

PRACTICAL ENGLISH USAGE

LISTENING AND WATCHING



Scan the QR-code, watch the video “Interpol cooperation” and do the following exercises:

Ex. 1. Write down 10 word combinations from the video and make 10 sentences with them.

Ex. 2. Discuss the video in the group:

1. Why does Interpol unite police services around the world in the fight against terrorism and organized crime?

2. What does Red Notice warn?

3. Does Interpol do everything possible to make the world a safer place?



MASS MEDIA READING COMPREHENSION



Ex. 1. Imagine yourself a member of an Interpol working group on cross-border cooperation and discuss the problems of international crimes of your country.

<p>8. I think the major problem is...</p> <p>9. Our primary concern is...</p> <p>10. The crux of the matter is...</p> <p>11. As I see it, the most important thing is...</p> <p>12. The main problem we need to solve is..</p> <p>13. We really need to take care of...</p> <p>14. It all comes down to this:</p> <p>...</p>	<p>8. Я думаю, основная проблема в том, что...</p> <p>9. В первую очередь нас беспокоит...</p> <p>10. Суть дела в том, что...</p> <p>11. На мой взгляд, самое важное...</p> <p>12. Главное, что нам нужно решить...</p> <p>13. Нам необходимо разобраться с...</p> <p>14. Все сводится к следующему: ...</p>
--	--

Ex. 2. Imagine yourself as a media interviewer. What questions would you ask the representatives of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs and Interpol?

<p>6. What do you mean by...?</p> <p>7. Could you clarify that?</p> <p>8. Could you elaborate on that?</p> <p>9. What do you think we should do?</p> <p>10. What is your opinion on that?</p>	<p>6. Что вы подразумеваете под...?</p> <p>7. Вы не могли бы пояснить?</p> <p>8. Вы не могли бы объяснить подробнее?</p> <p>9. Что, на ваш взгляд, нам нужно сделать?</p> <p>10. Каково ваше мнение об этом?</p>
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How is INTERPOL increasingly focused on counter-terrorism?

Counter-terrorism is one of INTERPOL's main areas of focus. In its 2019



annual report, it outlines its recent activity in this area. Key achievements include operations that helped to catch terrorists and international criminals.

INTERPOL ON THE GROUND

When picturing the work of INTERPOL, one may conjure an image of a sophisticated control center managing the exchange of cross-border information, far removed from the action in the field. While its criminal databases are at the heart of its work, INTERPOL is also active on the ground, deploying teams and coordinating operations to combat terrorism.

MULTI-AGENCY OPERATION CATCHES 16 TERRORISTS

INTERPOL recently led Operation Neptune II, a multi-agency operation that used systematic border control and random searches at seven seaports to intercept suspects who were using maritime routes between North Africa and Southern Europe.

The operation resulted in:

- 16 terrorists arrested.
- 31 active investigative leads.
- The apprehension of additional criminals involved in human trafficking, people smuggling, firearms and drug trafficking, attributed to real-time checks against INTERPOL databases.

INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS

INTERPOL deploys Incident Response Teams (IRTs) to assist national authorities in conducting investigations.

In April 2019, INTERPOL deployed an IRT to Sri Lanka to help investigate a series of bomb attacks at churches and hotels. This contributed to the arrest of one of the alleged ringleaders in the Middle East, following the publishing of an INTERPOL Red Notice.

The IRT assisted with:

- Digital forensics.

- **Criminal intelligence analysis.**
- **Law enforcement coordination.**
- **Post-blast investigation.**
- **Explosives expertise.**
- **Victim identification.**

FIGHTING CHEMICAL TERRORISM

Information is power, ensuring those involved in the fight against terrorism are aware of emerging threats and the best ways to combat them.

INTERPOL is addressing the rising threat of chemical terrorism, facilitating the exchange of information on this topic through a range of initiatives.

New manual sheds light on the darknet

Biological and chemical terrorism pose an increasing threat to society, and criminals use the darknet to exchange information and conduct transactions.

INTERPOL produced an operational manual on *Investigating Biological and Chemical Terrorism on the Darknet* to assist counter-terrorism and cybercrime officers to better detect key indicators of this activity.

Global congress on chemical security

INTERPOL led a congress with approximately 200 cross-sectorial experts, including representatives of the chemical industry, to address the increasing threat of chemical and explosives terrorism to global peace and security.

A FOCUS ON DATA

The collection and analysis of data is key to INTERPOL's work and fuelling its powerful criminal databases. The annual report provides insight into how the organization continually works to enhance its data processes.

TRAINING OFFICERS TO COLLECT BIOMETRIC DATA FROM PRISON INMATES

In September 2019, INTERPOL delivered training in which biometric data was collected from 90 terrorist suspects in a Burkina Faso prison.

This data helped to prepare Blue Notices, which seek information about a person's identity or their connection to a crime.

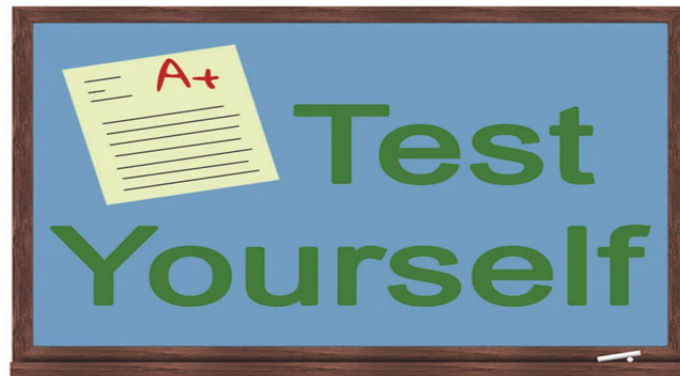
Analyzing key data on the spot

Following the attack on an army base in Mali in November 2019, INTERPOL assisted local investigators to examine data collected from suspected terrorists arrested at the Mali-Niger border.

This involved analyzing data from seized electronic devices such as phone numbers, messages, emails, images and GPS coordinates. The data was used to extract 600 names and matched biometric information on suspected foreign terrorist fighters providing input for 82 Blue Notices to request additional information.

CONCLUSION

Counter-terrorism is one of the main focuses of INTERPOL's work. While its use of criminal databases and the instruments this data powers such as Red Notices are key to facilitating effective cooperation between multiple international agencies, INTERPOL is also active on the ground. Its operations are having a significant impact on catching terrorists and international criminals who aim to evade law enforcement by crossing borders.



TESTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

Choose the correct variant

1. What is terrorism?

- a) The acts of extreme violence designed to intimidate an opponent.
- b) A political strategy to use legislation to enact change
- c) The use of economic policies to weaken an opponent
- d) The act of war between two nations

2. What does it mean to say that most terrorist groups are stateless?

- a) They are not officially connected to/representative of any specific nation.
- b) They only live in regions without states.
- c) They do not believe in the existence of states.
- d) They do not believe in justifying their actions through public statements.

3. What type of terror is conducted by a state where the regime operates to coerce any opposition in a population?

- a) mass terror
- b) revolution
- c) law and order
- d) peaceful construction.

4. Which of the following actions is a stage of terrorist activity?

- a) essay
- b) retreat.
- c) recruitment
- d) correspondence

5. What forms of terrorism exist?

- a) murder.
- b) hostage-taking.
- c) airplane hijacking.
- d) all of the above.

6. When did the concept of "terrorism" arise?

- a) during Perestroika.
- b) during World War I.
- c) during the Velvet Revolution.
- d) during the French Revolution in the late 18th century.

7. What kind of terrorist-related tragedy occurred on September 1, 2004?

- a) the seizure of a school in Beslan
- b) the explosion of the Twin Towers in New York
- c) The explosion of an apartment building in Moscow
- d) hostage-taking at the musical "Nord-Ost".

8. What was the name of the head of the terrorist organization Al-Qaeda, who was killed in 2011?

- a) Saddam Hussein
- b) Yasser Arafat
- c) Osama bin Laden
- d) Hassan al-Banna.

9. What body was created in the Russian Federation to combat terrorism?

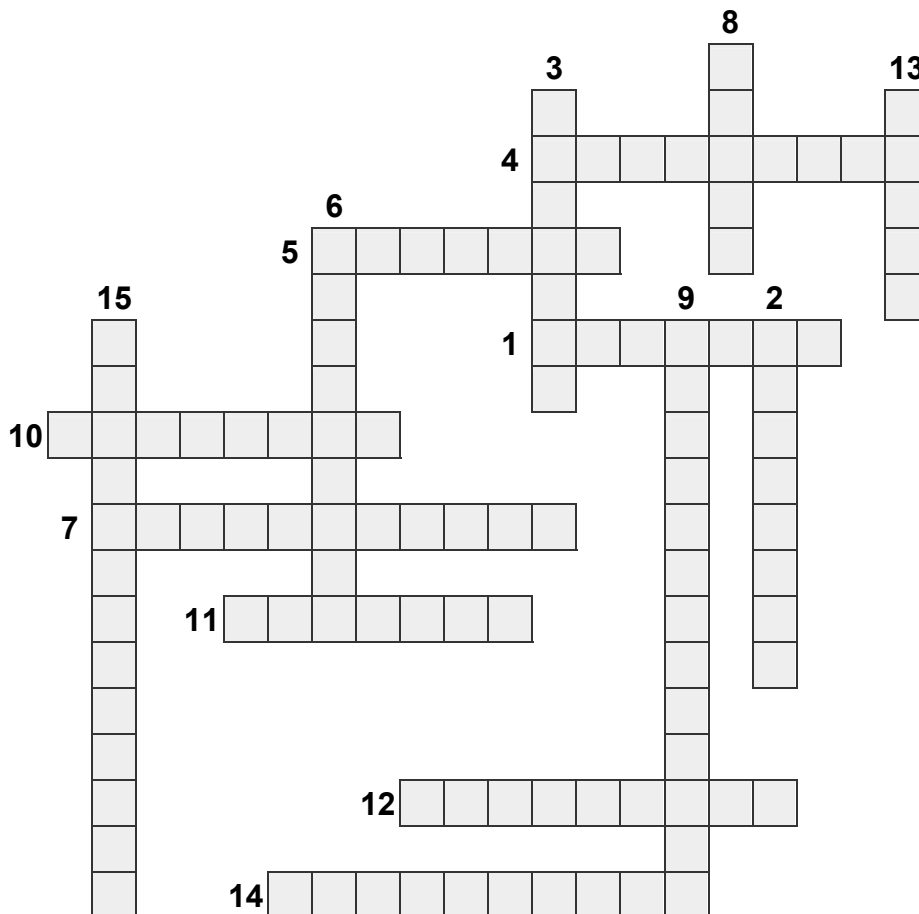
- a) National Anti-Terrorism Committee
- b) Interpol
- c) Roskomnadzor
- d) Ministry of Internal Affairs.

10. Name the main document among others regulating the fight against terrorism

- a) the Constitution of the Russian Federation;
- b) the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation;
- c) the Federal Law on Combating Terrorism;
- d) the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation.



Solve the crossword:

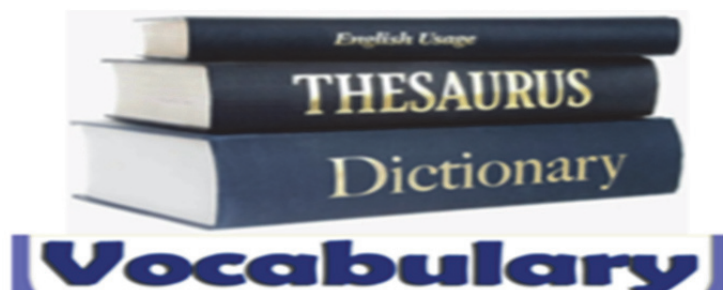


1. Someone who is considered a criminal
2. The one who commits illegal acts
3. Someone who witnessed a crime or an accident

4. The one who investigates the case of the crime
5. Cybercrime
6. Forcible seizure of an airplane, train, etc., often to satisfy political demands
7. Stealing something from a store
8. Theft in general
9. Theft of wallets, money, etc. from people's pockets in crowded places
10. Facts or objects that make you believe that something is true
11. Attacking someone for the purpose of robbery
12. Deliberate destruction of private or public property
13. Illegal activities
14. Forcible capture of someone, often demanding money for safe return
15. The investigation process.

**MODULE III. CYBERTERRORISM AND CYBEREXTREMISM
HISTORY, DEFINITION, CLASSIFICATION**

UNIT 1. Definition and classification of cyberterrorism



READING AND SPEAKING

Ex. 1. Study the following words and use them in exercises.

word	transcription	translation
clandestine agents	[klæn'destɪn 'eɪdʒənts]	тайные агенты
coerce a government	[kəʊ'zɜ:s ə 'gʌvənmənt]	оказать давление на государство

come into play	[kʌm 'ɪntuː pleɪ]	вступить в игру
create worldwide havoc	[kri'eɪt ,wɜːld'waɪd 'hævək]	производить ужасные разрушения
diffuse knowledge	[dɪ'fjuːz 'nɒlɪdʒ]	распространять информацию (знания)
get wind of something	[get <u>wɪnd</u> ɒv 'sʌmθɪŋ]	узнать о чем-то (заранее), пронюхать
misinterpretation	[,mɪsɪn'tɜːpre'teɪʃən]	неверное истолкование, понимание
non-combatant targets	[,nɒn'kɒmbətənt 'tɑːɡɪts]	мирное население (цели)
organize terrorist cells	[ˈɔːɡənəɪz 'terərɪst sɛlz]	организовывать террористические группировки, организации
penetrate defence	[ˈpenɪtreɪt dɪ'fɛns]	пробить защиту
plan attacks	[plæn ə'tæks]	планировать нападения
premeditated	[,pri:'mɛdɪteɪtɪd]	умышленный, продуманный
processing data	[ˈprəʊsɛsɪŋ 'deɪtə]	обработка данных
reliance on information technology	[rɪ'laɪəns ɒn ,ɪnfə'meɪʃən tɛk'nɒlədʒi]	уверенность в информационных технологиях (доверие, опора, надежда)
share information	[ʃeər ,ɪnfə'meɪʃən]	обмениваться

		информацией
storing information	['stɔ:riŋ ,ɪnfə'meɪʃn]	хранение информации
threat	[θreɪt]	угроза



Ex. 2. Read the following text and be ready to discuss. Consult the vocabulary list from ex. 1 if necessary.

CYBERTERRORISM AS THE SIGNIFICANT THREAT

Cyberterrorism has become one of the most significant threats nationally and internationally. Being that the internet makes it easier for a terrorist to communicate, organize terrorist cells, share information, plan attacks; the internet is used to cyberterrorist acts.

Since the September 11th terror attacks on the US, American have remained on high alert for possibly another terror attack. The government has many action plans ready in the event that they get wind of another attack or an attack happens. Law enforcement has received training in terrorism prevention and detection techniques, granted terrorist are always looking for ways to improve their methods of attack.

The use of the internet and computers has been a significant part of our daily lives. Computers and the internet make life easier because they may be used for “storing information, processing data, sending and receiving messages, communication, control machines, typing, editing, designing, drawing” and many other aspects of life. Businesses, government and different industries have all become accustomed to information technology. Their reliance on information

technology creates many opportunities for terrorism. It stimulates criminals and terrorists to plan and create attacks. This is where cyberterrorism comes into play. There is a lot of misinterpretation of what the definition of cyberterrorism is and what is actually considered cyberterrorism.

Despite the substantial investment in technology and infrastructure, cyberterrorism is one of the major challenges when it comes to terrorism. "Terrorists can sit at one computer connected to one network and can create worldwide havoc."

What is Cyberterrorism?

There are so many interpretation of the term cyberterrorism, but they all mean the same thing just different aspects of the terminology. The FBI's definition of cyberterrorism is "the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." The U.S. Department of State defines cyberterrorism as "premeditated politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents." The U.S. National Infrastructure Protection Centre defines it as a "criminal act perpetrated by the use of computers and communication capabilities, resulting in violence destruction and/or disruption of services to create fear by causing confusion and uncertainty within a given population to conform to particular political, social or ideological uses cyberattacks to take advantage and possibly causes harm or death"

The History of Cyberterrorism

"The history of cyberterrorism has already been established as a way of stealing money and shutting down important national systems. Cyberterrorism is an even greater issue today as more and more corporations are running their businesses online, and more people are willing to share information over the Internet." Cyberterrorism does not date that far back because the use of the computers and the internet is relatively new. It was just in the past decades that

cyber security threats has surface worldwide. “Obvious targets of cyberterrorism consist of critical infrastructure including transportation, electric power grids, oil and gas distribution, communications, air traffic and financial institutions.” Cyberterrorism has been around since the late 1980s, which the number of terrorist attack has increased since September 11th. There are several types of cyberterrorism activities that include email bombing, hacking into government portals, banking water and hospital websites to cause harm and endanger the lives of others. The cost of cleaning up after attack not matter if its viruses or worm to malicious computer code to destroying all the data on a computer system can be very costly. “The worldwide cost reached \$17.1 billion in 2000, a 41 percent increase over the previous year, according to Computer Economics, an information technology research firm based in Carlsbad, California.”

Examples of Cyberterrorism

Cyberterrorism can be the use of computing assets to threaten or force others. There are so many examples of cyberterrorism some bigger than others. An example of cyberterrorism could be “hacking into a hospital computer system and changing someone's medicine prescription to a lethal dosage as an act of revenge.”

1983 – the first group of hackers called the 414 gang was arrested in the United States;

1993 – in London, many banks and firms received demands to pay 11 million pounds in compensation to certain intruders;

1996 – representatives of the terrorist organization «Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam» conducted an attack against the diplomatic missions of Sri Lanka;

1997 – as a result of the actions of an unidentified hacker, the transfer of medical data between the NASA ground station and the Atlantis spacecraft was interrupted;

1999 – the appearance of the first virus on the Internet under the name «Happy-99»

2000 – the computer virus «I Love You» was launched into the Internet from the suburbs of Manila;

2001 – terrorist attack against the United States;

2004 – the electronic resources of China government were attacked – a lot of computers, in particular, the Ministry of Defence of China, were infected with the malwares;

2006 – more than 1 million computer attacks on IT resources of authorities were recorded, including over 900 hundred attacks on the Internet representation of the President of the Russian Federation;

2007 – a massive attack on the Russian net.

2019 – data information, including the names and email addresses of 100 million Americans and 6 million Canadians, was stolen.

December 20, 2022 – The Guardian newspaper in the UK was attacked by ransomware. The immediate effect was to cause the company to ask staff to work remotely while internal systems were disconnected and triaged.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions:

1. Explain what cyberterrorism is.
2. Can a universal definition of cyberterrorism be created? Why do you think so?
3. Why is the definition of cyberterrorism important?
4. Cyberterrorist attacks have three key components: Motive, Intent, and Target. What are these motives, intent, and targets?
5. Why has a case met all the requirements to be an act of cyberterrorism?
6. How can cyberterrorism be combated?
7. Who is a hacktivist?



8. Describe some ways that cyberwarfare differs from general cyberterrorism.

9. Why is the problem of global terrorist threat urgent today?

10. What is terrorism?

11. What are the main causes of terrorism?

12. What should be done to prevent terrorism?

Ex. 4. Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B. Make your own sentences.

A	B
1. ransom	a. to make a bomb explode
2. surveillance	b. the act of forcing someone illegally to give you something, especially money
3. cell	c. to prevent someone from doing what they are trying to do
4. to plot	d. a small group of persons who are working secretly as a part of larger organization
5. explosive	e. done or kept secret
6. suicide bomber	f. a close watch kept by the police on a person or place because they may be connected with criminal activities

7. to set off	g. to make a secret plan to harm a person or organization, especially a political leader or government
8. extortion	h. a substance that is used in making bombs
9. clandestine	i. someone who hides a bomb on their body and explodes it in a public place, killing himself or herself and other people, usually for political reason
10. to thwart	j. an amount of money that is paid to free someone who is held as a prisoner

Ex. 5. Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B to make up word combinations.

A	B
1. assassination	a) bombings
2. suicide	b) extremist
3. take smb.	c) ransom
4. claim	d) hostage
5. terrorist	e) bomb
6. a wave of	f) attempt
7. right-wing	g) responsibility
8. shoe	h) cell
9. demand	i) bombing
10. to plant	j) bomb

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences using the words in the box. Put them into the right form:

casualty/victim; to hold negotiations; global cyberattacks;
to cooperate/unite efforts; to be concerned about

**Task
Complete**



1. Nowadays the international community _____ in the battle against _____.

2. People who are injured or killed are called _____.

3. Prime Minister Michael Mishustin _____ with Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi.

4. The survey results showed that a majority of respondents _____ about a possible cyberattack.

Ex. 7. Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogue:

Ruslan: Good afternoon, Vlad! How are you?

Vlad: Hello! Could be better. Thanks.

Ruslan: What happened?

Vlad: Police apprehended my neighbor.

Ruslan: Oh, What! Why?

Vlad: He is charged with cyberfraud. He cheated the people by pretending to be an agent of Music Telecommunication Company.

Ruslan: Have the police any proof?

Vlad: They have a lot of evidence. I suspected him too.

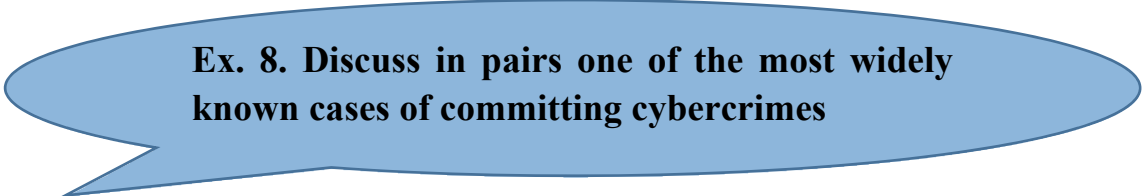
Ruslan: I think phone calls frauds are not under cybercrimes rules.



Vlad: Any fraudulent act or deception on social media, the internet, and mobile phones are cybercrimes.

Ruslan: What acts come under cybercrimes?

Vlad: Having illicit access to other social media accounts, laptops, computers and phones in order to steal personal information like passwords, accounts, messages, pictures, etc. Blackmailing anyone over his or her personal information, spreading false news about someone, and harassing others on the internet all come under cyber law.



Ex. 8. Discuss in pairs one of the most widely known cases of committing cybercrimes

(What has happened? Where? Who is a cybercriminal? What is his punishment?) Use as an example the dialogue from ex. 7 if necessary.

Supplementary Tasks



Cyberspace Abbreviations



CERT Computer Emergency Response Team

CSIRT Computer Security Incident Response Team

ECHR European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and
Fundamental Freedoms

ECtHR European Court of Human Rights

EU European Union

EUROPOL European Police Office

G8 Group of Eight

GDP Gross domestic product

HDI Human Development Index

ICCPR International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ICCPR-OP2 Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on
Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

ICERD International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
Racial Discrimination

ICESCR International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

ICRMW United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

ICT Information and communications technology

INTERPOL International Criminal Police Organization

IP Internet protocol

ISP Internet service provider

IT Information technology

ITU International Telecommunication Union

NFC Near field communication

P2P Peer-to-peer

SCO Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

SMS Short message service

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNSC United Nations Security Council

URL Uniform Resource Locator

USB Universal serial bus

VGT Virtual global taskforce

WEF World Economic Forum

Ex. 1. Look at the examples above and try to complete the missing words or letters (small spaces) in parentheses. Translate them.

1. AS (A _ _ _ _ s Server)

2. ATM (A _ _ _ _ _ T _ _ _ _ _ Machine)

3. BT (B _ _ _ _ _ th)

4. BW (Band _ _ _ _ _)

5. CERT (Computer E _ _ _ _ _ R _ _ _ _ _ Team)

6. CNP Transaction (C _ _ _ Not Present Transaction)

7. CPS (C _ _ _ _ _ s per Second)

8. CSP (C _____ Service Provider)
9. CSV (C _____ -separated values)
10. DBMS (D _____ e M _____ ment System)
11. DL (D _____ ad)
12. DNS (D _____ n Name System)
13. EFS (En _____ ing File System)
15. FAQs (F _____ A _____ Q _____)
15. FxP (F _____ Exchange P _____ ol)
16. GB (_____)
17. IP (I _____ Protocol)
18. IS (I _____ Systems)
19. ISP (I _____ S _____ Provider)
20. IT (I _____ T _____)
21. LCD (L _____ d C _____ Display)
22. MB (_____)
23. MS (M _____ Stick)
24. NFS (Network F _____ System)
25. ODBC (O _____ D _____ se Connectivity)
26. OLTP (Online T _____ n Processing)
27. OS (O _____ System)
28. PDF (P _____ le D _____ nt Format)
29. RAS (R _____ A _____ Service)
30. RAM (R _____ m A _____ Memory)
31. RAT (R _____ e Administration T _____ l)
32. RC (R _____ n Code)
33. ROM (R _____ O _____ Memory)
34. SMTP (S _____ Mail T _____ r Protocol)
35. SSD (Software Spe _____ Document)
36. TB (_____)
37. URL (U _____ Resource L _____ tor)

38. VGA (Video Graphics Adapter)
39. VR (V_____ Reality)
40. WAN (W ___ Area N _____ k)
41. WAP (W _____ Access P _____)
42. WiFi (W _____ F _____ y)
43. WLAN (W _____ L _____ Area N _____)
44. WWW (_____)

Ex. 2 In the following activities you will review your knowledge of acronyms and abbreviations used in IOCTA, organizations and authorities, and telecommunications. Write the letter next to the abbreviation.

a) PART I: IOCTA general abbreviations

1 APT	a) Internet service provider
2 APWG	b) European Money Mule Actions
3 AVC	c) Crime Abuse Material
4 CaaS	d) European Malware Analysis System
5 CAM	e) Critical Infrastructure
6 CI	f) Advanced Persistent Threat
7 CVV	g) Domain Name System
8 DNS	h) Card Verification Value
9 EMAS	i) Crime-as-a-Service
10 EMMA	j) Anti-Phishing Working Group
11 IIP	k) Internet Protocol
12 ISP	l) Automated Vending Card
13 IP	m) Organised crime group
14 OCG	n) Invisible Internet Project

b) PART II: Organizations and authorities

1 CERT	a) European Cybercrime Centre
2 J-CAT	b) Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment
3 ENISA	c) Supervisory control and data acquisition systems
4 EC3	d) European Union Agency for Network and Information Security
5 EAST	e) Computer emergency response team
6 SCADA	f) Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial
7 SIENA	g) Computer Security Incident Response Team
8 SOCTA	h) Secure Information Exchange Network Application
9 SWIFT	i) European Association for Secure Transactions
10 CSIRT	j) Joint Cybercrime Action Taskforce

c) PART III: Telecommunications

1 THB	a) Transaction Authentication Number
2 Tor	b) Trafficking in human beings
3 URL	c) The Onion Router
4 TAN	d) Virtual private network
5 VoIP	e) Uniform resource locator
6 VPN	f) Voice-over-Internet Protocol



REVISING AND CHECKING

REPORTED SPEECH



Pre-Task: study the grammar material using this QR-code.



**SCAN
ME !**

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/fWpszcT00-1P1A>

Обстоятельства времени меняются следующим образом:

Direct speech	Reported speech
Tonight, today, this week, month, year	That night, that day, that week month, year
Now	Then, at that time, at once, immediately
Now that	Since
Yesterday, last night, week, month, year	The day before, the previous night, week, month, year
Tomorrow, next week, month, year	The following day, the day after, the following, next week, month, year
Two days, months, years ago	Two days, month, years before
“Bob escaped yesterday,” he said.	He said Bob had escaped the day before.

Видо-временные формы при переходе из прямой речи в косвенную
меняются следующим образом:

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present Simple	Past Simple/Present Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Simple	Past Perfect
Future	Conditional
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous

<i>«An IT specialist can save the bank from virus attacks», he says.</i>	<i>He says that an IT specialist can save the bank from virus attacks.</i>
--	--

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Read the dialogue between the interviewer and the police officer.

Then rewrite it into Reported Speech (Appendix 2):

I: Good morning! Glad to see you!

P: Hello! Nice to see you too!

I: You are full of energy and strong. How can you connect your job with healthy life style?

P: To be honest I do not have much time for going in for sports, but I try to do my best. I eat fresh fruit and vegetables and drink a lot of milk.

I: What role does sport play in your life?

P: As I have mentioned I do not go in for sports, but I am engaged in such activities that allow me to keep fit at home. I start with running then I take exercise programmes.

I: Do your colleagues go in for sports?

P: Yes, of course. Some of them prefer swimming, skiing, playing badminton, others are keen on football, boxing. Unfortunately, public sport facilities are not always available to my colleagues and they are engaged into outdoor activities. Most of them prefer running too.

I: What do you know about foreign sport programmes for police?

P: According to the latest figures, the most popular sports in Russia and China are walking, cycling and jogging.

I: So, we see that our officers are very strong and healthy.

P: Certainly! Sport is very important in our life. Keep fit. Be in harmony with your soul and body!

I: Thank you...



Ex. 2. Read the passage from the policeman's report and rewrite it into Reported speech and translate it:

Policeman: I visited Sophia Mamrova on Monday (the 6th of November) she was with her two children: a boy, named Kirill, and girl, named Valentina. Kirill is five years old and Valentina is seven.

The house of Sophia is not appropriate for children living. There is no lightening inside. In addition, it is cold in the rooms. The rooms are dirty and there is a lot of rubbish. It would be great if Sophia Mamrova cleans her rooms and Valentina helps her about the house. Another good idea is to pay for central heating and hot running water or to install a boiler. Also it is necessary for them to cover the floor with a carpet. If Sophia Mamrova doesn't do these recommendations her children can catch a cold, have a headache, sore throat and bad cough. Moreover, Sophia Mamrova should pay attention to her children's way of life. It is forbidden to eat junk food and drink cola every day. Children need in vitamins and sport activities.

They ought to eat fresh fruit and vegetables, dairy products, drink green tea and juice. Furthermore, they must not play computer games and watch TV all daylong. It is necessary to walk, to go in for sports and to have a rest and lots of sleep.

If Sophia Mamrova doesn't follow my advice her children will have lots of problems with their health.”



Ex. 3. Choose the correct answer:

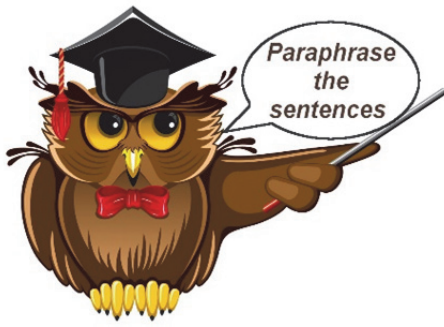
1. The cadet asked the teacher if I would be working late *this/that* week.
2. Alex asked his groupmate where she *bought/had bought* that laptop.
3. The lecturer told the cadets *to keep/kept* silence.
4. Marianna said she was tired of studying and *she is going/was going* to have a rest.
5. My groupmate asked me how long I *had been doing/did* the task.

6. The teacher asked us if *we would be/would* agree to help her.
7. The cadet said he *learnt/had learned* the rule and he was doing the exercise.
8. Dmitry said he *doesn't/didn't* want to fail the exam and stay to study at home.
9. My friend said she could hardly *stop/stopped* from getting angry.
10. Anastasia asked the policeman if his duty *is/was* difficult that day.

Ex. 4. First read then report what your officers told the cadets:

1. Do not smoke!
2. Keep fit and go in for sports.
3. Don't drive a car under the influence of forbidden substances!
4. Wear your uniform!
5. Visit a doctor at least two times a year.
6. Be smart!
7. Don't sleep during your lectures.
8. Never miss your breakfast.
9. Don't be nervous.
10. Follow healthy lifestyle.

1. He told them... _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



Ex. 5. Paraphrase using Direct

Speech:

1. My groupmate told me that he had been working two hours a day for the last 3 months to disseminate information.

2. Vsevolod told me he was doing his

scientific work on Criminal Law.

3. The lecturer asked us to be more attentive at the lecture.

4. Igor said he had installed antivirus on his computer.

5. The cadet said he was afraid he had failed all exams in that term.

6. Oleg told his groupmate he would not install that software for long.

7. Ivan said that he had gone in for sports before he entered the university.

8. Feodor said he had solved the ICT crime.

Ex. 6. Paraphrase using Reported speech:

1. «Give me your copybook, please», said the teacher to a cadet.

2. «Don't drink alcohol while you are driving», said the police officer to the driver.

3. «Don't make so much noise at night», said the police officer to a musician.

4. «Don't smoke in public», said the major.

5. «Get up early and do morning exercises», advised the doctor.

6. «Don't eat for several days», my doctor told me.

7. Nick's father said to him, «Please, be a perfect cadet».

8. «Stay back!» – ordered the police.

9. «Don't sell alcohol to children», – the policeman told the shop assistant

Ex. 7. The captain asked the suspect some questions. First read, and then report the IT investigator's questions:

1. What's your name?
2. Where do you work?
3. Where were you last night?
4. Are you familiar with Masha Smirnova?
5. Why did you visit him?
6. What disk did you give him?
7. When did you buy the disk?
8. Where did you buy it?
9. Why didn't you consult an IT specialist?



1. An operative asked the suspect... _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____



Ex. 8. Choose one correct variant

1. «Please sir, can you show me your driving license?» _____ the police officer.
a) told b) said c) tell
2. Milena insisted that I _____ the best antivirus.
a) had installed b) installed c) install
3. Alan asked the policeman _____ get to the airport.
a) how could he b) how he can c) how he could

4. Slava offered _____ me better antivirus.
a) downloaded b) to download c) download
5. Victor didn't suggest _____ a new PC.
a) buying b) bought c) had bought
6. The police officer informed us that all items _____.
a) were still being checked
b) is still being checked
c) still checked
7. The policeman ordered the driver _____ of his car.
a) step out b) to step out c) stepping out
8. The policeman explained that it _____ illegal to sell cigarettes to children.
a) been b) is c) was
9. The cadet protested that he _____ at the lecture.
a) had slept b) was slept c) slept
10. Elina complained that her computer _____ by a virus.
a) infected b) were infected c) had been
11. Katy asked _____ Boris would be able to design the programming the following year.
a) if b) of c) unless
12. An operative promised that a suspect _____ the following night.
a) would be arrested b) will be arrested c) was arrested
13. A suspect denied _____ the truth on this criminal case.
a) tell b) said c) telling
14. Diana accused me of acting as if _____ guilty.
a) I am b) I were c) I had
15. The policeman _____ whether I saw an evildoer.
a) wondered b) told c) said
16. Denis _____ how we could avoid stressful situations.
a) wonder b) asked c) ask

Ex. 9. Mark time words of the reported speech:

1. She said that they had discussed cyber extremism the previous month.
2. He mentioned that there was a cyber attack an hour ago.
3. They explained that cyber terrorism was a big problem that week.
4. She told me that cyber security would be improved the following year.
5. He asked if I understood the risks of cyberspace at that time.
6. They said that organized crime in cyberspace increased during that month.
7. He explained that cyber crime was a major issue two years before.

Ex. 10. Fill in the gaps with reported speech time words:

that week, the previous night, the previous week, at that time, the month before, the following year, the next day, the previous month

1. She said that cyber extremism had started to increase ____ (last month).
2. He explained that cyber terrorism was a big threat ____ (now).
3. They mentioned that a cyberattack had happened ____ (last night).
4. He noted that cybercrime was getting worse ____ (next year).
5. She told me that cybersecurity was more important ____ (this week).
6. He said that Information and Communication Technology had changed ____ (last month).
7. They reported that organized crime in cyberspace were increased ____ (last week).
8. She stated that people were talking about cyberextremism ____ (tomorrow).



Practice grammar rules in interactive tasks.



**SCAN
ME !**

https://disk.yandex.ru/i/eEAyrjPUw_Y8nA

**SCAN
ME !**



https://disk.yandex.ru/i/enEdUAK_Q1hGgg



**SCAN
ME !**

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/ULKKP72Gi0VxnQ>

PRACTICAL ENGLISH USAGE

LISTENING AND WATCHING



<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/2zXOW7fxK-mpbQ>

Scan the QR-code, watch the video “What is Cyberterrorism” and do the following exercises:

Ex. 1. Write down 10 professional word combinations from the video and make 10 sentences with them.

Ex. 2. Make up 10 special questions revealing the main idea of the video.

Ex. 3. Give your own definition of the term “cyberterrorism”.

Ex. 4. Discuss the video in the group.

MASS MEDIA READING AND COMPREHENSION



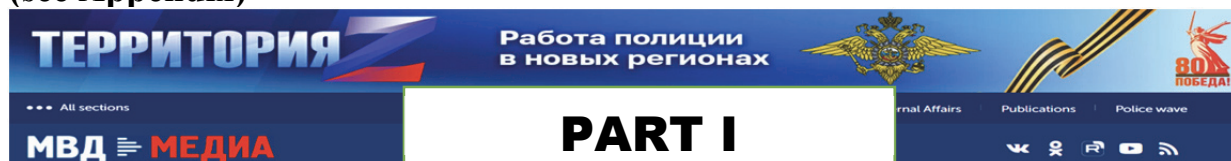
Ex. 1. Imagine yourself a member of the 41st Conference of ASEANAPOL and discuss the problems of cyberterrorism of your country.

<p>1. I think the major problem is...</p> <p>2. Our primary concern is...</p> <p>3. The crux of the matter is...</p> <p>4. As I see it, the most important thing is...</p> <p>5. The main problem we need to solve is..</p> <p>6. We really need to take care of...</p> <p>7. It all comes down to this: ...</p>	<p>1. Я думаю, основная проблема в том, что...</p> <p>2. В первую очередь нас беспокоит...</p> <p>3. Суть дела в том, что...</p> <p>4. На мой взгляд, самое важное...</p> <p>5. Главное, что нам нужно решить...</p> <p>6. Нам необходимо разобраться с...</p> <p>7. Все сводится к следующему: ...</p>
--	---

Ex. 2. Imagine yourself as a mass media interviewer. What questions would you ask Vladimir Kolokoltsev?

<p>1. What do you mean by...?</p> <p>2. Could you clarify that?</p> <p>3. Could you elaborate on that?</p> <p>4. What do you think we should do?</p> <p>5. What's your opinion on that?</p>	<p>1. Что вы подразумеваете под...?</p> <p>2. Вы не могли бы пояснить?</p> <p>3. Вы не могли бы объяснить подробнее?</p> <p>4. Что, на ваш взгляд, нам нужно сделать?</p> <p>5. Каково ваше мнение об этом?</p>
---	---

**Ex. 3. Practice yourself in writing an annotation one of the articles
(see Appendix)**



Vladimir Kolokol'tsev spoke at the 41st Conference of the Association of National Police of the ASEAN Member Countries (ASEANAPOL)

October 17, 2023 at 10: 26 am



Dear Mr. Chairman,

Dear colleagues, Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, I would like to welcome the participants of the Conference and express my gratitude to the Lao side for the warm welcome and organization of this event.

This year, we are celebrating the fifth anniversary of Russia's strategic partnership with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (*ASEAN*), which has been in place for more than 30 years.

We confirm our determination to intensify the multidisciplinary dialogue and strengthen cooperation in all key multilateral formats.

We are in favor of maintaining a balanced, equal system of inter-State relations in the Asia-Pacific region that meets the current situation, and strengthening the central role of ASEAN in it.

We see certain risks in connection with the politicization of international police cooperation, in particular, the activities of Interpol.

Professional cooperation on this platform should be carried out regardless of the global political situation, based on the principles of openness and mutual respect.

An important role in establishing practical cooperation and information exchange between the law enforcement agencies of the region's States in the fight against terrorism, extremism and transnational organized crime is assigned to ASEANAPOL.

We look forward to further expanding and developing our cooperation with the Organization and thank you for the participation of the Executive Director of the ASEAN APOL Secretariat in the Third International Conference on the Spread of the Ideology of Extremism, held in Moscow in September this year.

We pay special attention to building up the human resources of law enforcement agencies in ASEAN countries. Annually conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia trainings for police officers from the "top ten" countries are constantly expanding their coverage both in terms of the number of students and the subject of training.

Vladimir Kolokoltsev spoke at the 41st Conference of the Association of National Police of the ASEAN Member Countries (ASEANAPOL)

October 17, 2023 at 10: 26 am



One of the most pressing issues in recent years has been the fight against drug trafficking and crimes involving the use of information and communication technologies.

We note the closeness of the positions of our country and the ASEAN countries on the fight against the global drug threat. The

conclusions of recent reports of international organizations indicate that there is no alternative to compliance with the norms of the three basic anti-drug conventions.

The promotion of drug-liberal ideas by a number of Western countries and the politicization of police contacts only encourage the growth of drug trafficking and the emergence of new synthetic and psychoactive substances in countries that have embarked on this path.

It is obvious that the criminal world uses this situation to its advantage.

Today, almost all the processes of illegal drug trafficking have moved to the online space, and digital financial instruments are increasingly being used to legalize criminal proceeds.

Given these negative trends in this area, we are interested in sharing best practices and note the importance of holding annual meetings of senior ASEAN-Russia officials on drug problems. We see it as promising to hold joint practical measures to counter international drug crime.

We welcome the active development of Russian-Asean cooperation on international information security and express our gratitude to the Association's member States for their support and participation in the thematic events organized by our country.

In addition, it is useful to expand contacts between the SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure and ASEAN.

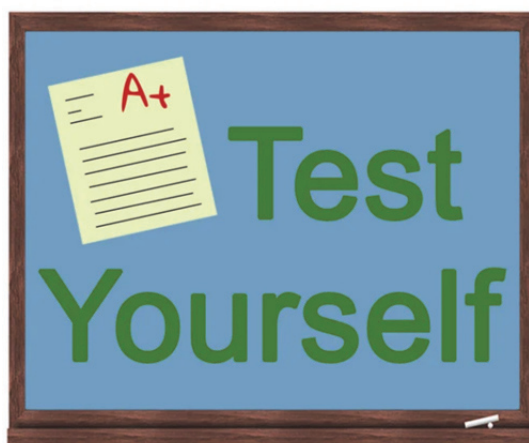
We call on our partners to join the 2017 Shanghai Cooperation Organization Convention on Countering Extremism, which creates real conditions for increasing joint efforts in this area.

Dear colleagues!

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that cooperation with ASEANAPOL is one of the priorities for our Ministry.

Russia is determined to expand constructive cooperation between the police authorities of our countries, which will be the key to success in ensuring stability and security in the region.

Thank you for your attention.



TESTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

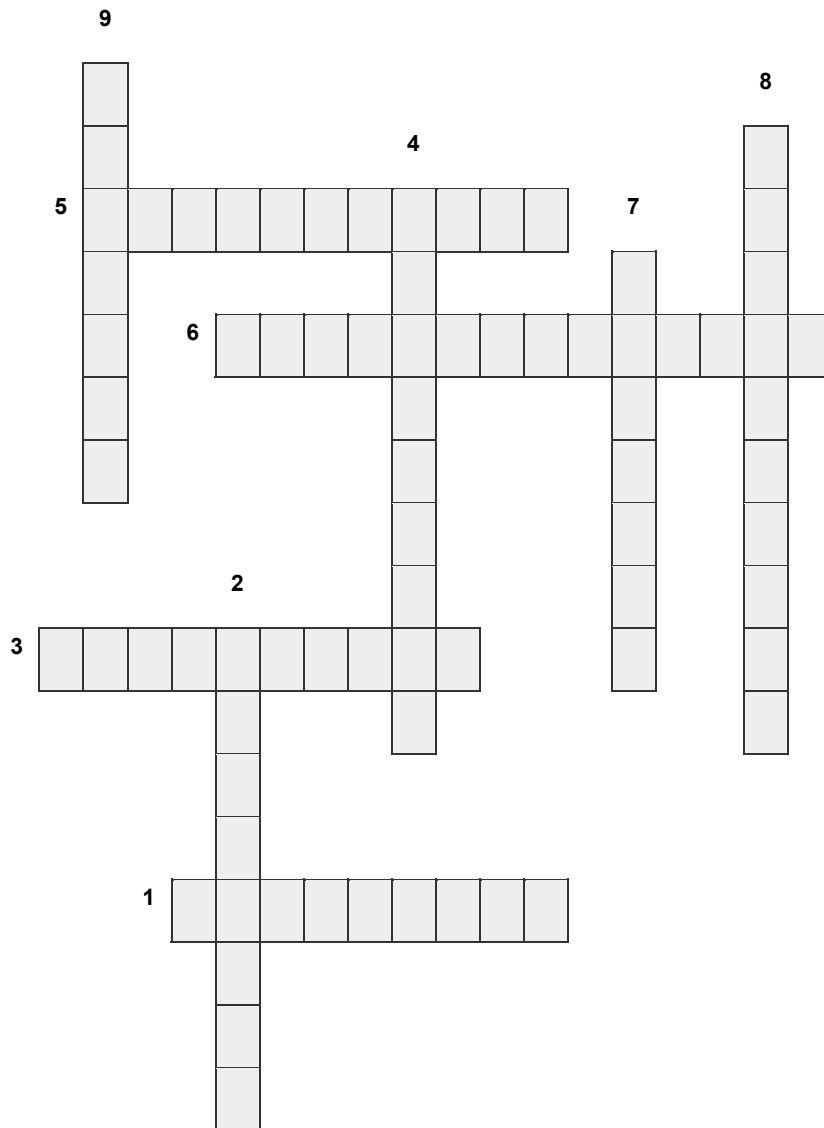
Choose the correct variant

1. The root of the word terrorism is taken from a Latin term that means ____.
 - a) *to frighten*
 - b) *to release*
 - c) *to fight*
 - d) *to attack*
2. There is ____ single classification that can cover all types of terrorism.
 - a) *one*
 - b) *no*
 - c) *a*
 - d) *any*
3. The victims of modern terrorists are mostly ____
 - a) *innocent civilians*
 - b) *military officers*
 - c) *officers*
 - d) *politicians*
4. ____ include bombing, shooting, taking hostages and hijacking
 - a) *terrorist methods*
 - b) *policemen methods*
 - c) *burglar methods*
 - d) *thief*
5. An amount of money that someone asks for in exchange for a person who they are keeping as a prisoner is called ____
 - a) *ransom*
 - b) *hostage*
 - c) *terrorism*
 - d) *theft*

6. Terrorist groups and criminal ones are different in ___ and ___
- a) *methods; objectives* c) *tasks; language*
b) *persons; religious* d) *forms; leaders*
7. The terrorists kidnapped the children and held them as ___
- a) *officers* c) *hostage*
b) *ransom* d) *burglar*
8. The first recorded use of “*terrorism*” and “*terrorist*” was in ___
- a) *1795* c) *1920*
b) *1961* d) *2001*
9. Terrorists never recognize any moral and humanistic factors and they usually choose civilians as their ___
- a) *persons* c) *target*
b) *hostage* d) *criminals*
10. Cyber crime investigators seek out digital traces, which are often
____.
- a) *volatile and short-lived;*
b) *permanent and long-lived;*
c) *volatile and long-lived;*
d) *permanent and short-lived.*



Solve the crossword.



1. Characterized by a desire to cause harm, suffering, or damage to someone or something. In a digital context, it describes software or actions intended to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to a computer system.

2. To state an intention to cause harm, pain, damage, or other hostile action against someone or something, often to intimidate or coerce them into doing (or not doing) something.

3. A portmanteau of "hacker" and "activist." A hacktivist is an individual who uses hacking skills to promote a political agenda, social change, or to highlight an issue. Their actions can range from website defacement to leaking confidential data.

4. A person who uses unlawful violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political, religious, or ideological goals.

5. A legal entity that is separate and distinct from its owners. It is created under the law and has rights and liabilities similar to a person, such as the ability to own property, sue and be sued, and enter into contracts.

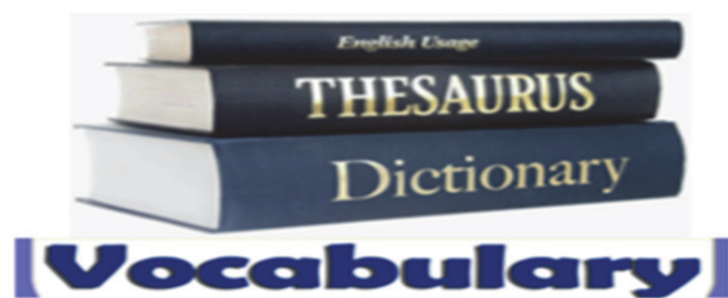
6. The use of cyber-attacks to disrupt critical infrastructure (like power grids, financial systems, or government networks) with the intent to intimidate a population or coerce a government to further social, political, or ideological objectives. It is the digital equivalent of traditional terrorism.

7. The act of setting off an explosive device with the intent to cause destruction, injury, or death. It is often used as a tactic in warfare, terrorism, or criminal activity.

8. A type of malicious software (malware) designed to block access to a computer system or encrypt its data until a sum of money (a ransom) is paid to the attacker.

9. The act of identifying and exploiting weaknesses in a computer system or network to gain unauthorized access. While often used with a negative connotation, "ethical hacking" is performed with permission to test and improve system security.

UNIT 2. Definition and classification of cyberextremism



READING AND SPEAKING

Ex. 1. Study the following words and use them in exercises.

word	transcription	translation
appropriate	[ə'prəʊpriət]	соответствующий, подходящий
belief	[bi'li:f]	убеждение
brainwash	['breɪn.wɒʃ]	промывание мозгов,
broadcast	['brɔ:d.kɑ:st]	трансляция
counter	['kaʊntə(r)]	бороться

determine	[di'tɜ:mɪn]	определять
disturb	[di'stɜ:b]	вызывать беспокойство
enmity	['en.mi.ti]	вражда
liability	[,laɪ.ə'bil.i.ti]	ответственность
postmortem	['pəʊst'mɔ:təm]	посмертно
prohibited	[prə'hɪb.ɪt]	запрещенный
racial	['reɪ.ʃəl]	расовый
recruit	[rɪ'kru:t]	вербовать
religious	[rɪ'lɪdʒəs]	религиозный
significant	[sɪg'nɪfɪkənt]	существенный
uncertainty	[ʌn'sɜ:.tən.ti]	неопределенность
urgent	['ɜ:dʒənt]	срочный



Ex. 2. Read the following text and be ready to discuss. Consult the vocabulary list from ex. 1 if necessary.

What is Cyberextremism?

Today, there is a significant increase in the number of extremist crimes committed with the use of information and communication technologies. It gives the increasing to an urgent need to develop measures to counter them. However, researchers cannot come to the agreement what cyber extremism is. There are different definitions of cyber extremism. Because of such uncertainty, the effectiveness of both the activities of law enforcement agencies directly to prevent such crimes and the development of appropriate preventive measures by the scientific community is reduced. Thus, cyber

extremism should be understood as a form of extremism using information and communication technologies.

Cyberextremism includes acts exclusively prohibited by criminal and administrative legislation for which appropriate liability is established. It is determined by the motives specified in the law. The motives for committing extremist offenses are political, ideological, racial, national, religious, social hatred or enmity.

Cyberextremism is not a new kind of extremism, but a specific way of committing existing extremist crimes.

Extremist groups use online platforms to promote their ideas and brainwash and recruit young people.

The use by violent extremists of the Internet and video formats disseminated on it is a well-known and increasingly disturbing phenomenon. Cyberspace allows for the quick and relatively low-cost dissemination of audio-visual material throughout the world. Extremists can record a violent act and broadcast it to hundreds of millions of people in a fraction of a second. Additionally, the Internet provides direct and indirect participation of users in extremist-sponsored conversations and activities by using of forums, chat rooms or blogs, bank accounts for online donations.

Violent extremists of any and every bent have long recognized the enormous emotional and psychological impact of video formats and have used them to inspire and captivate international audiences. Through this medium, violent extremists promote their beliefs, values, and ideas; recruit new followers; condemn their enemies; and promote agendas. The old adage «seeing is believing» remains as relevant today as ever. Yet it is in combination (video formats linked to cyberspace) where these two mediums are most dangerous. Using videos on the web, extremists are able to package and disseminate their views with greater appeal. This format is particularly well suited to delivering ultimatums or threats, recording acts of violence, and presenting postmortem justifications for violent acts. Video formats comprise only a fraction of the

information found in blogs, chatrooms, and websites yet they are among the most influential.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions:

1. What is cyber extremism?
2. How do extremist groups use online platforms?
3. What makes video formats dangerous for extremists?
4. What are the main motives for extremists?
5. How quickly can extremists spread violent content online?
6. What do violent extremists use the Internet for?
7. What makes cyberspace attractive for extremists?

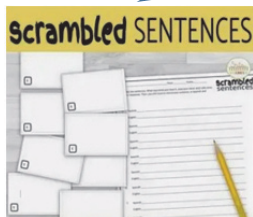


Ex. 4. Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B. Make your own sentences.

A	B
Words:	Translation:
1. cybercrime	a. вредоносное ПО
2. data breach	b. меры безопасности
3. to monitor activity	c. сообщить о преступлении
4. to protect data	d. быть в затруднительном положении
5. to launch an attack	e. киберпреступление
6. to keep an eye on	

7. hacker	f. отслеживать активность
8. cyber attack	g. кибератака
9. cyber security	h. кибербезопасность
10. to be in hot water	i. следить за
11. online threat	j. начать атаку
12. cyber extremism	k. палка о двух концах
13. a double-edged sword	l. онлайн-угроза
14. security measures	m. утечка данных
15. to report a crime	n. киберэкстремизм
16. malware	o. защищать данные
	p. хакер

**Ex. 5. Scramble the words in sentences.
All the words in a sentence are mixed up.
Put the words in the order.**



1. measures, the, gives, an, It, to, need, develop, to, counter, urgent, increasing, them, to.

2. using, understood, technologies, extremism, should, of, information, form, Cyber, extremism, communication, be, as, and, a.

3. and, online, to, young, platforms, Extremist, promote, their, groups, ideas, brainwash, recruit, use, people, and.

Ex. 6. Complete the dialogue giving your opinion on the issue.

Mike: Have you read about those extremist groups online?

Sarah: Yeah, it's scary how they use the Internet.

Mike: I know. They recruit young people with all that video stuff.

Sarah: And it's so easy for them to spread their ideas.

Mike: Exactly. It feels like anyone can see it in seconds.

Sarah: Right. It makes hate grow fast.

Mike: We really need better ways to stop hating.

Sarah: Yes, but most people have misconception about the term cyber extremism.

Mike:

Sarah:.....

Mike:

Sarah:.....



Ex. 7. Let's discuss the issue of extremism and ICT using these questions:

1. What do you think about the use of technology in your daily life?

2. Have you ever seen a video that made you feel strongly about an issue?

3. How can we protect ourselves from negative influence online?



4. Do you believe it is important to talk about global issues like extremism?
5. What role do you think social media plays in spreading extremist ideas?
6. How do you think people can control their online experience?
7. Why do you think some extremist groups want to recruit young people through the Internet?
8. In your opinion, how does technology create our view of different cultures?
9. What attempts do you think should be taken to address extremist content online?



**Ex. 8. Read the following text
and be ready to discuss.**

TEXT 2.

INCREASING OF CYBEREXTREMISM

In recent years, there has been growing concern about increasing of *cyber extremism*. This is a new form of threat where individuals or groups use the Internet to spread extreme beliefs or plan harmful activities. Many people spend a lot of time online these days, using social media, forums, and chat rooms. While the Internet can be a great place for education and connection with others, it can also be a dangerous space for *cyber extremism* to grow. Some experts believe that this happens because it is now easier than ever to cheat a large number of people online. Extremists can use websites and social media platforms to share their ideas quickly and to many people. This becomes a big problem because not everyone can distinguish the difference between true information and harmful propaganda. Governments and

tech companies are trying to fight *cyber extremism* by limiting access to suspicious content and online activity. They use technology to detect and delete harmful messages and videos. However, extremists are also smart and they keep finding new ways to spread their ideas. Education is another important tool in fighting *cyber extremism*. To inform people about the risks and show them how to think critically about the data they read online can help reduce the influence of extreme content. Being able to identify and avoid dangerous ideas online is an important skill for everyone in today's digital world. It is clear that *cyber extremism* is a complex challenge that needs a strong response from individuals, communities, and countries. Everyone must work together to keep the Internet as a safe and positive space for everyone.

Ex. 9. Answer the questions:

1. What do you think about the impact of cyber extremism on our society today?
2. How can we protect ourselves from malicious impact online related to cyber extremism?
3. Have you ever encountered any form of cyber attacks or threats while using the Internet?
4. What do you think cyber security is important for individuals and communities?
5. What attempts do you take to ensure your online safety against potential cyber extremism?
6. Do you believe that education can help people to understand the threat of cyber extremism?
7. What is your reaction when you see extreme propaganda in social media?



8. Can you share an experience where you had to think critically about information you found online?

9. What role do you think the government should play in fighting cyber extremism?

10. How can you save yourself from cyberattacks?

Ex. 10. Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogues:

Dialogue 1.

Victor: Hey, Olga. Did you hear about cyber attack last week?

Olga: Yeah, I saw it online. It's scary how quickly they can spread cyber extremism.

Victor: I know! It feels like we need better cyber security to stop this threat.

Olga: Sure. I don't understand why some people use the Internet as a malicious tool.

Victor: Neither do I. We should educate more people about these dangers and how to avoid them.

Olga: That sounds great. It could help if everyone learns to be careful online.

Victor: See! Teamwork is the key to be saved on the Internet.

Olga: Let's hope countries will cooperate to combat this problem.



Dialogue 2.



Peter: Have you heard about the increasing of cyber extremism? This problem is getting out of hand.

Alina: Yeah, I've read something about it. People can spread their extreme ideas so easily now. It's scary.

Peter: Exactly. The highest number of Internet users in the world spends time in social nets. That's why it's not so easy to clear up fakes.

Alina: I'm not always sure that it's a cute video or a harmful propaganda.

Peter: That's why we need to take strong cyber security measures. The government is really trying to limit access to that kind of content, but it's a fighting the threat.

Alina: Sure. Those extremists always find new ways to disseminate their ideas.

Peter: If people think critically about what they see online, it could be helpful.

Alina: Absolutely! To prevent dangerous online activity is so important nowadays.

Peter: Mutual cooperation of individuals, communities and countries keeps the Internet safe for everyone.

Alina: We really need to focus on this problem before it gets worse.

Ex. 11. Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B. Make your own sentences.

A	B
1. Terrorism	a) Activities related to the use of the Internet to promote extremist ideas and actions.
2. Social media	b) Ideology or actions that go beyond accepted rules and may include violence or hatred.
3. Radicalization	c) The dissemination of ideas, information or opinions to influence public opinion or behavior.
4. Propaganda	d) A person who uses their technical skills to gain unauthorized access to computer systems.
5. Phishing	e) The use of violence or threat of violence to achieve political, religious, or ideological goals.
6. Misinformation	f) A state in which a user's identity is hidden or cannot be recognized.
7. Internet extremism	g) Platforms that allow users to interact, share information and create content.
8. Hacker	h) Aggressive online behavior intended to intimidate or humiliate other users.
9. Extremism	i) False or misleading information disseminated to manipulate opinion or behavior.
	j) The practice of protecting computer

10. Cyber security	systems and networks from cyberattacks and unauthorized access.
	k) The process by which an individual or group adopts extremist views and ideas.
11. Cyber extremism	l) The use of Internet space to spread extremist ideas and organize actions.
12. Cyberbullying	m) The process of controlling and managing information posted on the Internet to prevent the spread of extremist material.
13. Cyber Threat	n) A method of fraud in which attackers attempt to obtain sensitive data by posing as a trusted source.
	o) A potential threat involving the use of technology to harm or disrupt systems.
14. Cryptography	p) The science of encrypting information to protect data from unauthorized access.
15. Content moderation	
16. Anonymity	



REVISING AND CHECKING

NON-FINITE VERB FORMS (INFINITIVE, PARTICIPLE I, PARTICIPLE II, GERUND)

Pre-Task: study the grammar material using this QR-code.

Non-Finite (Non-Personal) Verb Forms

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/RiSFhB3-q4hTgg>



**SCAN
ME !**

Infinitive

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/bjIMu2sUYvdAcw>

**SCAN
ME !**



Participle I / II

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/3Wu7DyGoUnT6-w>



Gerund

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/IC0kFgjK5DLBZQ>



GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Define the function of the Infinitive:

1. Our system administrator offered to promote these malware products.
2. If you refuse to pay, the data is deleted.
3. The term malware is now used to describe any malicious computer programme on a computer or mobile device.
4. I had a problem to solve.
5. A victim asked an IT investigator to investigate the crime as soon as possible.
6. Threats to physical security may require less technical survey on the part of the attacker.
7. Hackers continuously develop increasingly sophisticated ways to infiltrate user systems.
8. To succeed in fighting cyberattacks is difficult.

9. To win is terrific.
10. We want to increase our high-tech market share.

Ex. 2. Define the function of the Gerund and translate the sentences:

1. **Arranging** conferences is Robert's duty.
2. A cadet is afraid of failing exams.
3. Ruslan Samsonov is proud of **studying** at our university.
4. **Making** a timetable is obligatory in every IT company.
5. Our general likes **subscribing** scientific journals.
6. Printer is an instrument for **typing** papers.
7. Elvira continued **discussing** the case.
8. The main task is **satisfying** consumers' needs.
9. They are interested in **registering** the company.
10. An IT investigator solved the case carefully by **collecting** evidence.

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences using the Infinitive and Gerund:

1. Студенты договорились встретиться утром.
2. Секретарь забыла сообщить вам эту новость.
3. Майкл интересуется изучением передового программного обеспечения.
4. Следователи продолжали получать сведения в течение трех часов.
5. Правоохранительные органы занимаются обеспечением безопасности населения.
6. Им удалось обнаружить местоположение подозреваемых посредством Глобальной системы навигации.
7. Мистер Смит предложил закупить партию компьютеров.
8. Свидетель отказался устанавливать личность подозреваемых.
9. Джейн обещала позвонить после 6 часов вечера.
10. Вы хотели поговорить со старшим оперуполномоченным?

Ex. 4. Translate the following sentences into Russian and underline Participle I and Participle II.

1. Low-cost modulator/demodulator or devices, called modems, allowing microcomputer systems to communicate over telephone lines have become increasingly popular.
2. The start-up process is called bootstrapping.
3. These data appeared to have been investigated long ago.
4. These devices enable inputting numerical and text data.
5. When keyed the data are held in a small memory called buffer.

Ex. 5. Translate the following sentences into Russian paying attention to the following words (*that; so that; if, whether; which; when; while; since; till; until; whatever; whenever; in order to; regardless of*).

Find in the sentences all Non-finite verbs and fill in the table:

INFINITIVE	PARTICIPLE I	PARTICIPLE II	GERUND

1. High-speed devices are both input and output devices that are used as secondary storage.
2. However, although personal computers are designed as single-user systems, it is common to link them together to form a network.
3. It is difficult to establish whether this problem can be solved at all.
4. It is well known in computer science that the words "computer" and "processor" are used interchangeably.
5. Programmes and data on which the control unit and the arithmetic-logical unit operate must be in internal memory in order to be processed.
6. Regardless of the nature of the I/O devices, I/O interfaces are required to convert the input data to the internal codes used by the computer and to convert internal codes to a format which usable by the output devices.

7. Since the computer deals with pulses, the input device is a way of converting numbers written on paper into pulses and sending them to the storage.

8. The CU has a register that temporarily holds the instructions read from memory while it is being executed.

9. The operation part of the instruction is decoded so that the proper arithmetic and logic operation can be performed.

10. The principal characteristics of personal computers are that they are single-user system and are based on microprocessors.

11. The purpose of registers in the ALU is to hold the numbers and the results of the calculation until they can be transferred to the memory.

Ex. 6. Translate the following sentences into Russian and underline the Non-finite verb pointing its form.

1. All the computer needs is a Java-enabled Web browser to interpret the programming code.

2. Any desktop settings the user enters will be stored under that person's name.

3. Be careful about giving out online anything someone could use to track you down or use your account.

4. Elements integrated circuits are made of are electrically interconnected components.

5. He was one of the greatest scientists the world had ever known.

6. One of the first things most people do with a modem is to connect to one of the big online services.

7. Save any files you have opened on a disk.

8. The computer you told me about was constructed at a Russian plant.

9. The dialogue box this icon calls up contains several settings for optimizing your computer.

10. The main tendencies of IC development scientists are working at are to increase the scale of integration and to improve reliability

11. The screen contains the item you need to start working: a *Start* button.
12. The teacher says we may ask any questions we like.
13. The time it takes to download the file depends on the file's size.
14. This is the principle the electronic computer is based upon.
15. We hope we'll buy the computer your friend spoke so much about
16. Where are the computer games I gave you yesterday? – The computer games you are asking about are on the top shelf.
17. Windows has significantly improved the way programmes run.

Ex. 7. Translate the following sentences into English and underline the Non-finite verb pointing its form.

1. Применение компьютера определяется его характеристиками.
2. При редактировании текста вы можете заменять буквы, слова или предложения, менять местами абзацы, добавлять специальные символы или вставлять рисунки и изображения.
3. Подсоедините принтер к компьютеру и проведите инсталляцию.
4. Персональный компьютер есть почти в каждом доме, поэтому большинство студентов знают основы работы с компьютером.
5. Обработываемые данные будут сохранены на двух дисках.
6. На любом компьютере, который продается в этом магазине, установлена операционная система.
7. Купленный компьютер подходит и для работы, и для развлечения.
8. Компьютер, который мы продаем, произведен в Китае.
9. Какие носители информации вы знаете?
10. Она знает, что у персональных компьютеров могут быть два дисплея: ЭЛТ монитор и жидкокристаллический дисплей.



Practice grammar rules in interactive tasks.

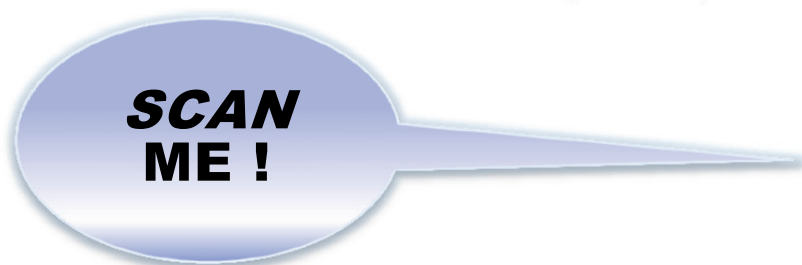
Gerund or Infinitive

https://disk.yandex.ru/i/dVSx_O0l2gV-iA



Gerund or Infinitive

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/PUqFbFjew3VpBQ>



Non-finite Verbs

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=ph2kiyrq525>



Non-finite Verbs

<https://learningapps.org/watch?v=ppxcgs05525>



**PRACTICAL
ENGLISH
USAGE**

LISTENING AND WATCHING



<https://disk.yandex.ru/d/TIvnrOokwLDN4w>

Scan the QR-code, listen to the audio “What is Cyberterrorism and extremism” and do the following exercises:

Ex. 1. Write down 10 professional word combinations from the audio and make 10 sentences with them.

Ex. 2. Make up 10 special questions revealing the main idea of the audio.

Ex. 3. Give your own definitions of the term “cyberterrorism”, “cyberextremism”.

Ex. 4. Discuss the audio in the group.

MASS MEDIA READING COMPREHENSION



Ex. 1. Imagine yourself a member of the 41st Conference of ASEANAPOL and discuss the problems of cyber terrorism of your country.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I think the major problem is... 2. Our primary concern is... 3. The crux of the matter is... 4. As I see it, the most important thing is... 5. The main problem we need to solve is.. 6. We really need to take care of... 7. It all comes down to this: ... 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Я думаю, основная проблема в том, что... 2. В первую очередь нас беспокоит... 3. Суть дела в том, что... 4. На мой взгляд, самое важное... 5. Главное, что нам нужно решить... 6. Нам необходимо разобраться с... 7. Все сводится к следующему: ...
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Ex. 2. Imagine yourself as a mass media interviewer. What questions would you ask Vladimir Kolokoltsev?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do you mean by...? 2. Could you clarify that? 3. Could you elaborate on that? 4. What do you think we should do? 5. What's your opinion on that? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Что вы подразумеваете под...? 2. Вы не могли бы пояснить? 3. Вы не могли бы объяснить подробнее? 4. Что, на ваш взгляд, нам нужно сделать? 5. Каково ваше мнение об этом?
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Ex. 3. Practice yourself in writing an annotation one of the articles.

(see Appendix)



DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN
FEDERATION FOR THE NENETS AUTONOMOUS DISTRICT
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MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

ACTIVITY

FOR CITIZENS

CONTACTS

PRESS SERVICE

Information extremism on the Internet

August 12, 2022 11:00 am



The processes of globalization and informatization have significantly influenced the transformation of society in the 21st century. At the same time, there is an accelerated growth of extremism on the Web, and as a result of the rapid development of information and communication technologies, it is not easy to counteract it. The younger generation was particularly exposed to it due to the widespread use of computer and information technologies.

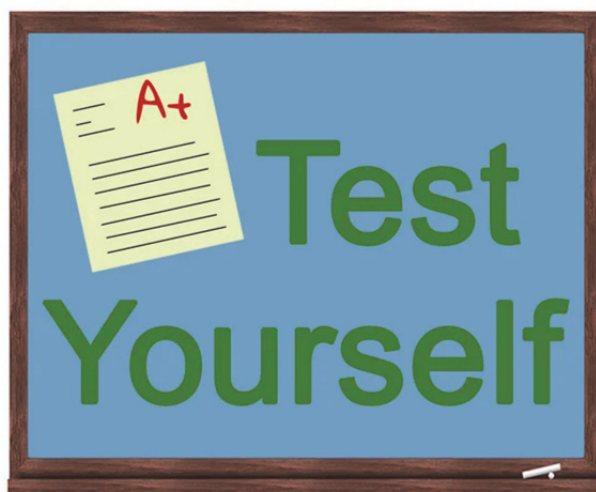
The Internet is a broad and effective platform for promoting any ideas, whether positive or not, where it is possible to find ways to commit offenses, and means of committing and concealing crimes. And although the state does everything possible to prevent access to such resources, the coverage of the "territory" is huge, and most importantly mobile and unstable.

Information extremism is an activity aimed at the socio-psychological destructive impact of citizens through the use of information technologies to achieve illegal goals.

Life on the Internet, including in a social network, like our real life, requires compliance with certain safety regulations:

1. Don't share information with people you don't know personally.
2. Don't trust the people you met on the social network.
3. Only post information about yourself that doesn't include your addresses, phone numbers, or weekend plans. As little real information about yourself as possible!
4. Remember that what has ever been published can no longer be "erased". By leaving comments, messages, and posting a photo, you put it on the network forever. Therefore, when performing any action in a social network, you need to think about the consequences!
5. Appreciate and respect each other on social media. When insulting someone you don't even know, remember that you did it in real life, too!
6. Be careful when expressing your opinion on a social network, it can offend other people in the real world.
7. Do not respond to Spam (unsolicited email).
8. Don't open files sent by people you don't know. You can't know what these files actually contain – they may contain viruses or photos/videos with "aggressive" content.

Keep in mind that virtual acquaintances may not be who they say they are.



TESTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

Choose the correct variant

1. What is cyber extremism primarily about?
 - A. A new type of extremism
 - B. A way of committing existing extremist crimes
 - C. Creating online platforms
 - D. Developing communication technologies

2. How do extremist groups use online platforms?
 - A. To share funny videos
 - B. To promote their beliefs and recruit young people
 - C. To play online games
 - D. To share personal photos

3. What makes video formats dangerous for extremists?
 - A. They are expensive to create
 - B. They have low emotional impact
 - C. They can quickly spread views with great appeal
 - D. They are difficult to understand

4. What are the main motives for extremist offenses?
 - A. Financial gain
 - B. Entertainment
 - C. Political, ideological, racial, national, religious, or social hatred
 - D. Personal revenge

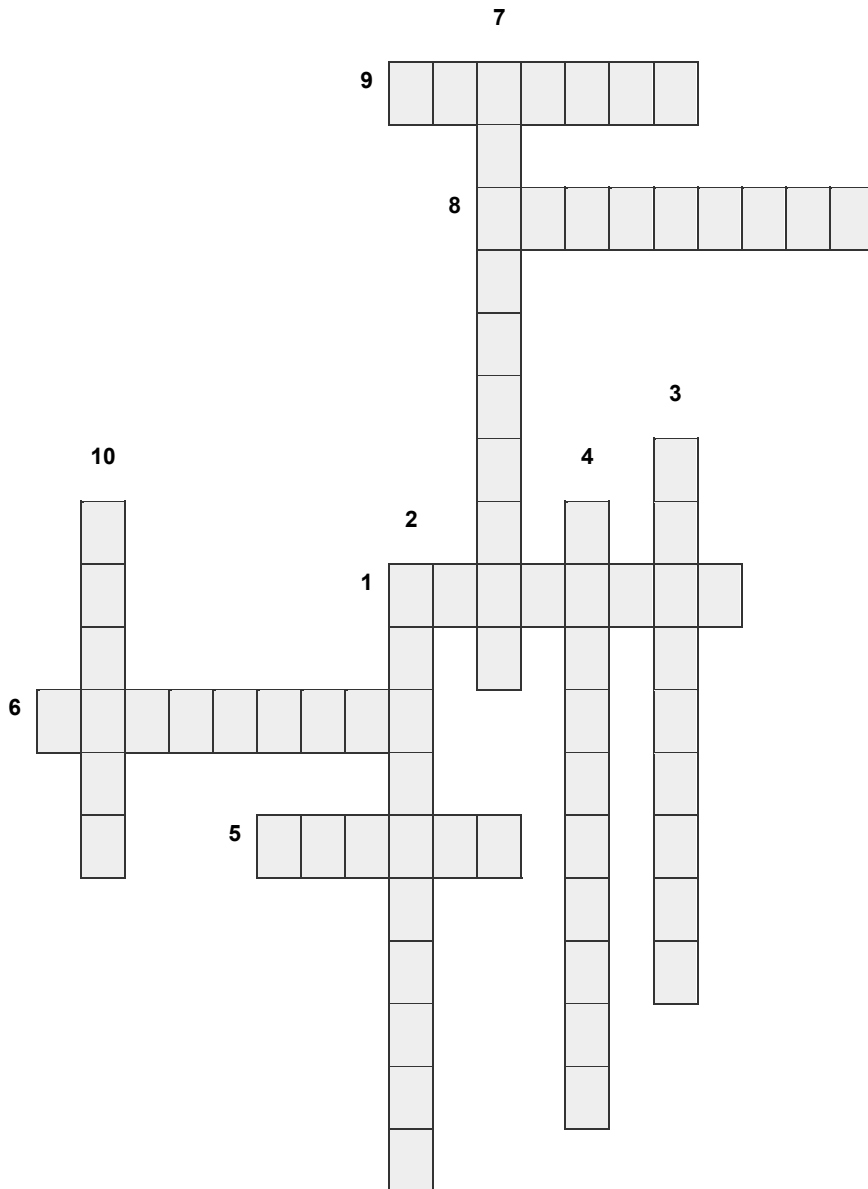
5. How quickly can extremists spread violent content online?
 - A. Within weeks
 - B. Within hours
 - C. Within days
 - D. Within seconds

6. What do violent extremists use the internet for?
 - A. Shopping online
 - B. Promoting beliefs, recruiting followers, and condemning enemies
 - C. Watching movies
 - D. Sending emails

7. What makes cyberspace attractive for extremists?
 - A. High cost of spreading information
 - B. Limited global reach
 - C. Quick and relatively low-cost dissemination of content
 - D. Difficulty in communication



Solve the crossword.



1. The state of being free from danger or threat. It can refer to personal safety, national protection, or measures taken to guard against crime, attack, or espionage.

2. Having or showing a cautious distrust of someone or something. It can also describe something that seems likely to be connected to, or involved in, wrongdoing.

3. The holding of extreme political or religious views that are far outside the mainstream, and the willingness to use or support violent or radical methods to achieve one's goals.

4. Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a particular political cause or point of view. It is often spread through media to shape public opinion.

5. The state of being actively opposed or hostile to someone or something; a feeling of hatred or animosity.

6. Able or likely to cause harm, injury, or loss; involving risk or peril.

7. The notional environment where communication over computer networks occurs; the internet and the world of digital communication considered as a whole.

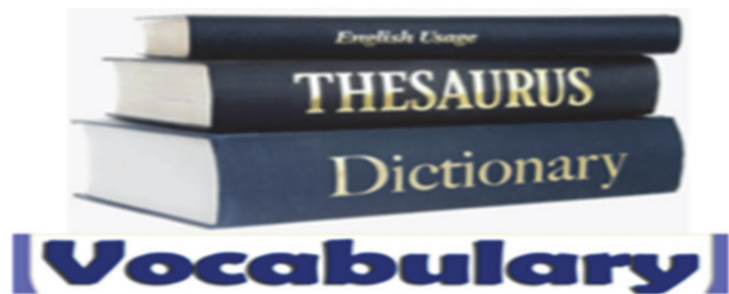
8. To pressurize someone into adopting radically different beliefs by using systematic and often forcible means, such as psychological pressure, isolation, and repetition.

9. To enlist someone as a member or worker in an organization, often a cause or army. As a noun, it refers to a person who has been newly enlisted.

10. A strong effect or influence on someone or something.

MODULE IV. COUNTERING TERRORISM, EXTREMISM AND ORGANIZED CRIME

UNIT 1. Countering terrorism and extremism



READING AND SPEAKING

Ex. 1. Study the following words and use them in exercises.

word	transcription	translation
approve	[ə'pru:v]	утверждение, одобрение
assessments	[ə'sɛsmənts]	оценки

comprehensive	[ˌkɒmprɪ'hensɪv]	всесторонний
distribution	[ˌdɪstrɪ'bjuːʃn]	распространение, распределение
emphasize	[ˈɛmfəsaɪz]	подчеркивать
enormous	[ɪ'nɔːməs]	огромные
involvement	[ɪn'vɒlvmənt]	вовлечение
issue	[ˈɪʃuː]	вопрос, дело
precise	[prɪ'saɪs]	точно
prohibit	[prə'hɪbɪt]	запрет, запрещать
promptly	[ˈprɒmptli]	оперативное
recruitment	[rɪ'kruːtmənt]	вербовка
responded to	[rɪ'spɒndɪd tuː]	реагирование на
suppression	[sə'preʃn]	пресечение
to set smb. up	[tuː set smb. ʌp]	создавать, формировать



Ex. 2. Read the following text and be ready to discuss. Consult the vocabulary list from ex. 1 if necessary.

Modern Ways of Combating Terrorism and Extremism

The world society is at a time when international terrorist groups threaten the security of people of absolutely all civilized states. The global terrorist threat has acquired a new character with the emergence of

an international terrorist. Precise coordination of the efforts of all structures to counter extremism and terrorism, active suppression of the recruitment activities of international terrorist organizations and the elimination of their financial assistance are required. With the help of representatives of various associations of the civilian community in the work of the State anti-terrorism Committee, the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in the country was significantly reduced, in order to protect large international sports competitions, at the Universiade in Kazan, at the 2014 Olympics in Sochi, in the 2018 FIFA World Cup and in a number of others.

Together with the information struggle against the ideology of terrorism, comprehensive work is systematically carried out to teach patriotism to young people. The Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation intensively participates in the education of the younger generation.

Federal Law in Russia prohibits foreigners or stateless persons from entering the territory of our country if they are members of an Association included in the list of forbidden organizations.

The work of Roskomnadzor and law enforcement agencies allowed to restrict access to thousands of materials of terrorist content. Their activity helped to stop the distribution of terrorism and extremism propaganda on the global Internet carried out by a number of foreign people.

As for the issue of informatization against extremism, it should be noted that for this purpose in the Russian Federation a law on blocking extremists was taken. The President of the Russian Federation approved a strategy to counter extremism in the Russian Federation, this all allows the Investigative Committee-with the Federal Service for Supervision in the Field of Communications, Information Technologies and Mass Communications (Roskomnadzor), as well as with the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, to enforce the national security of the country in order to prevent terrorism and extremism propaganda.

The financing of international terrorist organizations carried out through private individuals, the "Donors" of terrorists are successfully suppressed by our joint efforts with the FSB and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, Rosgvardiya and Rosfinmonitoring. As for the use of digital currencies, it certainly seems attractive not only for financial institutions of our huge country, but also for terrorist structures. There is a need to introduce criminal responsibility for illegal circulation of digital currency and violation of transactions with it.

Prevention is one of the most important areas for combating terrorism and extremism. The Investigative Committee is making every effort in this direction. On the official website of the Investigative Committee, as well as on the territorial investigation departments, information on the progress and results of the investigation of criminal cases of a terrorist and extremist nature is regularly published.

The mass media have enormous opportunities to involve the most authoritative specialists in various fields of life (managers of various levels, scientists, writers, publicists, sociologists, politicians, experts) in solving the tasks facing the public. Such persons, through their speeches, comments and assessments, contribute to educating citizens of legal awareness, the spirit of respect for the law, set society up for all possible assistance to bodies engaged in the fight against terrorism and extremism. Such media activities aimed at preventing terrorism and extremism seem to be very important. It is necessary to continue and actively support it.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions:

1. What is systematically carried out to teach patriotism to young people?
2. What intensively participates in the education of the younger generation?
3. When is the emphasis in the fight against terrorism and extremism on preventive work?
4. Why does Federal Law in Russia prohibit any foreigners or stateless persons from entering the territory of our country?
5. What allowed to restrict access to thousands of materials of terrorist content?
6. Did the activity of Roskomnadzor help to stop the distribution of terrorism and extremism propaganda?
7. What does a strategy to counter extremism in the Russian Federation approved by the President of the Russian Federation allow?
8. Is prevention one of the most important areas for combating terrorism and extremism?
9. Which opportunities does the mass media have?

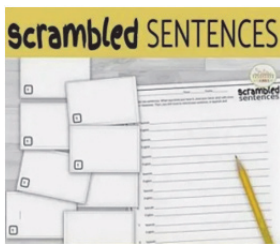


Ex. 4. Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B. Make your own sentences.

A	B
1. illegal circulation of	a) цифровая валюта
2. to involve specialists	b) ощутимый ущерб
3. digital currency	c) ограничительные меры

4. to restrict access	d) незаконный оборот
5. restrictive measures	e) ограничение доступа
6. tangible defeat	f) привлечение специалистов

**Ex. 5. Scramble the words in sentences.
All the words in a sentence are mixed up.
Put the words in the order.**



1. Prevention, one, of, most, and, areas, important, combating, terrorism, the, for, extremism, is.
2. The, various, have, mass, opportunities, enormous, involve, the, to, most, specialists, in, fields, media, authoritative, life, of.
3. The, participates, of, Russian, intensively, generation, Committee, in, the, education, of, Federation, the, Investigative, younger, the.
4. The, new, terrorist, acquired, a, character, of, an, with, international, has, global, terrorist, emergence, the, threat.
5. Law, in, prohibits, or, persons, from, entering, the, territory, of, our country, Federal, Russia, foreigners, stateless.

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences using the words from the box. The words have been taken directly from the text. You will not need to use all the words:

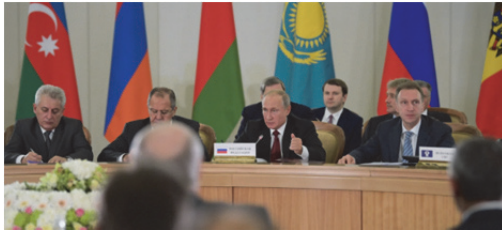
<i>coordination</i>	<i>propaganda</i>	<i>suppressed</i>
<i>patriotism</i>	<i>extremism</i>	<i>prevention</i>

<i>civilized</i>	<i>recruitment</i>	<i>blocking</i>
<i>financing</i>	<i>propaganda</i>	<i>strategy</i>
<i>digital currencies</i>	<i>terrorist</i>	



1. The _____ global _____ threat has acquired a new character with the emergence of an international terrorist network.
2. Precise _____ of the efforts of all structures is required to counter extremism effectively.
3. Active suppression of the _____ activities of international terrorist organizations is a key security measure.
4. Together with the information struggle, comprehensive work is carried out to teach _____ to young people.
5. The work of Roskomnadzor helped to stop the distribution of terrorism and extremism _____ on the internet.
6. In the Russian Federation, a law on _____ extremist websites was taken.
7. The President of the Russian Federation approved a _____ to counter extremism.
8. The _____ of terrorist groups through private individuals is successfully suppressed.
9. There is a need to monitor the use of _____ by terrorist structures for illegal transactions.
10. _____ is one of the most important areas for combating terrorism, as it aims to stop acts before they happen.
- 11.

Ex. 7. Read, translate and reproduce one of the following dialogues:



Dialogue 1: A Strategic Discussion at a Security Conference

Characters:

- **Ivan Petrov:** A Russian

security official.

- **David Chen:** An international security analyst.

Setting: A coffee break during an international counter-terrorism conference.

Dialogue:

David Chen: Mr. Petrov, your presentation was quite insightful. You mentioned the precise coordination of structures as a key to success. Could you elaborate on that?

Ivan Petrov: Certainly, Mr. Chen. We have found that a unified front is essential. The work is not just for the FSB or police. It involves Roskomnadzor blocking online propaganda, Rosfinmonitoring tracking illicit finances, and the Prosecutor's Office ensuring legal compliance. This synergy is crucial.

David Chen: The scale of your digital surveillance and content removal is often discussed. How effective is this "information struggle" you described?

Ivan Petrov: It is a critical front. We have restricted access to thousands of terrorist materials. But it is not just about blocking. We actively promote a counter-narrative—teaching patriotism to youth, working with civil society. The Investigative Committee is very active in this educational role. As we saw during the Sochi Olympics and the World Cup, this comprehensive approach protects our people and our guests.

David Chen: And the financial aspect? You mentioned "donors."

Ivan Petrov: Yes. Through joint efforts with the FSB and Rosgvardiya, we successfully suppress private financing of terror groups. This is why we now see a need for new laws against the illegal use of digital currencies, which are attractive to these structures. Prevention, in finance and in ideology, is our priority.

David Chen: A multifaceted strategy. Thank you for your perspective.



Dialogue 2: A Journalist Interviewing a Government Spokesperson

Characters:

Maria Voronina: A government spokesperson for the Investigative Committee.

Alexei Volkov: A journalist for a national news outlet.

Setting: A studio interview for a television news segment on national security.

Dialogue:

Alexei Volkov: Maria Ivanovna, thank you for joining us. Our viewers hear about the global terrorist threat. What is being done here in Russia to keep us safe?

Maria Voronina: Thank you, Alexei. As you know, the threat is international, so our response must be robust and coordinated. First, our laws are clear: foreigners involved in banned organizations are prohibited from entering the country. This is a primary filter.

Alexei Volkov: And for content online that promotes extremism?

Maria Voronina: This is a key battleground. The work of Roskomnadzor and law enforcement has been vital in restricting access to thousands of these dangerous materials. We are enforcing the strategy approved by the President, working with the General Prosecutor's Office to block extremist information and protect our national security.

Alexei Volkov: Beyond security measures, what about prevention?

Maria Voronina: This is perhaps most important. The Investigative Committee is deeply involved in educating our youth, fostering patriotism to shield them from destructive ideologies. Furthermore, we rely on the mass media to be a responsible partner.

Alexei Volkov: How so?

Maria Voronina: By involving authoritative specialists—scientists, sociologists, experts—to speak out. Their informed commentary helps educate citizens, build respect for the law, and set society to support our bodies in the fight against terrorism. This supportive media activity is something we must continue to actively encourage. We regularly publish investigation results on our official website to maintain this transparency and public trust.



Dialogue 3: Two police cadets, Ivan and Alexei, discussing the main points of the previous text.

Setting: The academy library after class. Two cadets, IVAN and ALEXEI, are reviewing their notes.

IVAN: (Sighs, closing a textbook) You know, sometimes the scale of it all gets to me. International terrorist groups... it feels like a threat that's everywhere at once. How are we supposed to counter something so big?

ALEXEI: It is big, but that's why the text emphasized coordination. It's not just on us. Look at the big events—the Sochi Olympics, the World Cup. They were protected because all the structures worked together: the FSB, Rosgvardiya, even the financial monitoring guys at Rosfinmonitoring. It's a system.

IVAN: That's true. I was reading about how they cut off their money. That's key. They mentioned even stopping "donors" and being worried about digital currencies. We might need new laws for that.

ALEXEI: Exactly. But it's not just about chasing money or blocking websites, even if Roskomnadzor does shut down thousands of those pages. The Professor said it himself in lecture: prevention is the most important direction.

IVAN: Right, the "information struggle." So, instead of just reacting to their propaganda, we push our own ideology. Patriotism. Teaching the younger generation so they're not easily recruited. The Investigative Committee is big on that.

ALEXEI: And the media has a huge role. They can get experts and scientists to speak out, to build respect for the law. It's about making society itself resistant. If people don't buy the extremist ideology, the groups have no power.

IVAN: So it's a full-spectrum fight. Law enforcement, finance, education, media... all working from the same strategy approved by the President. It seems more manageable when you break it down like that. We'll be one part of a very large machine.

ALEXEI: A crucial part. We'll be on the front line. But we're not alone. Ready to hit the gym? Even a large machine needs well-trained parts.

IVAN: (Smiling) Now that's a threat I can directly counter. Let's go.

Ex. 8. Let's discuss the issue of fighting terrorism and extremism on the basis of active vocabulary using these questions:

1. Why do people use terror?
2. What terror actions do you remember?
3. What should be done to prevent terror?
4. Why is terror used more in some countries than others?



5. Do you know of any forms of terror other than bombs?
6. Have you been a victim of terror?
7. How has airline travel been affected by terrorism?
8. What do you think of airport security?
9. Have you ever been patted down?
10. In your own words define the word «terrorism».
11. Can you name any terrorist groups?
12. What methods/tactics do terrorists use?
13. Why do people commit terrorist acts?
14. What do you think is the best way to prevent terrorism and extremism?
15. What can governments do to eradicate world terrorism and extremism?
16. What kind of power could be given to special terrorist operations task-forces?
17. Where do terrorists get their money and weapons from?



REVISING AND CHECKING

INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

Pre-Task: study the grammar material using this QR-code.

Complex Object

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/02B7JZbgmEnzVw>



**SCAN
ME !**

Infinitive Constructions

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/kxI9CSJir1Dctw>

**SCAN
ME !**



Complex Subject

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**SCAN
ME !**

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Complete these sentences using Complex Object.

E.g. “Return me a textbook,” said my groupmate to me. – My groupmate **wanted me to bring** him a textbook.

1. “Write and give me your reports, cadets,” said our major. – Our major wanted ...

2. “Come to the university checkpoint,” said the officer to the cadet. – The officer wanted ...

3. “Don't bring forbidden items,” said our captain to us. – Our captain did not want...

4. “Write down the lecture carefully,” my lecturer said to me. – My lecturer wanted

5. “It. will be very good if you study English,” said our teacher to us. – Our teacher wanted ...

6. “My friend will go to university culture Centre,” said the cadet. – The cadet wanted ...

7. “Wait for me after school,” said Ann to me. – Ann wanted ...

8. The criminalist said to us, "Collect physical evidence at the crime scene." – The criminalist wanted ...

9. The chief of our university said, "Our IT specialists will study mathematics." – The chief of our university wanted ...

10. The colonel said to the cadets, "Learn the university regulations." – The colonel wanted ...

Ex. 2. Translate these sentences using Complex Object.

1. Вам бы хотелось, чтобы я расследовал эти киберпреступления?
2. Подозреваемые хотели, чтобы я зачитал им их права.
3. Им бы хотелось, чтобы мы дали показания.
4. Она бы хотела, чтобы ее брат получил первый приз.
5. Она не хотела, чтобы я уехал на Сахалин.
6. Она хотела, чтобы ее сын хорошо окончил университет.
7. Хотите, я дам вам мой словарь?
8. Я бы не хотел, чтобы вы потеряли мою книгу.
9. Я бы хотел, чтобы мои коллеги хорошо знали английский язык.
10. Я не хотела, чтобы вы меня ждали.

Ex. 3. Rewrite the following sentences, using a complex object instead of relative clauses. Pay attention to the table below the task.

E.g. Soslan expects **that Elvira will send** him an e-mail. Soslan expects **Elvira to send** him an e-mail.

1. Sophia expected that her groupmate would bring her the laptop.
2. People expect that the 21st century will bring peace on the Earth.
3. I know that your assistant professor is an excellent mathematician.
4. I know that my friend is a good computer user.
5. I expected that she would study perfectly.
6. I expect that our tutor will understand my problem and help me to solve it.

<i>Complex Subject. Сложное подлежащее</i>	
He was said to work a lot.	– Говорили, что он много работает
... was seen to ...	– Видели, что...
... was heard to ...	– Слышали, что...
... was supposed to ...	– Предполагали, что...
... was believed to ...	– Полагали, что...
... was expected to ...	– Ожидали, что...
... was reported to ...	– Сообщали, что...
... was considered to ...	– Считали, что...
... was thought to ...	– Думали, что...
... was found to ...	– Обнаружили, что...
... was announced to ...	– Объявили, что...
... was known to ...	– Было известно, что...

Ex. 4. Translate these sentences paying attention to Complex Subject.

1. False friends are said to be like autumn leaves found everywhere.
2. She is believed to be guilty of the white-collar crime.
3. Masha was expected to pass the Criminal Law exam.
4. Anna was said to have known the whole course of the Administrative Law.
5. Innocent people were announced to have been murdered by terrorists.
6. Our university is considered to be one of the best law enforcement educational establishments in Russia.

7. The Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia is said to know the right thing to do.

8. The cadets and the university staff were supposed to come on time and take part in the Cyber security conference.

9. The murderer was announced to have been killed by his own gun.

10. Vadim is expected to be a skilled and sympathetic IT investigator.

Ex. 5. Change these sentences using Complex Subject.

E.g. We *heard* that a car stopped outside the checkpoint. A car *was heard to stop* outside the checkpoint.

1. It is believed that the antivirus programme was written by our IT officer.

2. It is expected that the scientific work will be a success.

3. It is said that the video is popular with both old and young.

4. It is supposed that the programme is work

5. It was announced that the Chinese police officers were arriving next month.

6. People consider the climate there to be very healthy.

NB: В предложениях, содержащих *Complex Subject*, глаголы *to appear, to happen, to seem, to turn out*, употребляются в *Active Voice*:

Ex. 6. Translate these sentences paying attention to Complex Subject

1. Alex seemed to have been thinking of nothing else but taking exams.

2. Valentina appeared to be a good IT investigator.

3. Mark appeared to be an excellent divisional inspector.

4. The new method of programming appears to be very effective.

5. The percentage of viruses in this programme turned out to be higher.

6. The data processing seemed to be moving very slowly.

7. This criminal case seemed to be confusing the policeman.

8. A field criminalist appeared to have found at the crime scene something that he had missed.

9. A law breaker can easily get in through the window if the door happens to be locked.

10. Peter doesn't seem to have completed any difficult task for himself by using a digital device.

Ex. 7. Translate these sentences using Complex Subject.

1. Георгий узнал номер телефона следователя.

2. Сообщают, что оперативная группа выехала на место совершения преступления.

3. Потерпевший снова встретился с подозреваемым на очной ставке.

4. Предполагают, что судебное заседание закончится в пять часов вечера.

5. Полагают, что курсанты не знают о технической защите больше, чем изучают в университете.

6. Борис, кажется, пишет новую антивирусную программу уже пять дней.

7. Александр оказался хорошим IT-следователем.

8. Новые лекционные залы оказались хорошо оборудованными.

9. Научная работа, которую Татьяна мне дала, оказалась полезной.

10. Известно, что этот вирус может уничтожить программное обеспечение.

11. Из всех современных IT-разработчиков Семён считается наиболее перспективным.



Practice grammar rules in interactive tasks.



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https://disk.yandex.ru/i/enEdUAK_Q1hGgg



<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/ULKKP72Gi0VxnQ>

PRACTICAL ENGLISH USAGE

LISTENING AND WATCHING



<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/UqMJFMR7-9-oAg>

Scan the QR-code, watch the video “What is Cyberespionage and how can you prevent it” and do the following exercises:

Ex. 1. Write down 10 professional word combinations from the video and make 10 sentences with them.

Ex. 2. Make up 10 special questions revealing the main idea of the video.

Ex. 3. Give your own definition of the term “cyberespionage”.

Ex. 4. Discuss the video in the group.

MASS MEDIA READING AND COMPREHENSION



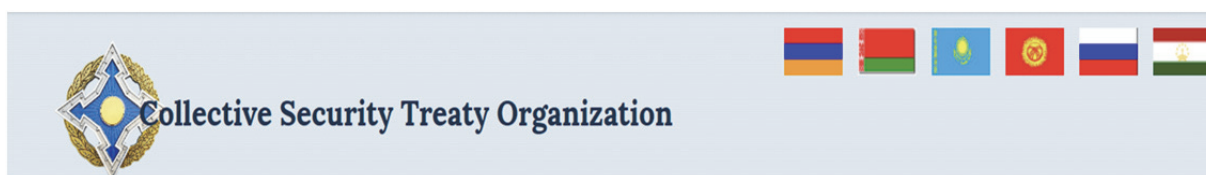
Ex. 1. Imagine yourself a member of the Conference of the International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology and discuss the measures of countering terrorism and extremism of your country.

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. I think the major problem is...2. Our primary concern is...3. The crux of the matter is...4. As I see it, the most important thing is...5. The main problem we need to solve is..6. We really need to take care of...7. It all comes down to this: ...	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Я думаю, основная проблема в том, что...2. В первую очередь, нас беспокоит...3. Суть дела в том, что...4. На мой взгляд, самое важное... 5. Главное, что нам нужно решить...6. Нам необходимо разобраться с... 7. Все сводится к следующему: ...
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Ex. 2. Imagine yourself as a mass media interviewer. What questions would you ask Vladimir Kolokoltsev or other representatives of the International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology?

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What do you mean by...?2. Could you clarify that?3. Could you elaborate on that?4. What do you think we should do?5. What's your opinion on that?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Что вы подразумеваете под...?2. Вы не могли бы пояснить?3. Вы не могли бы объяснить подробнее?4. Что, на ваш взгляд, нам нужно сделать?5. Каково ваше мнение об этом?
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Ex. 3. Practice yourself in writing an annotation one of the articles (see Appendix).



International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology



26.09.2024

On September 25-26, 2024, the IV International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology, organized by the Ministry of Internal

Affairs of the Russian Federation, was held in Moscow.

Representatives of more than 40 countries from different regions of the world took part in the conference. The forum participants included representatives of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Interpol, the CIS Anti-Terrorism Center, the Bureau for the Coordination of the Fight against Organized Crime and Other Dangerous Types of Crime in the Territory of the CIS Member States, experts from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Russian Ministry of Defense, Roskomnadzor, and the National Anti-Terrorism Committee of the Russian Federation.

The conference participants discussed current issues of countering extremist manifestations throughout the world, exchanged experiences in combating this evil, and developed joint measures to increase the effectiveness of international cooperation in this area.

According to the conference participants, the leading role in maintaining law and order and ensuring the stability of each state remains with the relevant state structures, which should rely in their work on civil society institutions, including respectable non-profit and religious organizations of the relevant profile.



International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology

26.09.2024



RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE

Participants of the Fourth International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology in their speeches:

WERE UNITED in the

need to maintain peace and stability, develop relations between countries based on equality, good neighborliness, humanism and justice, and create an environment of intolerance to attempts to destroy traditional social, interethnic, interreligious, economic and other ties.

EXPRESSED concern about the growing spread in various regions of the world of such dangerous types of extremism as radical religious doctrines, racial discrimination, xenophobia and Nazi ideology, which, against the backdrop of the general worsening of the international situation, especially the expansion of zones and geography of armed conflicts, interreligious and interethnic clashes, could lead to catastrophic consequences.

CONFIRMED facts of the mass use by extremists to introduce their ideas into the mass consciousness of people of modern information and communication technologies and methods of social engineering, the seizure (transfer) of advanced military equipment and communications equipment by terrorists and criminals, their tacit or even open involvement by individual states in solving their special and military tasks.

EXCHANGED positive experiences of the countries participating in the conference on preventing and suppressing the spread of extremist ideology, especially among young people.



International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology



26.09.2024

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE

NOTING the inadmissibility of distorting the history of mankind, especially in terms of justifying Nazism and falsifying

the results of the Second World War.

RECOGNISED as dangerous for global stability the existence in the world of regions in which armed conflicts and confrontations have lasted for years, including those provoked from outside in order to maintain the military, ideological and economic influence of a number of states and military-political blocs.

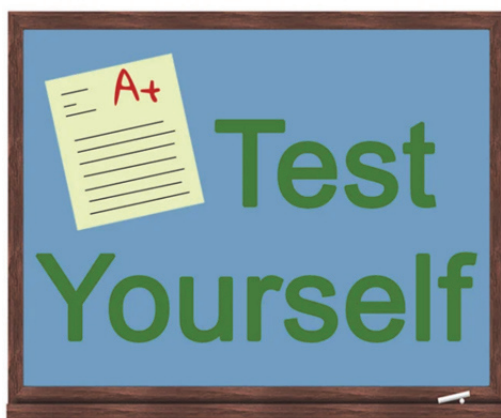
SPECIFICALLY EMPHASIZED the unacceptability of the revival of the ideology of Nazism and the glorification of its followers.

EXPRESSED THE OPINION that countering such threats and challenges requires the consolidated efforts of all states and civil society institutions, preserving the significance and role of international law, abandoning the practice of “double standards” and the active participation of specialized international organizations that unite law enforcement agencies and civil society institutions from different countries.

EMPHASIZED the importance of urgently taking comprehensive international measures to influence the causes and conditions that contribute to the emergence and spread of extremism, including through coordinated information campaigns that expose specific apologists and sponsors of extremism, their subversive goals and methods of activity, and to ensure the necessary legal, personnel and material-technical base for this work, including through the creation of specialized international organizations and NGOs.

WERE IN favor of expanding cooperation in the area of combating multi-component cyber threats of an extremist nature, and increasing the intensity and quality of the exchange of operationally significant information.

ATTACHED SPECIAL IMPORTANCE to coordinating the positions of law enforcement, other government agencies, public and religious organizations of countries interested in maintaining world order and protecting traditional values.



TESTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

Choose the correct variant

1. The world society is at a time when international terrorist groups threaten the security of people of absolutely all states.

- A. civilized
- B. previous
- C. monarchy
- D. constitutional

2. Together with the information struggle against the ideology of terrorism, comprehensive work is systematically carried out to teach to young people.

- A. trust
- B. respect
- C. patriotism
- D. politeness

3. The Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation intensively participates in

- A. the education of the elder generation
- B. the education of the yonger generation
- C. the information of the yonger generation
- D. the education at school

4. The President of the Russian Federation approved in the Russian Federation

- A. a strategy to investigate extremism
- B. a strategy to counter foreigners
- C. a strategy to counter terrorists
- D. a strategy to counter extremism

5. is one of the most important areas for combating terrorism and extremism.

- A. Investigation
- B. Prevention
- C. Fighting
- D. Solving

6. The work of Roskomnadzor and agencies allowed to restrict access to thousands of materials of terrorist content.

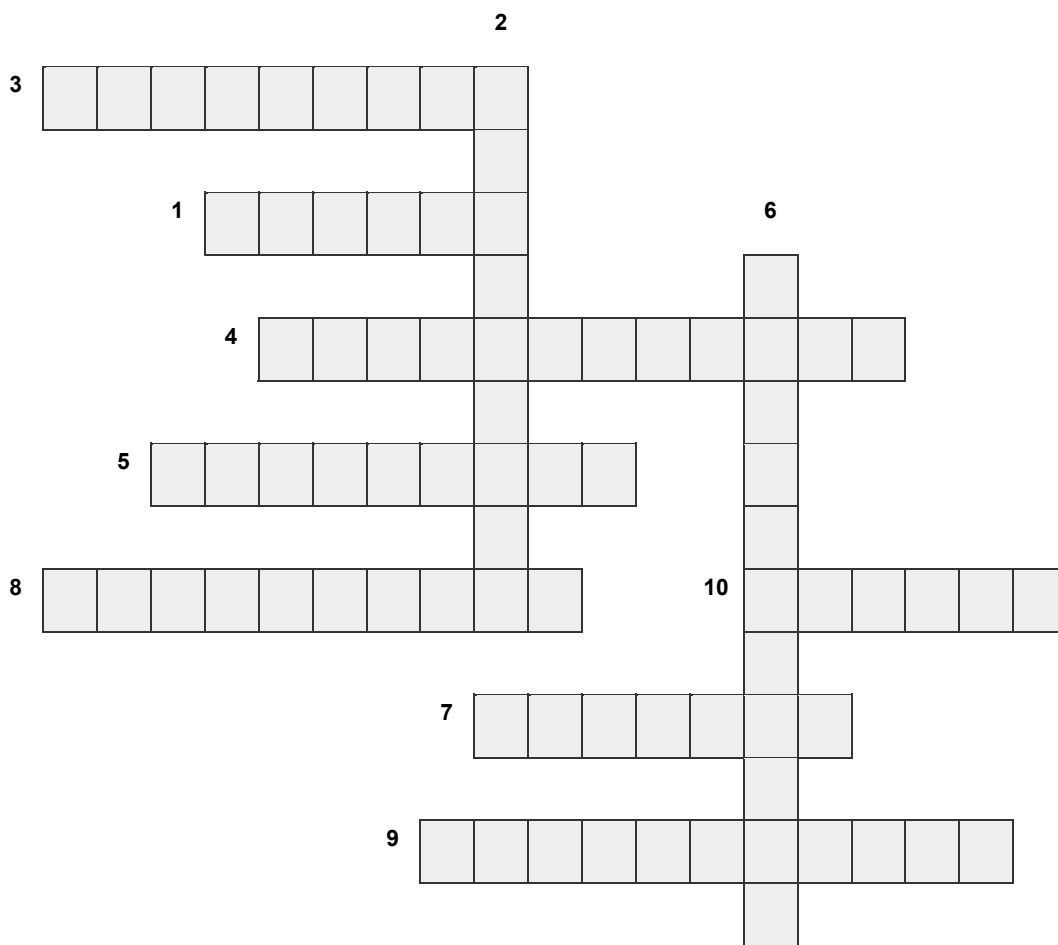
- A. military
- B. educational
- C. medical
- D. law enforcement

7. The mass media have enormous opportunities to involve the most authoritative in various fields of life

- A. professions
- B. specialists
- C. workers
- D. assistants



Solve the crossword.



1. To take active measures to fight against, defeat, or stop something (e.g., an enemy, disease, or problem).

2. The holding of extreme political or religious views that are far outside the mainstream attitudes of a society. It often involves a rejection of or

intolerance toward other groups and a willingness to use undemocratic or violent means to achieve goals.

3. To formally forbid something by law, rule, or other authority. To not allow an action or activity.

4. The close observation, especially of a suspected person or group. It can be conducted through various means, including physical observation, electronic monitoring (like CCTV cameras), and online tracking.

5. The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political, religious, or ideological goals. Its primary aim is to create fear and terror to coerce a government or population.

6. To carry out a systematic or formal inquiry to examine the details of an event, situation, or allegation, typically to discover the truth and establish facts.

7. A person who is captured and held as a security by a party, typically to force a demand (e.g., ransom, release of prisoners) from a government, organization, or individual. The hostage's safety is used as leverage

8. Criminal activities that are carried out using computers, networks, or the internet. This includes hacking, identity theft, online fraud, spreading malware, and attacking computer systems.

9. The action of finding new people to join an organization, group, or cause. In the context of security, it often refers to the process by which extremist or terrorist groups enlist new members.

10. A declaration of an intention to cause harm, pain, or loss. It can also refer to a person or thing likely to cause damage or danger.

outline / v	['aʊtlam]	описывать в общих чертах
Prosecution	[,prɒsɪ'kju:ʃn]	судебное преследование
Root cause	[ru:t kɔ:z]	первопричина
Sanctions evasion	['sæŋkʃnz ɪ'veɪʒn]	уклонение от санкций
Statecraft	['steɪtkrɑ:ft]	государственная деятельность
underscore / v	[,ʌndə'skɔ:]	подчеркивать



Ex. 2. Read the following text and be ready to discuss. Consult the vocabulary list from ex. 1 if necessary.

Combating Organized Crime in Russia: Strategies and Challenges in 2025

1. Introduction

In 2025, Russia continues to face significant challenges from organized crime, which threatens national security, economic stability, and social harmony. President Vladimir Putin and the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) have prioritized this issue, emphasizing a multi-faceted approach that combines law enforcement actions, legislative reforms, and international cooperation. This text outlines the key strategies and achievements in Russia's fight against organized crime, as reflected in President Putin's recent addresses and MVD initiatives.

2. Presidential Directives and Policy Framework

In his speech at the expanded board meeting of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in March 2025, President Putin underscored the need to strengthen efforts against organized crime, which he described as "poisoning our society, destroying law-abiding businesses, and stealing resources needed for defence and economic progress" . Key directives include:

- **Enhanced Coordination:** Putin called for closer collaboration among law enforcement agencies, including the MVD, Federal Security Service (FSB), and Federal Customs Service, to disrupt criminal networks involved in drug trafficking, cybercrime, and illicit finance .
- **Migration Policy Reform:** Citing the exploitation of migration channels by criminals, Putin urged a "thorough and radical update" of migration policies to prevent illegal entry and ensure that only those respecting Russian laws and culture are permitted to work or reside in the country .
- **Counter-Extremism Measures:** The president highlighted the nexus between organized crime and extremist ideologies, urging law enforcement to combat these threats while avoiding ethnic or religious discrimination .

3. Ministry of Internal Affairs: Institutional Response

The MVD, as the primary agency responsible for law enforcement, has implemented several initiatives to address organized crime:

- **Expanded Powers:** The MVD has integrated the Federal Drug Control Service and Federal Migration Service into its structure, enhancing its capacity to monitor and combat drug trafficking and illegal migration .
- **Cybercrime Focus:** With cyber crimes increasing by nearly 30% in 2024–2025, the MVD is upgrading its technological capabilities to tackle online fraud, data breaches, and cyber-enabled financial crimes .
- **Juvenile Crime Prevention:** The ministry has partnered with educational and religious institutions to reduce youth involvement in crime, noting a decline in juvenile delinquency due to targeted prevention programs .

4. Challenges and Controversies

Despite these efforts, Russia faces persistent challenges:

- **State-Criminal Nexus:** Reports indicate that Russian-based organized crime groups (RBOCs) are sometimes co-opted by state agencies for espionage, assassinations, and sanctions evasion, blurring the lines between crime and statecraft . For example, RBOCs were linked to the assassination of defector Maxim Kuzminov in Spain in 2024 .
- **Historical Institutional Weakness:** As noted in historical analyses, Russia's anti-organized crime institutions have often struggled due to corruption, inadequate resources, and the infiltration of law enforcement by criminal elements .

5. Future Directions

Looking ahead, Russia plans to:

- **Strengthen Legislation:** Putin has called for "concrete legislative proposals" to enhance the powers of law enforcement agencies in investigating and prosecuting organized crime .
- **International Cooperation:** The MVD and FSB are urged to collaborate with foreign agencies to track cross-border criminal activities, though this remains complicated by geopolitical tensions .
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** The government aims to engage civil society and private sector actors in crime prevention, particularly in areas like cyber security and youth outreach .

Russia's fight against organized crime in 2025 reflects a blend of assertive law enforcement and pragmatic adaptations to emerging threats. While President Putin and the MVD have outlined a comprehensive strategy, the persistence of state-criminal linkages and post-conflict social challenges underscores the complexity of this issue. Success will depend on institutional integrity, international cooperation, and a balanced approach that addresses both crime and its root causes.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions:

1. How does the President characterize the specific threats organized crime poses to Russian society?
2. What three key areas of inter-agency and international coordination are highlighted as critical?
3. What way does the Russian government's approach to migration policy directly link to its national security and anti-crime objectives?
4. How has the institutional structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs been changed?
5. What specific non-law enforcement partners is the Ministry of Internal Affairs working with to combat organized crime?
6. What persistent historical weaknesses within Russian law enforcement institutions continue to undermine the fight against organized crime?
7. How do geopolitical tensions create a complicating factor for one of Russia's stated future strategies: enhancing international cooperation against cross-border crime?

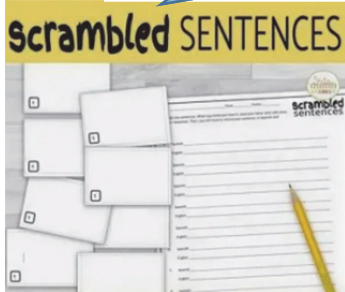


Ex. 4. Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B. Make your own sentences.

A	B
<i>Threatens</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The murder of a prominent or important person, such as a political leader or public figure, typically carried out for political or ideological reasons and often by a surprise attack.

<i>Evasion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery. More broadly, it is the process by which something (a person, system, or data) is changed from its original, proper state to a faulty or worse one.
<i>Prison</i>	Minor crime, especially that committed by young people. It also refers to a failure to fulfill an obligation, such as a <i>delinquent debt</i> (a payment that is overdue).
<i>Assassinatio ns</i>	The action of protecting someone or something from attack, danger, or harm. It can also refer to the justification or reasoning used to support something against criticism.
<i>Delinquency</i>	The act of escaping or avoiding something, especially through cunning or deceit. It can refer to avoiding a duty, question, or physical capture.
<i>Corruption</i>	A building where people are legally held as a punishment for a crime they have committed or while awaiting trial. It is a place of confinement and correction for offenders.
<i>Defence</i>	To express an intention to cause harm, pain, or trouble to someone or something. It is a statement or action that suggests impending danger or negative consequences if certain conditions are not met.

**Ex. 5. Scramble the words in sentences.
All the words in a sentence are mixed up.
Put the words in the order.**



Instructions: The words in the sentences below have been mixed up. Unscramble them to form correct and meaningful sentences that reflect the information from the provided text. Write the correct sentence on the line below each scramble.

1. *Cooperation, international, by, complicated, tensions, geopolitical, remains, though.*
2. *economic, poisoning, and, society, stealing, our, resources, progress, for, needed.*
3. *recidivism, reintegration, to, leading, programs, inadequate.*
4. *statecraft crime and between lines the blurring.*
5. *2024–2025, by, crimes, nearly, cyber, 30%, increasing, in.*
6. *youth, in, crime, reduce, involvement, to, institutions, with, religious, partnered, has, ministry, The.*
7. *migration a policies update radical of urged and Putin thorough.*
8. *crime, high, serious, a, in, year, 15, to, contributed, wave, conflict, has, post, The.*

Ex. 6. Complete the following sentences using the correct words from the box. You will not need to use all the words:

cybercrime	international cooperation	poisoning our society
legislative proposals	state-criminal nexus	youth outreach
migration policies	juvenile delinquency	technological capabilities
espionage	post-conflict	recidivism



1. President Putin described organized crime as "_____, destroying law-abiding businesses, and stealing resources."
2. To prevent illegal entry, the President urged a radical update of _____.
3. Due to targeted prevention programs, the MVD has noted a decline in _____.
4. A major challenge is the _____, where organized crime groups are sometimes used by the state for acts like _____.
5. The MVD is upgrading its _____ to tackle the nearly 30% increase in _____.
6. A serious problem is the _____ crime wave, where returning veterans contribute to high rates of violence and _____.
7. For the future, Putin has called for concrete _____ to give law enforcement more power.
8. Success in fighting crime will depend partly on _____, though this is complicated by geopolitical tensions.

Ex. 7. Read, translate and reproduce the following dialogue:

Dialogue 1: The Presidential Directive

Characters: Ivan (a senior MVD official) and *Alexei* (an FSB colonel)

Setting: A corridor outside a meeting room in the Kremlin.



Ivan: Did you hear the President's speech at the MVD board meeting?

Alexei: I did. His message was clear. He wants much closer coordination between our agencies.

Ivan: Yes, "enhanced coordination" was the key phrase. These criminal networks are too complex for any one service to handle alone. Drug trafficking, cybercrime, illicit finance...

Alexei: Exactly. The FSB is ready to share intelligence. We must disrupt these networks together. This is a matter of national security.

Dialogue 2: The New Migration Policy

Characters: Svetlana (a migration officer) and *Dmitri* (a border guard)

Setting: A coffee break room at a border checkpoint.

Svetlana: The new directives mean a lot more work for us. A "thorough and radical update" of migration policy.

Dmitri: It's necessary. Criminals have been exploiting our old system for too long. Illegal entry, fake documents...

Svetlana: Our job now is to ensure only those who respect our laws and culture can enter. It's a big responsibility.

Dmitri: It is. But it will make the country safer.

Dialogue 3: The Cybercrime Unit

Characters: *Oleg* (a veteran detective) and *Anya* (a young tech specialist)

Setting: The new cybercrime division office in the MVD headquarters.

Oleg: I still don't understand all this tech jargon, Anya. A 30% increase in cybercrime?

Anya: It's true, sir. Online fraud, data breaches... it's the new frontier for organized crime. That's why we're upgrading our tech capabilities.

Oleg: Well, in my day, a criminal was a man you could grab by the collar. Now I have you to help me grab them by their IP address!

Dialogue 4: A Troubling Challenge

Characters: *Marina* (a journalist) and *Pavel* (a political analyst)

Setting: A quiet café in Moscow.

Marina: The official line is that they're cracking down on organized crime. But my sources talk about a state-criminal nexus.

Pavel: It's the oldest challenge. Reports of groups being used for espionage, assassinations abroad... like that defector in Spain. It blurs the line between crime and statecraft completely.

Marina: And with the veterans returning from the conflict zone, crime is at a 15-year high. The government's strategy has some serious internal contradictions.

Pavel: Historical institutional weakness, corruption... these are battles they are still fighting within their own ranks.

Dialogue 5: Looking to the Future

Characters: *Minister Petrov* (MVD) and *Advisor Katya*

Setting: The minister's office.

Minister Petrov: The President wants concrete legislative proposals to give our investigators more power.

Katya: We're drafting them now. But legislation alone isn't enough. We need international cooperation to track cross-border activities, even with the current tensions.

Minister Petrov: Agreed. And don't forget the public-private partnerships. We need civil society and private companies, especially for cyber security and youth outreach. It can't just be a police fight.

Dialogue 6: A dialogue between two law enforcement officers, a senior MVD investigator and an FSB liaison officer, based on the themes and details of the provided text.

Setting: A small, functional office in a regional MVD headquarters. Late evening. Major Petrov (MVD) and Colonel Zaitsev (FSB) are reviewing case files over coffee.

Characters:

- **Major Petrov (MVD):** A seasoned investigator in the Organized Crime Directorate. Pragmatic and slightly weary.
- **Colonel Zaitsev (FSB):** A strategic liaison from the Federal Security Service. Calm, analytical, and focused on the bigger picture.

Dialogue 7:

Petrov: (Sighs, rubbing his temples) Another one. A money laundering operation tied to a cyber-fraud ring based out of a call center in Yekaterinburg. They were using migrant workers with fake papers as frontmen. It's like they read the President's speech from March and decided to build a criminal enterprise based on every single point he mentioned.

Zaitsev: (Takes a sip of coffee) That's the new reality, Alexei. The networks are adapting. They're hybrid: part cyber, part traditional illicit finance, exploiting any weakness. The directive for enhanced coordination between our services wasn't just rhetoric. We can't tackle this in silos anymore.

Petrov: Coordination, yes. I'll drink to that. Since they brought the Drug Control and Migration services fully under our roof, the intelligence flow is better. We tracked this particular group because their fake documents tripped a new alert in the integrated migration database. A few years ago, that would have slipped through the cracks.

Zaitsev: Good. That's the institutional response working as intended. But the challenges are deeper. We both know these groups are sometimes... useful to other parts of the state apparatus. The Kuzminov case in Spain... it creates a difficult environment. It blurs lines and makes true, clean prosecution a political nightmare.

Petrov: (Lowers his voice slightly) Don't remind me. We focus on our job: dismantling the networks that are "poisoning society," as the President said. But my bigger worry is right here at home. The veterans coming back... some of them, with the skills they learned, they're not reintegrating. We're seeing a spike in serious, violent crime. Armed robberies, drug trafficking. It's a 15-year high. Our prevention programs with the schools feel like trying to hold back a flood with a teacup.

Zaitsev: Acknowledged. That is a critical social challenge. But from a strategic security perspective, my focus is on the cyber front. A thirty percent increase in cybercrime? They're targeting our financial infrastructure, stealing data for foreign intelligence services. The MVD's tech upgrades can't come fast enough. We need to be pushing for those concrete legislative proposals Putin demanded—give us the legal tools to investigate in the digital space.

Petrov: And then we need the judges to understand them. It's a constant battle. Still, I agree. We can't fight a 2025 threat with 2005 laws. What about your end? Any progress on the international track? Can we get any cooperation to follow the money trails beyond our borders?

Zaitsev: (Shakes his head grimly) Geopolitics. It's a wall. Formal cooperation with European agencies is nearly frozen. We have to rely on quieter, back-channel partnerships. It's inefficient. That's why the public-private

partnership angle is becoming more important. We need the banks and telecom companies to be our first line of defense. They see the transactions, the data flows.

Petrov: Well, while you're handling the high-level strategy and cyber fronts, I have to go back to this case. Migrants, cyber-fraud, and a potential extremist financing link. It's a perfect storm of everything the directive warned us about. The key is to combat the crime without targeting the communities—another fine line to walk.

Zaitsev: That's the entire struggle, Major. The directive was clear: avoid ethnic discrimination while crushing the criminal nexus. It's a test of our professionalism. We have the strategy. We have the presidential priority. Now we need the results. Success won't come from just arresting foot soldiers. It depends on breaking the entire chain, from the recruiter in the online forum to the financier in Dubai.

Petrov: (Stands up, gathering the files) Then let's get to work. I'll have my team follow the money trail inside our borders. You see what your people can find on where it goes out. Coordination, right?

Zaitsev: (Nods, standing) Coordination. Keep me updated, Alexei. This is exactly the kind of multi-faceted approach we need. Good hunting.

Ex. 7. Let's discuss the issue of an organized crime countermeasures, organized by theme to guide a structured conversation.

I. Definitions and Scope: Setting the Stage

- How do we define "organized crime" in the 21st century? How does it differ from traditional definitions based on hierarchy and territory?



- Where is the line between a terrorist organization, an insurgent group, and a transnational criminal organization? Why does accurately defining them matter for the response?

- Should certain cybercriminal groups (e.g., sophisticated ransomware gangs) be classified and treated as organized crime syndicates?

II. Law Enforcement & The Justice System: Traditional Tools

- Are traditional law enforcement methods (investigations, arrests, prosecutions) sufficient to dismantle modern, networked criminal organizations? Why or why not?

- What are the most effective uses of RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations) statutes or similar laws in other countries? What are their potential downsides or risks of misuse?

- How can witness protection programs be improved to encourage more key insiders to cooperate with authorities, especially across international borders?

- Is the focus on arresting high-level "kingpins" an effective strategy, or does it simply create a power vacuum filled by more violent successors?

III. Financial & Economic Measures: Following the Money

- How effective are Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and "Know Your Customer" (KYC) regulations in actually preventing crime, versus just creating compliance paperwork for banks?

- What role can cryptocurrency and blockchain analysis play in tracking illicit funds? How can regulations keep pace with technological innovation used by criminals?

- Should governments make greater use of civil asset forfeiture to cripple criminal enterprises, even before a criminal conviction is secured? What are the ethical and legal concerns with this approach?

- How can we better combat the use of shell companies and trade-based money laundering to hide illicit wealth?

IV. International Cooperation: A Global Problem

- What are the biggest barriers to effective international cooperation against organized crime (e.g., lack of trust, different legal systems, corruption, political tensions)?
- How can organizations like INTERPOL and EUROPOL be strengthened? Are new multinational bodies or treaties needed?
- How can countries with high levels of state corruption be encouraged or compelled to be reliable partners in the fight against transnational crime?
- What is the role of military and intelligence agencies (e.g., CIA, MI6) in countering organized crime? Should it be expanded or limited?

V. Prevention & Societal Measures: Addressing the Root Causes

- What social and economic policies are most effective at preventing individuals from being recruited into organized crime in the first place (e.g., youth programs, economic opportunities, education)?
- How can we better protect vulnerable sectors often exploited by organized crime, such as the illicit trade in human beings, wildlife, and counterfeit goods?
- What is the role of the private sector (tech companies, financial institutions, logistics firms) in preventing organized crime? Should they have more legal responsibility?
- Can community-led initiatives effectively challenge the power and influence of organized crime groups at a local level? What examples exist of this working?

VI. Technology & Innovation: The New Frontier

- How is artificial intelligence (AI) being used *by* organized crime, and how can law enforcement use AI *against* it (e.g., for pattern recognition, predicting movements, analyzing communications)?

- What are the ethical boundaries for using advanced surveillance technology (e.g., facial recognition, predictive policing, deep packet inspection) to combat organized crime?

- How can law enforcement agencies attract and retain the tech talent needed to compete with the sophisticated IT operations of criminal groups?

VII. Ethics, Oversight, and Long-Term Strategy

- In the fight against violent and ruthless criminal organizations, how do we ensure that state agencies do not themselves become corrupt or abuse human rights?

- Is the "war on drugs" a successful model for combating organized crime, or has it failed and even exacerbated violence and corruption? What alternative models exist?

- Should there ever be scenarios where governments negotiate with or offer amnesties to organized crime leaders to achieve peace or stability?

- Looking forward 20 years, what will be the greatest organized crime threats, and what measures should we start developing *now* to counter them?



REVISING AND CHECKING

CONDITIONALS

Pre-Task: study the grammar material using this QR-code.

Non-Finite (Non-Personal) Verb Forms

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/RiSFhB3-q4hTgg>



**SCAN
ME !**

Infinitive

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/bjIMu2sUYvdAcw>

**SCAN
ME !**



Participle I / II

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/3Wu7DyGoUnT6-w>



Gerund

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/IC0kFgjK5DLBZQ>



GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Ex.1 Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type I) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

1. If you (send) _____ this letter now, she (receive) _____ it tomorrow.
2. If I (do) _____ this test, I (improve) _____ my English.
3. If I (find) _____ your ring, I (give) _____ it back to you.
4. Sasha (go to) _____ library if he (have) _____ time in the afternoon.

5. Marina (go) _____ to Volgograd next week if she (get) _____ a cheap flight.
6. If an investigator (collect / not) _____ physical evidence, he (fail) _____ the case.
7. If cadets (study / not) _____ harder, they (pass / not) _____ Criminal Law exam.
8. If it (rain) _____ tomorrow, cadets (have to / not) _____ be on works.
9. An investigator (be able/ not) _____ to solve a crime if he (collect) _____ corroborative evidence.
10. Olga (can / move / not) _____ into the new house if it (be / not) _____ ready on time.

Ex. 2 Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type II) by putting the verbs into the correct form. Use conditional I with would in the main clause.

1. If an investigator (have) _____ physical evidence, he (solve) _____ this cybercrime.
2. If an operative (have) _____ more time, he (prevent) _____ a terrorist act.
3. If cadets (fail) _____ the task, the commander (be) _____ very sad.
4. Terrorists (capture) _____ hostages if it (be) _____ easier to smuggle illegal weapon.
5. If extremists (live) _____ on a lonely island, society (stop) _____ worrying.
6. A passerby (help) _____ a victim if he (know) _____ how to give first aid.

7. Perpetrators (commit) _____ more financial scams if police officers (not / protect) _____ users and businesses from being deceived out of their money.

8. If a victim (feel) _____ worse, a patrol officer (call) _____ an ambulance.

9. If Internet users (follow) _____ security measures, cyberfrauds (be / not) _____ so successful.

10. Olga (not / talk) _____ to him if she (be) _____ terrified.

Ex. 3 Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type III) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

1. If a first-year cadet (study) _____ English, he (pass) _____ an exam.

2. If a passerby (ask) _____ a patrol officer, he (help) _____ him.

3. If an operative group (come) _____ to the crime scene earlier, they (apprehend) _____ a bank robber.

4. If Ivan (follow) _____ crime prevention guides attentively, he (find out) _____ a cyberfraud.

5. If Maria Petrovna (know) _____ crime prevention guides, she (save) _____ her money.

6. An operative (apprehend) _____ a criminal if he (know) _____ his location.

7. If terrorists (not / break) _____ traffic rules, they (commit) _____ an assassination.

8. If it (not/ start) _____ to rain, cadets (be) _____ on work.

9. If there (not / be) _____ crime prevention guides, Peter Ivanovich (send) _____ his money to the fake account.

10. If a cadet (miss) _____ the bus, he (not / arrive) _____ to the university on time.

Ex. 4 Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type I, II or III) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

1. If cadets (have) _____ time at the weekend, they will prepare to the Criminal Law test.

2. If a burglar sneak out quietly, nobody (notice) _____ him.

3. If major Sidorov (know) _____ about a cadet's problem, he would have helped him.

4. If I (be) _____ you, I would not ignor cybercrime prevention guides.

5. A lecturer (arrive) _____ earlier to the scientific conference if he had not missed the train.

6. If I didn't have a mobile phone, my personal data (not / be) _____ in danger.

7. Terrorists (promise) _____ to release the hostages if government gives ransom.

8. If a cadet Petrov (make) _____ a presentation, he would be sure to get an excellent mark.

9. A divisional inspector (help) _____ antisocial behavior teenagers if they had only asked him.

10. Customer service officers would not have found out illegal weapon smuggling if criminals (not hide) _____ it in such an obvious place.



Practice grammar rules in interactive tasks.

Zero Conditional

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/oAuaqGBH3DYjqQ>



The First Conditional

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/tSY1e0kmqKIWjg>



The Second Conditional

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/W57be95jm0RvTQ>



The Third Conditional

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/PMuTTSiyL LDM6Q>



Mixed Conditional

<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/ZS07IZxOw30Ihw>



PRACTICAL ENGLISH USAGE

LISTENING AND WATCHING



<https://disk.yandex.ru/i/UqMJFMR7-9-oAg>

Scan the QR-code, watch the video “What is Cyberespionage and how can you prevent it” and do the following exercises:

Ex. 1. Write down 10 professional word combinations from the video and make 10 sentences with them.

Ex. 2. Make up 10 special questions revealing the main idea of the video.

Ex. 3. Give your own definition of the term “cyberespionage”.

Ex. 4. Discuss the video in the group.

MASS MEDIA READING AND COMPREHENSION



Ex. 1. Imagine yourself a member of the Conference of the International Conference on the Problem of Spreading Extremist Ideology and discuss the measures of countering terrorism and extremism of your country.

<p>8. I think the major problem is...</p> <p>9. Our primary concern is...</p> <p>10. The crux of the matter is...</p> <p>11. As I see it, the most important thing is...</p> <p>12. The main problem we need to solve is..</p> <p>13. We really need to take care of...</p> <p>14. It all comes down to this: ...</p>	<p>8. Я думаю, основная проблема в том, что...</p> <p>9. В первую очередь, нас беспокоит...</p> <p>10. Суть дела в том, что...</p> <p>11. На мой взгляд, самое важное...</p> <p>12. Главное, что нам нужно решить...</p> <p>13. Нам необходимо разобраться с...</p> <p>14. Все сводится к следующему: ...</p>
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Ex. 2. Imagine yourself as a mass media interviewer. What questions would you ask Prosecutor General of Belarus Andrei or other representatives of the 22nd meeting about combating extremism.

<p>6. What do you mean by...?</p> <p>7. Could you clarify that?</p> <p>8. Could you elaborate on that?</p> <p>9. What do you think we should do?</p> <p>10. What's your opinion on that?</p>	<p>a) Что вы подразумеваете под...?</p> <p>b) Вы не могли бы пояснить?</p> <p>c) Вы не могли бы объяснить подробнее?</p> <p>d) Что, на ваш взгляд, нам нужно сделать?</p> <p>e) Каково ваше мнение об этом?</p>
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Ex. 3. Practice yourself in writing an annotation one of the articles. (see Appendix)



Swede spoke about the fight against extremism in the information environment at a meeting of SCO prosecutors general



25 July, Minsk /BelTA/.

At the 22nd meeting of the prosecutors general of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization member states in Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan), Prosecutor General of Belarus Andrei Shved spoke about the work being done in the republic

to combat extremism, including in the information environment, BELTA reports with reference to the department for interaction with the media of the supervisory agency.

[Swede: Cybersecurity of critical infrastructure and big data is extremely important](#)

Andrei Shved informed that, at the initiative of the Prosecutor General's Office, amendments were made to the legislation aimed at strengthening the fight against extremism, including in the information environment. Thus, the organizers and participants of extremist organizations are prohibited from establishing new organizations and media for five years. The law on mass media includes provisions according to which the Prosecutor General, regional prosecutors, and Minsk have the right to restrict access to an Internet resource, an online publication through which calls for extremist activity and other destructive information are distributed.

According to the Prosecutor General, as a result of the measures taken, the number of such crimes has decreased by more than three times in three years, from 6,265 in 2021 to 1,873 in 2023.



NEWS

22:09 Rescuers congratulated a war veteran from Vitebsk on the anniversary of the Great Victory

PART II

Swede spoke about the fight against extremism in the information environment at a meeting of SCO prosecutors general

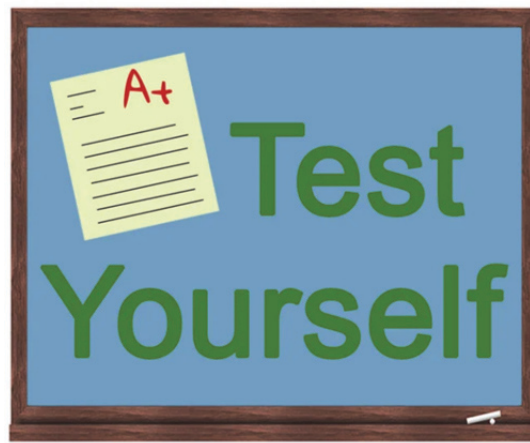


25 July, Minsk /BelTA/.

At the initiative of the Prosecutor General's Office, a comprehensive plan of measures aimed at taking effective measures to combat cybercrimes, prevent their commission, and improve the digital literacy of the population

for 2024-2025 has been developed and approved by the government. This plan provides for the development and improvement of cybersecurity systems, monitoring of cyberspace for the timely detection, prevention and neutralization of cyber threats, ensuring the security of public and private information resources from cyber attacks. It also discusses the improvement of the personnel training system, increasing the level of computer literacy and digital security of citizens, and the development of international cooperation in this area.

At the meeting, the Prosecutors General of the SCO member states are considering the role of prosecutorial authorities in the era of digitalization and responses to modern challenges. It is attended by representatives of supervisory agencies of Belarus, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, the SCO Secretariat, the SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure, as well as a delegation from Azerbaijan, which has the status of an SCO dialogue partner state.



TESTS FOR SELF-CONTROL

Choose the correct variant

1. The murder of a prominent or important person, such as a political leader or public figure, typically carried out for political or ideological reasons and often by a surprise attack.
 - a. assassination
 - b. murder
 - c) terrorism
 - d) evasion

2. Minor crime, especially that committed by young people. It also refers to a failure to fulfill an obligation, such as a *delinquent debt* (a payment that is overdue)
 - a. delinquency
 - b. assault
 - c) mugging
 - d) shoplifting

3. Dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery. More broadly, it is the process by which something (a person, system, or data) is changed from its original, proper state to a faulty or worse one.
 - a. fraud
 - b. corruption
 - c. robbery
 - d. theft

4. The action of protecting someone or something from attack, danger, or harm. It can also refer to the justification or reasoning used to support something against criticism.

- a. danger c) terror attack
- b. evasion d) defence

5. A building where people are legally held as a punishment for a crime they have committed or while awaiting trial. It is a place of confinement and correction for offenders.

- a. school c) law enforcement body
- b. prison d) government

6. The act of escaping or avoiding something, especially through cunning or deceit. It can refer to avoiding a duty, question, or physical capture.

- a. evasion c) attack
- b. bombing d) escaping

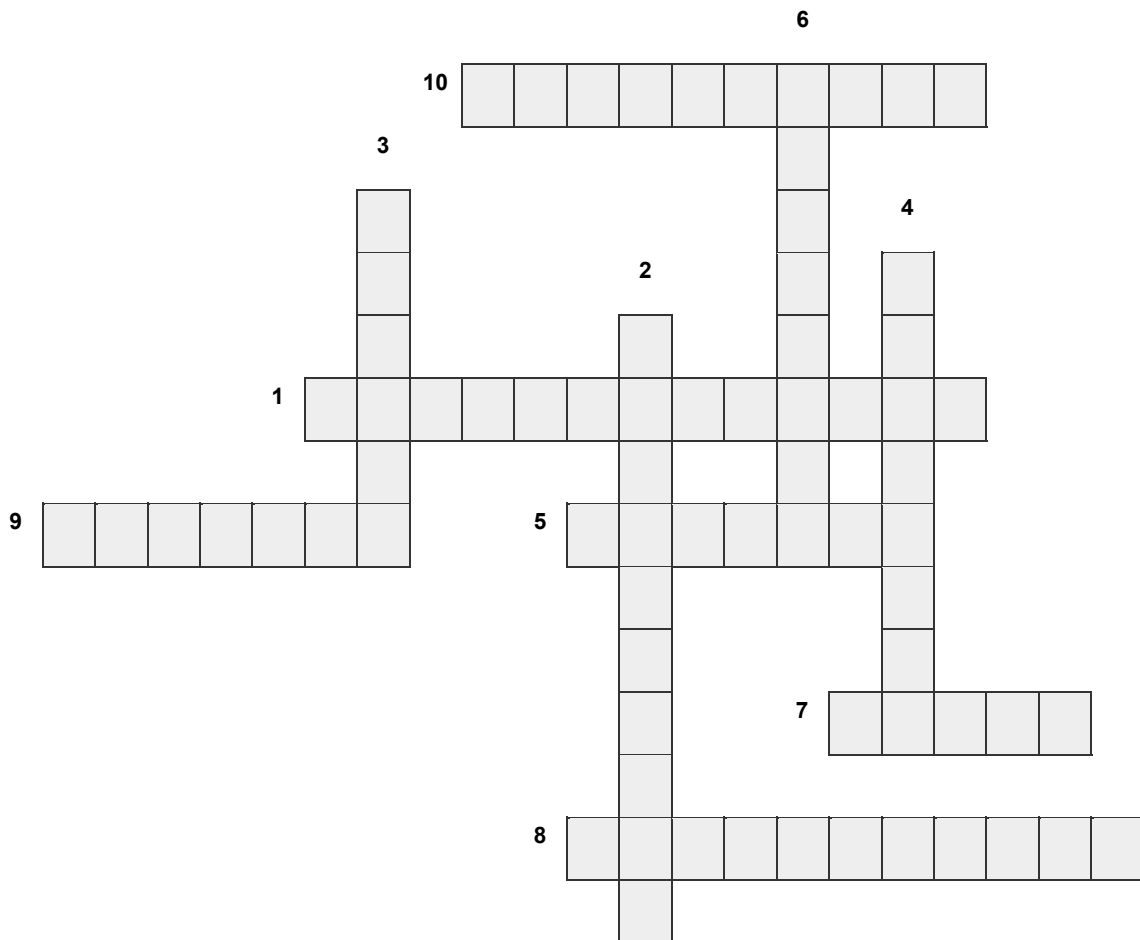
7. To express an intention to cause harm, pain, or trouble to someone or something. It is a statement or action that suggests impending danger or negative consequences if certain conditions are not met.

- a. terrorism c) danger
- b. evasion d) threatens



Solve the crossword.

Choose the correct variant



1. The murder of a prominent or important person, such as a political leader or public figure, typically carried out for political or ideological reasons and often by a surprise attack.

2. Official or authoritative instructions, orders, or guidelines issued by a person or organization in charge, intended to control or manage an action or process.

3. A building where people are legally held as a punishment for a crime they have committed or while awaiting trial. It is a place of confinement and correction for offenders.

4. Behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something. It can also refer to intense force or energy, as in "the violence of the storm."

5. The action of protecting someone or something from attack, danger, or harm. It can also refer to the justification or reasoning used to support something against criticism.

6. To express an intention to cause harm, pain, or trouble to someone or something. It is a statement or action that suggests impending danger or negative consequences if certain conditions are not met.

7. A central or focal point; a connection or series of connections that link two or more things. It often describes the core of a network or a crucial relationship.

8. Minor crime, especially that committed by young people. It also refers to a failure to fulfill an obligation, such as a *delinquent debt* (a payment that is overdue).

9. The act of escaping or avoiding something, especially through cunning or deceit. It can refer to avoiding a duty, question, or physical capture.

10. Dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery. More broadly, it is the process by which something (a person, system, or data) is changed from its original, proper state to a faulty or worse one.

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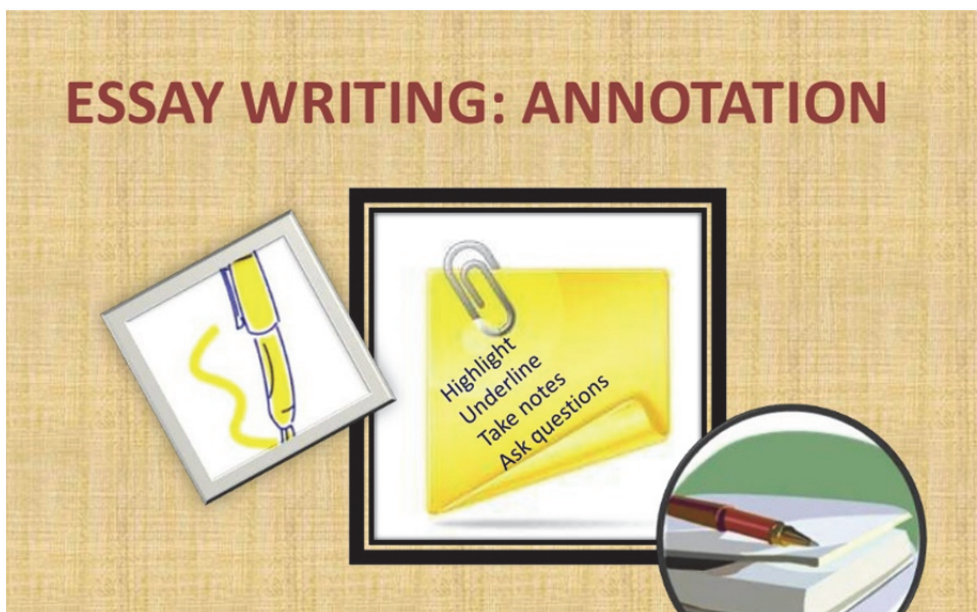
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APPENDIX

Appendix I

USEFUL COMMUNICATION PHRASES



Summarizing English Scientific Literature

Язык аннотации

К аннотациям как на русском, так и на английском языке предъявляются следующие требования:

1. Лаконичность языка, т.е. использование простых предложений (глаголы употребляются всегда в настоящем времени в действительном или страдательном залоге. Модальные глаголы, как правило, отсутствуют).
2. Строгая логическая структура аннотации.
3. Обязательное введение в текст аннотации безличных конструкций и отдельных слов, например: «Сообщается...», «Подробно описывается», «Кратко рассматривается...», «Излагаются...», «Комментируются...» и др., с помощью которых происходит введение и описание текста оригинала.
4. Недопущение повторений в заглавии и тексте аннотации.
5. Точность в передаче заглавия оригинала, отдельных формулировок и определений.

6. Использование общепринятых сокращений слов, таких как «например», «т. д.», «и т. п.», «и др.».

7. Единство терминов и обозначений.

Текст аннотации должен быть максимально кратким (от 500 до 1000 печатных знаков).

Основные штампы (key-patterns) аннотаций на английском и русском языках:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The article (paper, book, etc.) deals with... | 1. Эта статья (работа, книга и т. д.) касается... |
| 2. As the title implies the article describes... | 2. Согласно названию, в статье описывается... |
| 3. It is specially noted... | 3. Особенно отмечается... |
| 4. A mention should be made... | 4. Упоминается... |
| 5. It is spoken in detail... | 5. Подробно описывается... |
| 6. ...are noted | 6. Упоминаются... |
| 7. It is reported... | 7. Сообщается... |
| 8. The text gives a valuable information on... | 8. Текст дает ценную информацию... |
| 9. Much attention is given to... | 9. Большое внимание уделяется... |
| 10. The article is of great help to ... | 10. Эта статья окажет большую помощь... |
| 11. The article is of interest to... | 11. Эта статья представляет интерес для... |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 12. It (the article) gives a detailed analysis of ... | 12. Она (статья) дает детальный анализ... |
| 13. It draws our attention to... | 13. Она (статья, работа) привлекает наше внимание к... |
| 14. The difference between the terms...and...should be stressed | 14. Следует подчеркнуть различие между терминами ...и... |
| 15. It should be stressed (emphasized) that... | 15. Следует подчеркнуть, что... |
| 16. ...is proposed | 16. Предлагается... |
| 17. ...are examined | 17. Проверяются (рассматриваются) |
| 18. ...are discussed | 18. Обсуждаются... |
| 19. An option permits... | 19. Выбор позволяет... |
| 20. The method proposed ... etc. | 20. Предлагаемый метод... и т. д. |

Первые два штампа в основном используются при устном аннотировании и кратком изложении содержания оригинала.

Clichés for annotation writing

The article introduces/presents/gives/describes...

The article reveals ...

The article contains...

The article points out that ...

The publication deals with...

The study/paper presents/discusses...

The paper shows/presents/regards/examines...

The author considers/outlines/concludes/ points out...

The author concentrates on...

The author views/reviews/ presents...

The author analyses how.../ examines why.../

Обратите внимание!

Научная статья обычно состоит из следующих частей:



1. Заголовок (Title).
2. Аннотация (Abstract or Summary).
3. Введение (Introduction).
4. Общая часть (Methods, Materials, Procedures).
5. Результаты, обсуждение результатов, заключение (ВЫВОДЫ) и рекомендации (Results, Discussions, Conclusion, Recommendations).
6. Использованная литература (References, Literature, Bibliography).

A) Headline of the text

I'd like to present the article headlined...

I'm going to speak about the article under the headline...

b) Source

- The article is (comes) from...

- The article was carried (published) by...

- It is of the 1-st of October, 2012

- The author of the article is... The article is by...

c) Theme

- The article is about...

- It deals with... It covers...

- The text traces (presents, describes, focuses on)...

d) Idea

- The author of the article stresses (urges, makes it clear) that...

- The main idea of the author is that...

- The author's aim is... The author aims at...

e) Judgment

It seems to me that...

I think (suppose, believe) that...

It is clear to me...It is obvious that..,

To my mind... In my opinion...

Practice yourself in writing an annotation

USEFUL COMMUNICATION PHRASES

1. Начало высказывания.
2. Продолжение высказывания.
3. Выражение своего мнения.
4. Противоположная точка зрения.
5. Выражение согласия.
6. Выражение несогласия, сомнения.
7. Прояснение ситуации, акцентирование внимания.
8. Приведение примеров, фактов.
9. Завершение высказывания.

1. Начало высказывания (Opening)

I'd like to point out right at the beginning that...	В самом начале хотел бы отметить (обратить внимание), что...
How by way of introduction I would go as far as to say that...	В качестве вступления я бы сказал (хотел бы сказать), что...
Just at the beginning I would go as far as to say that...	В самом начале я бы сказал (хотел бы сказать), что...
It should be pointed out right as the beginning that...	В самом начале необходимо отметить, что...
We very clearly remember that...	Мы очень хорошо помним, что...
Today we'll be taking a closer look at...	Сегодня мы более детально рассмотрим...
Let's talk briefly about...	Давайте поговорим вкратце о...

2. Продолжение высказывания (Continuing)

But right now our attention turns to...	А сейчас обратим внимание на...
Now, let's look at the situation in...	А сейчас давайте рассмотрим эту ситуацию (например, с другой стороны)
And now let's turn to...	А сейчас перейдем к...
I think what we can hope to do now is...	Я думаю, что сейчас мы можем надеяться сделать... (то, на что мы можем сейчас надеяться, – это...)

What is likely to happen is...	Скорее всего, случится следующее...
Let's move to another question.	Давайте перейдем к следующему вопросу.
Now it is going to be my pleasure to explain to you...	Я с удовольствием (с радостью) объясню вам...

3. Выражение своего мнения (Opinion phrases)

I don't profess to be an expert on the subject of...	Я не претендую на роль эксперта в этом вопросе... (в вопросе касательно...)
No one, I think, is challenging the view that...	Думаю, ни у кого не вызывает сомнения, что...
I am tempted to think that...	Я склонен к мысли, что...
I don't honestly think that...	Я, честно говоря, не считаю, что...
And now I'd prefer to talk about...	А сейчас я бы хотел поговорить о...
It strikes me that...	Меня поражает, что...
I know from personal experience...	Я по своему опыту знаю, что...
I hold the view that...	Я придерживаюсь точки зрения, что...
Well, my personal feeling is...	Мое личное мнение...
It's my firm believe that...	Я твердо убежден, что...
As far as I am concerned...	Что касается меня, то...

It's been my observation that...	По моим наблюдениям...
I am not so pessimistic as to suggest...	Я не настолько пессимистичен, чтобы предположить...
I've got an impression that...	У меня впечатление, что...

4. Противоположная точка зрения (Contrasting point of view)

On the other hand...	С другой стороны...
There is another side to this.	Есть и другая сторона.
There are 2 ways of looking at this...	На это можно посмотреть с двух сторон.
There are different views of...	Существуют разные мнения насчет...
It would be a mistake to think that...	Было бы ошибкой (неправильно) думать, что...
It is not a final word on the matter.	Это не последнее слово в этом деле.
It doesn't necessarily mean that...	Это не обязательно означает, что...
Well, there's been a debate about this.	Об этом ведутся споры.
I take a different view at...	У меня другое мнение насчет...
Opponents argue that...	Оппоненты утверждают, что...
Many people oppose the viewpoint that...	Многие люди не поддерживают точку зрения, что...
There's been mixed reaction to...	Была неоднозначная реакция на...

5. Выражение согласия (Agreement)

Yes, you're quite right to say that...	Вы совершенно правы, когда сказали...
You are certainly correct to say that...	Вы абсолютно правы, когда сказали...
You've been very right to say that...	Вы абсолютно правильно утверждаете, что...
No questions about it.	Никаких вопросов по этому поводу.
Well, exactly. That's precisely what I was going to say.	Совершенно верно! Это именно то, что я и хотел сказать.
I have almost no doubt that...	У меня почти нет сомнений, что...
I am 100% certain that...	Я уверен на 100%, что...
I have little doubt that...	Я почти не сомневаюсь, что...

6. Выражение несогласия, сомнения (Disagreement, uncertainty)

I can disagree.	Я могу не согласиться.
I express strong objection to the idea that...	Я крайне не согласен с мнением, что...
I don't think it's fair to say that...	Не думаю, что справедливо утверждать...
That's where you are wrong about it.	Именно в этом вы неправы.
This does not seem to be so.	Кажется, что это не так.
There is continuing disagreement over...	Постоянно возникает разногласие относительно...

There has been much disagreement over...	Существует много разногласий относительно...
It is rather questionable if...	Довольно сомнительно, если...
It looks very unlikely that...	Маловероятно, что...
It's an impossible question to answer.	На этот вопрос невозможно ответить.
I have considerable doubt as far as N. is concerned.	Я очень сомневаюсь относительно N.
I doubt it very much, because...	Я в этом очень сомневаюсь, так как...
I am rather vague about it.	Я в этом не очень уверен.

7.Прояснение ситуации, акцентирование внимания

(Clearing up, emphasizing)

Nobody would want to deny the fact that...	Никто не станет отрицать тот факт, что...
And the thing that comes particularly strongly is...	И особенно привлекает внимание (выделяется) такая вещь, как...
One of the things that must be of concern (importance) to us is...	Во-первых, мы должны обратить внимание на... (для нас имеет большое значение, во-первых...)
I'd like to remind you that...	Хотелось бы напомнить, что...
We have to bear in mind that...	Необходимо помнить, что...
One has to bear in mind...	Каждый должен помнить, что...
What we have to look forward to is...	На что нам остается надеяться (чего нам можно ожидать), так это...

It's from this angle that one must seriously consider this problem.	Именно с этой стороны необходимо серьезно подойти к этому вопросу.
It must be admitted that...	Необходимо отметить, что...
It immediately brings to mind...	Это сразу напоминает (наталкивает на мысль) о...
But one mustn't lose sight of the fact that...	Нельзя упускать из вида тот факт, что...
The other thing that we should keep in mind is...	Следующая вещь (следующий момент), о которой (-ом) необходимо помнить...
To go right to the heart of the problem I'd like to say that...	Переходя к сути проблемы, я хотел бы сказать, что...
Yes, the strange thing about it is that...	Да, странным в этом является то, что...
What I was greatly struck by is...	Что меня поразило, так это...
I must make my reservation.	Я должен сделать оговорку.
Reservation should be made.	Необходимо сделать оговорку.

8. Приведение примеров, фактов (Giving examples, facts)

Let me give you a brief example...	Позвольте привести краткий пример...
Let me give you an example of what I mean...	Позвольте привести пример того, что я имею в виду...
Let me illustrate the point with the example...	Позвольте продемонстрировать этот момент на примере...

What we have seen now is a kind of a perfect example of...	То, что мы сейчас увидели, – это прекрасный пример того, что...
Let me see if I can illustrate that for you.	Дайте подумать, смогу ли я это пояснить.
There is a great deal of discussion about...	По поводу... ведутся дискуссии.
It's a problem that will only increase in time.	Это проблема, которая со временем только возрастет (усугубится).
Nobody doubts that...	Никто не сомневается, что...
This means just what it says.	Это означает именно то, о чем вы подумали.
What's more difficult to explain is...	Что еще сложнее объяснить, так это...
There's a widely held view that...	Существует распространенное мнение, что...
There's been a lot of scientific evidence that...	Существует множество научных доказательств, что...
There's enough evidence that...	Существует достаточно доказательств, что...

9. Завершение высказывания (Concluding)

To draw to a close I'd like to say that...	В завершение хотел бы сказать, что...
To have the final say in the matter...	Напоследок скажу, что...

To crown it all I'd like to say that...	В довершение всего хотел бы сказать, что...
Let's have a final look at...	Давайте в последний раз рассмотрим...
It only remains for me to say...	Мне остается только сказать, что...
I would like to sum up the chief points of what has just been said.	Хочу подытожить основные моменты сказанного.
All things considered, the obvious conclusion to be drawn is that...	Принимая все во внимание, мы можем сделать очевидный вывод, что...
All in all, it is evident...	В конечном счете, очевидно, что...
To sum it up I'd like to say...	Подытоживая, хочу сказать...
To draw to the conclusion I'd like to say that...	В завершение хотел бы сказать, что...
Summarizing, we may say that...	Подытоживая, мы можем сказать, что...
That's where I'd like to end.	На этом хочу завершить.

Supplementary Reading

Text №1

Ideological Basis of National Extremism

Everyone knows the meaning of the word « nationalism». The dictionaries define it as the « ideology based on the premise that the individual's loyalty and devotion to the nation-state surpass other individual or group interests».

There are different kinds of nationalism, true and false. True nationalism can be nationalism coming from the identity of the nation, aiming at its formation. True nationalism should strive to create unique culture. It should uphold this idea. Its goal is to fight for national independence. Its leaders want to be considered around the world by other states, they want to become equal among equal. But history of mankind has got some examples of false nationalism. The most vivid historical example is German Nazism, which was an extreme manifestation of rapid nationalism. Germany was defeated in the Word War I. Economy of the country was destroyed, unemployment was total, the social sphere was in apathy. Hitler became to the state power. He inspired to the Germans the idea of their superiority over other nations. This idea, which even today seems terrible, had found the number of supporters in Germany and abroad. The Nazism had become the dominant ideology of the Third Reich. New Nazi state was alive just over ten years. It became a salvation for Europe.

The ideology of the Third Reich proclaimed the German nation as the highest value, for the sake of which it was possible to do everything, even to kill. All the rest people were standing outside the law and were a subject to immediate destruction. It was decided to leave alive some percentage of the Slavs but as the slaves only. The Germans were «sick» with Nazism. It was a real political epidemic.

Today we are witnessing a resurgence of Nazism – Neo-Nazi. The proponents of Neo-Nazi cannot be considered as political force. Serious political

leaders wouldn't cooperate with them ever. However, the idea of the revival of Nazi ideology looks scary. Sense of national superiority is a contagious disease that spreads as rapidly as plague. Invisible Nazis are called as the «plague». Some organizations proclaim the idea of national extremism. They cleverly confuse people, giving nationalism as patriotism.

Text №2

Public Calls for Extremist Activities

According part 1 article 280 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation criminal punishment is provided for public calls to carry out extremist activities. The objective side of the crime is characterized by the actions that call people for extremist actions or activity. The law explains, only public calls to carry out extremist activities are punishable, that is, those addressed to a wide range of people(the masses, the crowd)and aimed at involving big amount of citizens in the specific activity. A call means an appeal to the citizens in an oral, written or pictorial (visual demonstration) form including the using of technical means in which the desire is expressed to influence the consciousness, will and behavior of people in order to encourage them to commit certain actions or abstain from them. The forms of appeals are different (oral, written, with the use of technical means and with the use of mass media). The legislator considers calls with the use of mass media to the most dangerous, singling out such calls as qualified elements of a crime (part 2 article 280 of Criminal Code of Russian Federation). The form does not determine according article 280 of Criminal Code this crime consists of all forms of appeals, so the illegality and punish ability of the act in this case. The law links the onset of responsibility for calls to their content and public nature. The crime has a formal structure and is completed from the moment of public appeal, even if no person was involved in extremist activities under its influence.

The subjective side of the crime is characterized by direct intent. The crime in question differs from incitement to mass riots, hooliganism and

vandalism, in particular, by the presence of motives of ideological, political, racial, national or religious enmity, or hatred or hostility towards a social group. It is Commission using mass media (press, radio, network, television). In 2019, 544 citizens of Russian Federation were convicted of calls for extremism characterizes the qualified structure of this crime.

Text №3

Mass Riots

For the governments around the world, mass disturbances come as a surprise. They have lost contact with society and are unaware of its sentiments. That year, protests and riots erupted in three of world's richest cities. In Paris, waves of protests and mass riots have been raging since November 2018, when French President Emmanuel Macron raised fuel taxes. Trade unions organized mass demonstrations in Paris. For some weeks, breaking news from French capital demonstrated how serious the political situation was. A bit later, the demonstrations became regular and were called "Marsh of yellow jackets". They were highly organized and took place about a year. In Hong Kong, riots began in March 2019 when Mayor Carrie Lam proposed a law on extradition to mainland China. The students of University of Hong Kong organized a strike lying down. Police had to take measures to stop the riots.



In addition, in October 2019, riots erupted the city of Santiago (Chile) – after President Sebastian Pinera ordered him to raise prices for subway travel. Each of these protest movements

has its own, local cause, but together they showed a broader picture: this is what can happen when a sense of injustice begins to combine with a massive sense of

reduced social mobility. Hong Kong, Chile and France are far from being alone in facing a crisis of social mobility and dissatisfaction with inequalities. In the United States, suicides and other signs of the rise, with unprecedented increases in inequality and decline in public confidence in government is an example of social riots. Mostly they are connected in the USA with police tactics. The last of them took place in Minnesota in May 2020. There is no doubt that the USA will face new social explosions if the authorities continue usual policies, including racial, economic and political ones.

To prevent this outcome, we must draw certain conclusions from three cases listed. The protests came as a surprise to all three governments. Having lost contact with society and not knowing its sentiments, the authorities could not foresee that political decisions that seemed quite moderate (the extradition in Hong Kong, the increase in the fuel tax in France, the increase in the price of subway travel in Chile) would provoke a massive social explosion.

Text №4

Financing of Extremist Organizations

In accordance with the Federal law of the Russian Federation an extremist organization is a public or religious association or other organization in respect of which, on the grounds provided for by Federal law, a court has made an effective decision to liquidate or ban activities in connection with the implementation of extremist activities. However, such organizations cannot exist without monetary support. The foreign part of the list includes about 400 organizations, half of which were created as charitable foundations to help the starving population of poor countries, banks, communications and telecommunications companies, construction and consulting groups. As a result, all of them were involved in money laundering and helping terrorists. In addition, the list also includes directly terrorist organizations that engage in extortion, kidnappings for ransom, murders, executions, and bombings. Somalia, Pakistan and Afghanistan are the leaders of the blacklist in terms of the number

of companies that still operate without serious difficulties. On the shores of the Gulf of Aden, a group of Somali Islamists, Jamaat Al-Shabaab, holds everyone in fear. According to the group's members, they are waging a war against the "enemies of Islam". However, on a more mundane scale, they are fighting semi-Autonomous countries, such as Somaliland and Azania. In addition, terrorists in Somalia are actively supported by the Barakat holding, which includes banks, telecommunications companies, and consulting services offices. Afghanistan is the leader in the number of individuals who support terrorism. However, there is no specific information that would help find the attackers; even the exact place of residence or year of birth is not always specified. Moreover, for the not-so-rare name of Abdullah or Mohammed, it is quite difficult to find someone in Afghanistan. All the terrorist groups included in the list have an extensive network of connections around the world. Branches or partner organizations are located in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and many other countries. At the same time, each major group has its own website on the Internet in English, where it tells in detail what kind of help each user can provide. Moreover, these portals indicate the account numbers to which you can transfer money. However, it is worth paying tribute to Internet service providers, who warn users "under no circumstances to help these organizations", and place on their website a black list of companies caught in money laundering and links to terrorists and regularly update it. Meanwhile, the US state Department annually publishes a list of organizations that support terrorist activities around the world. Nevertheless, in 2011, the American version was significantly smaller than the Russian version, with only 48 organizations included.

Text №5

Creating of Extremist Organization

Organization of an extremist community is the creation of a public or religious association or other organization with the purpose of preparing or

committing a crime (one or more) of an extremist orientation. The structure of the extremist organization is not unique. There are the leaders (the commanders of extremist groups), the commanders of the divisions, the ordinary members of the groups, potential (future) members of the organization. It must be noted main characteristic of extremist group is a high level of discipline and strong subordination. All the orders become the laws for the staff. There are special divisions dealing with intelligence, financing, training etc. Most extremist organizations consist of young people (even teens), who usually come from disadvantaged families, do not study anywhere, do not have any profession and do not work. Young people participate in committing the crimes, including assaults and murder, drug trafficking and rapes. The motivation to fight for so-called "ideas", in the implementation of which outrages and violations of human rights are created, is present much less often - and these organizations are considered the "classics" of extremism.

Extremist activity includes:

- forcibly changing the foundations of the constitutional system and violating the integrity of the Russian Federation;
- public justification of terrorism and other terrorist activities;
- inciting social, racial, national or religious hatred;
- promotion of the exclusivity, superiority or inferiority of a person on the basis of their social, racial, national, religious or linguistic affiliation or attitude to religion;
- violation of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of a person and citizen, depending on their social, racial, national, religious or linguistic affiliation.

Youth extremism as a commitment to extreme views and actions defines deviant behavior, which is expressed in disregard for the rules and norms of behavior in society or in their denial. One of the forms of such behavior of young people is hostile actions towards "strangers".

Two main causes of extremist manifestations among young people:

- this is an aggravation of social tension in the youth environment (characterized by

a complex of social problems, including problems of the level and quality of education, "surviving" in the labor market, social inequality, reducing the authority of law enforcement agencies, etc.);

- this is the criminalization of a number of areas of public life (in the youth environment, this is expressed in the broad involvement of young people in criminal business areas, etc.).

Text №6

Involving for an Extremist Organization

Extremist organization is a public or religious association or other organization which activity aims the ideas of extremism. According the Criminal Code of Russian Federation the activity of extremist organization is illegal. The extremist organization must be liquidated or prohibited, and the members of the organization must be sentenced for different terms of imprisoning (the term will depend on the guilt of the member of the organization).

One of the main mechanisms for involving a person in an extremist organization is the control of human consciousness, which entails the development of immoral views and principles of an extremist nature in any of its manifestations.

For the successful control of consciousness, four elements are necessary:

- control of the organization over behavior;
- control over their emotional life;
- control over the language;
- control over information.

Any authoritarian hierarchical organization, (political, religious, educational, commercial or psychotherapeutic) has its own practical, deceitful recruitment. This happens in the form of the organization of various kinds of

groups, promising their "close" followers valuable goods for them - spiritual, social, material in exchange for complete submission to their leader.

According to statistics, young people are most often involved for extremist organizations, therefore it is necessary to resort to measures to prevent extremism, and those are:

- strengthening of state control over the activities of public and religious organizations (charitable organizations, military-patriotic clubs);

- lightening of control over the activities of the media and monitoring the Internet sites;

- developing of a comprehensive youth policy.

These preventive measures will help to reduce the growth of youth involving for extremist organizations.

Text №7

Ideological Basis of Racial Extremism

The problem of extremism has affected many countries. The phenomenon of discriminatory violence has a long and tragic history. The colonial past of many states led to the emergence of mixed societies in which the color of a person's skin, national, religious or ethnic affiliation determined their legal status. However, even today, among the factors of particular concern is the constant increase in crimes related to violence based on racial, religious and national intolerance. The fight against extremism is very important. Because xenophobia and racism against foreigners often acquire the scale of social phenomena, and a number of murders and cases of ill-treatment cause great concern about the growth of destructive aggression in society. Countering extremism is one of the main tasks of any state. This is the guarantee of its safety.

This concept of extremism is closely linked to the extremes. Extremism is a commitment in ideology and politics to extreme positions in views and the choice of the same means to achieve certain goals. The term means "extreme",

"critical", "improbable". Extremism is a current that opposes existing communities, structures and institutions, trying to disrupt their stability and eliminate them in order to achieve its goals. This is done mainly by force. Extremism is not only a disregard for generally accepted rules, norms, and laws, but also a negative social phenomenon.

Text №8

Racial-nationalist extremism

As confirmed by studies of social reality, one of the most common types is national extremism. As a rule, this is a manifestation of extreme views in the sphere and about the mutual coexistence of different ethnic groups and races. One of the components of the object of these attacks is the ethnic groups in all their diversity, and not the nation, as is often noted in publicist, scientific and other sources. Extremism has been known to mankind for a long time, since the time when power over others began to bring material benefits and therefore became the object of individual aspirations. They tried to achieve the desired goal by any means. At the same time, they were not confused by moral principles and barriers, generally accepted rules, traditions, and the interests of other people. The goal has always and at all times justified the means, and the individuals who sought the heights of power did not stop even before using the most cruel and barbaric measures, including destruction, open violence, and terrorism.

Text №9

Hijacking of an air or water transport vessel or railway rolling stock

The object of hijacking an air or water transport vessel or railway rolling stock is public safety. Hijacking an aircraft is an international crime. The Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft of 16 December 1970 stated that acts of unlawful seizure or control of an aircraft in flight threaten the safety of persons and property, seriously disrupt air traffic and undermine the faith of the peoples of the world in the safety of civil aviation.

The Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of Maritime navigation of 10 March 1988 contains provisions on the criminality of similar acts with Maritime vessels. The subject of the crime is an air or water transport vessel, as well as a railway rolling stock. The concept of an aircraft is given in article 32 of the code of civil Procedure of the Russian Federation. An aircraft is an aircraft maintained in the atmosphere by interacting with air other than, the air reflected from the surface of the earth or water (an airplane, helicopter, airship, trike, glider, etc.). Water transport vessel — a sea, river, lake self-propelled or non-self-propelled floating structure used for navigation purposes. The purposes of navigation include the transportation of cargo, passengers, towing of vessels and other floating objects, conducting searches, exploration and mining of minerals, construction, hydro technical, underwater technical works, rescue operations, scientific research and some other purposes (educational, sports, cultural). The object of theft are ships, yachts, ferries, boats, submarines, tugs, floating cranes and other similar technical structures. Article 211 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation does not cover small inland water vessels and other floating objects with a capacity of less than 80 tons with main engines of less than 55 kW or with outboard motors, regardless of power, jet skis, rowing boats, kayaks. "On railway transport in the Russian Federation" (article 2). These are locomotives, freight cars, passenger cars of locomotive traction and motor-car rolling stock, as well as other railway rolling stock intended to ensure the implementation of transport and the functioning of infrastructure (for example, trolley cars).

The objective side of the crime includes two types of actions:

- hijacking of an air or water transport vessel or railway rolling stock;
- seizure of such a vessel or train for the purpose of hijacking.

Hijacking is the illegal taking of an air or water transport vessel, as well as a rolling stock, and using it for flight, travel, or as a floating vehicle.

Hijacking means the unlawful taking of an aircraft, water transport, or rolling stock and the establishment of control over it for subsequent hijacking.

Hijacking and hijacking are possible both in relation to a moving or parked vessel or railway rolling stock. According to part 1 of article 211 of the criminal code, hijacking and seizure can be committed without violence, with the use of deception, with the use or threat of violence that is not dangerous to life or health (beatings, restriction of freedom in the form of binding, locking, holding). The threat of violence means intimidating victims by immediately using violence that is not dangerous to life or health.

Violence or the threat of its use may be directed at the crew of a ship or rolling stock, passengers, technical personnel, security guards, or any other person who tries to prevent the Commission of a crime.

The composition of the hijacking is formal: the act is over from the moment the vehicle starts moving or, if the vessel was in motion during the hijacking, from the moment the direction of movement changes. Capture also has a formal element of crime: it is over from the moment of taking possession of the vessel. The onset of socially dangerous consequences is not required for the recognition of the crime as completed.

Text №10

Hooliganism

One of the factors that create a potential and real danger to the vital interests of the individual, society and the state is hooliganism that violates public order.

Public order refers to the system of relations between people, rules of mutual behavior and community established by current legislation, customs and traditions, and moral norms that ensure personal and public safety of people, an environment of calm, consistency and rhythm of public life.

Hooliganism can disrupt public order in any sphere of life and activity of people: at work, at home, in cultural and educational institutions, on the streets, in apartments, in public transport, in shops and other places with a mass crowd of people. As a rule, hooligans are committed in public places (on streets,

squares, stadiums, parks, cinemas, transport, public catering establishments, etc.) against random passers-by and visitors, other unfamiliar or unfamiliar people. Usually hooliganism is committed in the direct presence of people, since in this situation the offender is able to demonstrate the greatest degree of disrespect for society. However, it can be committed in any other place (in the forest, in the field) outside the places of mass presence of people.

They are not hooliganism:

Family quarrels and scandals, insults, beatings, harm to health and other actions based on previously formed personal hostility and committed at home or at work against family members, relatives, acquaintances or colleagues, except in cases where there is a direct intent to violate public order.

Hooligan actions are characterized by the motive of satisfaction of individualistic needs, self-affirmation by belittling and ignoring the dignity of others, and the desire to challenge society in a disrespectful way by deliberate rudeness, cruelty, mischief, and violence (hooligan motive).

Hooliganism is an offense that entails, depending on the degree of expression of their anti-social orientation, bringing the violator of public order to administrative or criminal responsibility.

There are two types of administrative misdemeanors: misdemeanor disorderly conduct (an administrative offense) and criminal misdemeanor disorderly conduct (a crime).

Article 20.1 Of the code of administrative offences of the Russian Federation establishes liability for minor hooliganism.

Hooliganism as a crime implies a gross violation of public order, which means the significance, materiality of the violation, causing serious harm to public order, and the expression of clear, that is, obvious and openly expressed, disrespect for society. This occurs in cases of prolonged disturbance of public peace, abuse of individuals or groups of individuals, impertinent harassment of citizens, desecration of public recreation areas, interference with mass events and other actions.

Actions that grossly violate public order and Express clear disrespect for society must be accompanied by the use of weapons or items used as weapons. The use of weapons or items used as weapons in the course of hooliganism means that they are used in the course of hooliganism to actually cause bodily harm or create a real threat to life or health. Weapons, according to the Federal law of December 13, 1996. "On weapons", covers firearms and cold (including throwing) weapons of both factory and artisanal production. Items used as weapons can be not only pre-prepared or adapted for causing bodily harm when committing hooliganism, but also any other items actually used by the perpetrator when committing a crime, picked up at the scene of its Commission (axes, stones, metal rods, bottles, etc.).

Article 213 of the Criminal code of the Russian Federation provides for liability for hooliganism, which is a crime.

Text №11

Terrorist organizations

AL QAIDA

Description

Osama bin Laden, the founder of Al-Qaeda, died in May 2011.

Al Qaida serves as the strategic hub and driver for the global Islamist terrorist movement. In addition to its own members, Al Qaida's network includes groups operating in many countries throughout the world.

Ayman Al-Zawahiri took over after its historic leader Osama bin Laden was killed in an American raid in Abbottabad, Pakistan.

Objectives

Unite Muslims to fight the United States and its allies, overthrow regimes it deems "non-Islamic" and expel Westerners and non-Muslims from Muslim countries. Al Qaida has forged ties and strategic control over other like-minded Islamist terrorist groups and provides encouragement and inspiration to other affiliated and aligned groups around the world.

Prominent attack

Al Qaida activities include, but are not limited to, suicide attacks, simultaneous bombings, kidnappings and hijackings.

1993: First attack against the World Trade Center, leaving 6 people dead and 1,042 injured.

1998: Bombings of two American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania: 243 dead and nearly 4,500 injured.

2000: Bombing of the US Navy destroyer USS Cole in Yemen, killing 17 crew members and injuring 39.

2001: Attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon near Washington DC on September 11: 2,973 killed.

2004: Train bombings in suburban Madrid: close to 200 persons killed and 1,400 injured.

2009: Foiled plot to bomb the New York subway system



AL QAIDA IN THE ARABIAN

Al Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) is a Yemen-based affiliate of Al Qaida's (AQ) network.

Its former leader Nasir Al- Wuhayshi was killed in June 2015 by an American drone.

Objectives

Cleanse the Arabian Peninsula of foreign influence – particularly Western military personnel and civilian contractors – and establish a single Islamic caliphate in place of the existing regimes in Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

Prominent attacks

AQAP's most prominent attacks have been suicide bombings; however, the group has also engaged in guerrilla-style raids on military and police targets.

December 25, 2009: AQAP was responsible for a failed attempt to detonate an explosive concealed by a Nigerian associate aboard a Northwest Airlines flight as the plane prepared to land in Detroit.

January 2015: Saïd and Chérif Kouachi stormed the offices of Charlie Hebdo, a French satirical newspaper, killing 12 people. It is believed that Saïd had received training in Yemen. The two brothers claimed they were acting in the name of AQAP.

Anwar Al-Awlaki, an American ideologist of Yemeni origin linked to AQAP, has played an important role with the group. Being an extremely popular figure, he helped publicize AQAP's magazine, *Inspire*. This publication is used to spread the group's ideology and to provide tactical advice about weapons training and bomb making. It is also a way for AQAP to claim attacks or congratulate those responsible for them, for instance the Boston Marathon bombing in 2013, foiled plot to bomb the New York subway system.

Text №12

ISLAMIC STATE (IS)

Description

The Islamic State was created in 2006 when Al Qaida in Iraq formed the Mujahideen Consultative Council (majlis Al- Choura) in Iraq. In October 2006, the Council proclaimed the "Islamic State in Iraq" (ISI). In April 2013, ISI became the "Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant" (ISIL) or Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS/Daesh), and finally became the Islamic State (IS) in June 2014. IS is a Sunni group active mainly in Syria and Iraq.

Objectives

Establish a Caliphate, overthrow the governments in Iraq and Syria, and establish an Islamic state based on the Sharia (Islamic law).

Targets

Syria and Iraq military forces, the coalition forces, civilian, Muslims (Shias and Sunnis), Christians and other minority religious groups.

Also known as

Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, ISIL, Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham, ISIS, Al-Dawla Al-Islamiya fi al-Iraq wa al-Sham, Al Qaida in Iraq, al-Qaida in Iraq, Al-Qaeda in Iraq, Al Qaeda in Iraq, AQI, AQI-Zarqawi, al-



Tawhid, al-Tawhid and al-Jihad, Kateab al-Tawhid, Brigades of Tawhid, Monotheism and Jihad Group, Al Qaida of the Jihad in the Land of the Two Rivers, Al-Qaida of Jihad in the Land of the Two Rivers, Al-Qaeda in the Land of the Two Rivers, Al-Qaida in the Land of the Two Rivers, Al-Qaida of Jihad Organization in the Land of the Two Rivers, Al-Qaida Group of Jihad in Iraq, Al-Qa'ida of Jihad in Iraq, Al-Qaida Group of Jihad in the Land of the Two Rivers, The Organization of Jihad's Base in the Country of the Two Rivers, The Organization of al-Jihad's Base of Operations in the Land of the Two Rivers, The Organization of al-Jihad's Base of Operations in Iraq, The Organization of al-Jihad's Base in Iraq, The Organization of al-Jihad's Base in the Land of the Two Rivers, The Organization Base of Jihad/ Country of the Two Rivers, The Organization Base of Jihad/Mesopotamia, Al-Qaida in Mesopotamia, TanzimQa'idat Al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn, Tanzim al-Qaeda al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidain, TanzeemQa'idat al Jihad/Bilad al Raafidaini, Jama'at Al-TawhidWa'al- Jihad, JTJ, Islamic State of Iraq, Islamic State in Iraq, ISI, Mujahidin Shura Council, Unity and Holy Struggle, Unity and Holy War, Unity and Jihad Group, al-Zarqawi Network, Daesh, Daech.



Text №13

BOKO HARAM

Description

The group desires a political system in Nigeria modeled after how the Taliban ruled in Afghanistan. Boko Haram is suspected of recruiting and training child soldiers. The name “Boko Haram” means, “Western education is sin”. In March 2015, the group pledged allegiance to the Islamic State and changed its name to Wilayat Al-Sudan Al-Gharbi (West Africa province).

Objectives

Overthrow the Nigerien government and implement an Islamic state in northern Nigeria.

Targets

Christian civilians, the Nigerien government, police forces, tourists, the media and schools.

Also known as

Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad (People of the Tradition of the Prophet for Preaching and Striving/Group Committed to Propagating the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad).

Prominent attacks

The group's operations include assassinations of political and religious officials, small arms attacks, improvised explosive devices and suicide bombings.

From 2010 to 2012: Boko Haram carried out more than 300 attacks, which killed 1,000 people.

August 2011: Suicide bomb attack against the United Nations compound in Abuja, Nigeria, killing 23 and injuring more than 80 people.

September 29, 2013: Attack at the College of Agriculture in Gujba: 40 students killed.

February 16, 2014: Izghe, Nigeria massacre: 106 villagers killed.

April 15, 2014: More than 200 students kidnapped from a girls' school in Chibok, in northeast Nigeria.

Text №14

AL SHABAAB

Description

Al Shabaab is an organized but shifting Islamist group. It is currently the strongest, best-organized, financed and armed military group in Somalia, controlling the largest stretch of territory in southern Somalia. The group is believed to be closely linked with Al Qaida.

Objectives

Implement Sharia law in Somalia, wage war against the enemies of Islam and remove all foreign forces and Western influence from Somalia.

Targets

The Somali government and its allies, including Kenya.

Also known as

HarakatShabaab al Mujahidin, al Shabab, Shabaab, the Youth, Mujahidin al Shabaab Movement, Mujahideen Youth Movement, MYM, Mujahidin Youth, HizbulShabaab, Hisb'ulShabaab, al-Shabaab al-Islamiya, Youth Wing, al Shabaab al- Islaam, al-Shabaab al-Jihad, the Unity of Islamic Youth, the Popular Resistance Movement in the Land of the Two Migrations

Prominent attacks

Al Shabaab has carried out suicide bombings and attacks using land mines and remote-controlled roadside bombs, as well as targeted assassinations against

Ethiopian and Somali security forces, other government officials, journalists and civil society leaders. It has also carried out suicide bombings in Uganda in retaliation for the presence of Ugandan peacekeeping forces in Somalia. Since 2007, the group has committed nearly 550 acts of terrorism, killing 1,600 and injuring 2,100.

July 11, 2010: Attacks in Kampala (Uganda) during the soccer World Cup final, killing at least 74.

October 1st, 2011: A 66 year old disabled French woman was kidnapped by an armed gang, at her home on Manda Island, situated off the coast of Kenya. She died while in custody.

October 4, 2011: A suicide bomber drove a truck carrying explosives into a government ministry in Mogadishu, Somalia, killing more than 70 people, including many students.

October 24, 2011: A grenade exploded in a Nairobi, Kenya, dance club, injuring 14 people.

April 14, 2013: Armed Al Shabaab militants carrying explosives attack Mogadishu's main Supreme Court. The suicide bombing resulted in 29 civilians killed and 58 injured. It is believed that a Canadian took part in this attack.

September 21, 2013: Al Shabaab militants claim responsibility for an armed attack at the Westgate shopping mall in Nairobi, resulting in the deaths of at least 68 civilians.

November 22, 2014: Execution of 28 non-Muslims out of 60 passengers in a bus in Kenya.

April 2, 2015: Attack in a university in Kenya, killing 147 people.

Text №15

Acts of terrorism

The Moscow Hostage Crisis

In October 2002, militants from Chechnya took control of a theater in Moscow, capturing over 800 people as hostages. It is believed to be the largest

incident of hostage taking The terrorists rigged the theater and themselves with explosives, and threatened to kill themselves and the hostages by blowing up the theater if their demands were not met. The Government of Russia refused to meet the terrorists' demands. Faced with² an extremely difficult dilemma, Russian forces stormed the theater using a gas to immobilize the terrorists All the hostage takers were killed in the raid - and prevented from detonating their explosives. Unfortunately, 129 hostages died from the gas used during the rescue operation

Text №16

Rush-hour Bombings in Madrid

Ten bombs exploded without warning on trains at three stations during the morning rush hour, killing 201 people and wounding more than 1,200. The main attack was at one of Madrid's major stations, Atocha, in the city center Explosions hit a train as it was entering the huge station shortly after 06 30 GMT, while other blasts went off on a train as it was passing Tellez street just outside the terminal. Bombs also exploded at El Pozo and Santa Eugenia stations. Spanish sources said the devices were set off by remote control. Three other devices were defused by police explosives experts. No group has admitted responsibility but Spain's government blames Basque separatist group Eta for the attacks which came ahead of Sunday's election But a political group close to Eta denied that it carried out the attacks A BBC correspondent says that, in the absence of an Eta claim of responsibility, there will inevitably be continuing speculation¹ about other potential perpetrators. According to the Jihad Unspun website, a previously unknown Muslim group has claimed responsibility The bombings are being described as the most deadly terror attack in Europe since Pan-Am Flight 103 was blown up in the sky by a bomb above the Scottish town of Lockerbie in 1988, and the worst in Spanish history. Political and religious leaders across the world have condemned the attacks, with many describing them as an attack on democracy. They expressed their condolences to the

Spanish Prime Minister and King Juan Carlos The Spanish government has declared three days of mourning for the victims and called on Spaniards to stage rallies on Friday evening to condemn the attacks.

Text №17

Russian School Seizure

A gang of armed men and women, some wearing suicide belts, seized a school in southern Russia Wednesday and took more than one thousand children and adults hostage. Reports say they arrived in a hijacked military truck and police car.

The attack came one day after a suicide bomber killed nine people at a metro station in Moscow and days after bombs went off on two Russian jets, killing 90 people. The terrorists mined the school and threatened to kill the hostages and blow up the school if Special Forces stormed the building. They also vowed to kill 50 children for each terrorist killed.

Russian authorities ruled out the use of force and said that the main aim was to save the lives of the hostages. Authorities established contact with the hostage takers who demanded a withdrawal of Russian troops from Chechnya and the release of militants jailed after a series of raids on Ingushetia.

Though the hostage takers refused to allow food and water supplies into the school on the third day they agreed to let emergency workers into the school to remove the bodies of dead hostages. Minutes later, explosions and gunfire were heard and a group of hostages of different ages managed to escape. Eyewitnesses said that one of the many bombs in the gym fell and exploded. This was followed by a second large explosion, after which the roof caved in and hostages started to run out of the building. The attackers fired at them as they fled, prompting the troops outside to shoot back.

Special Forces stormed the school. Russian authorities later said the decision to go in was unplanned and was taken after the attackers started shooting at children.

As the troops moved in, half-naked and bloodied children began fanning out of the school. Others were carried out by adults. Later, hundreds of bodies, many of them those of children, were found in the debris of the school gym.

During the confusion after the storming of the school, some of the attackers managed to flee by mixing in with hostages and their relatives but later they were killed by Special Forces. One terrorist was reported to have been captured alive.

The full horror of what had taken place at the school became clearer the next day. Emergency workers discovered the remains of many of the hundreds of children and adults killed. At least 326 victims were identified, but that number could rise.

Foreign leaders expressed their concern over the hostage crisis. At Moscow's request, the United Nations Security Council called an emergency meeting and the U.N. Secretary-General "condemns in the strongest terms" the seizure.

Text №18

Some Terrorist attacks prevented in Russia in 2022

On June 9, 2022, the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation neutralized a covert cell of the international terrorist organization (hereinafter referred to as ITO) Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami (banned in Russia by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in 2003), consisting of 13 citizens of the Central Asian country, in the city of Rostov-on-Don.

During the course of the investigation, it was established that, under the coordination of ITO emissaries stationed in Ukraine, these individuals were engaged in targeted efforts to disseminate terrorist ideology within our country. During secret meetings, they recruited local Muslims and migrant workers from Russia.

Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami propaganda materials, banned in Russia, as well as communications equipment and electronic storage devices used by the detainees in their terrorist activities, were found and seized at their residences.

Investigative authorities have opened a criminal case against the organizer.

On May 13, the FSB Public Relations Center reported the thwarting of a terrorist attack in Sochi. Law enforcement officers detained a Russian citizen born in 1991, a supporter of neo-Nazism and mass murder, who was preparing an armed attack on civilians at a shopping and entertainment center in the city on May 9. It is noted that a revolver with ammunition, an F-1 grenade, a bladed weapon, and a handwritten plan of the planned crime were seized from the detainee's home.

On May 7, it became known that FSB and Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs officers' detained supporters of the neo-Nazi group "Maniacs of the Cult of Murder" (MKU) in Moscow, who were planning to commit terrorist attacks and mass murders in Russia on Victory Day.

According to security forces, the radicals were detained while attempting to burn homeless people alive with Molotov cocktails. The group members planned to distribute a video of the arson online to intimidate the public and attract new supporters.

On April 29, it became known that special services in Karachay-Cherkessia had detained a supporter of the Islamic State, an international terrorist organization banned in Russia, who was planning, on instructions from a foreign emissary of the international terrorist organization (ITO), to commit a terrorist attack on a government and law enforcement facility.

At the detainee's home, security forces seized components of an improvised explosive device and other materials confirming criminal intent.

On March 23, the press services of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and the Federal Security Service of Russia reported that special services in Norilsk (Krasnoyarsk Krai) thwarted a terrorist attack

planned by a supporter of the Islamic State (a terrorist organization banned in Russia) at an FSIN facility.

According to the Investigative Committee and the Federal Security Service, on February 23 and 24, a 25-year-old Norilsk resident posted a photo of himself against the backdrop of an ISIS (a terrorist organization banned in Russia) flag, along with a video calling for terrorist attacks, to his Telegram group.

During the search, two improvised explosive devices, an ISIS (a terrorist organization banned in Russia) flag and a handwritten oath of allegiance to the leader of the terrorist organization were seized from the man.

According to the detainee's explanation, he planned to commit a terrorist attack at one of the Federal Penitentiary Service facilities in Krasnoyarsk Krai.

(<https://mgutm.ru/bezopasnost/antiterror/video-materialy-po-protivodejstviyu-i/sluchai-predotvrashheniya-teraktov-na-territorii-rossii-v-2022-godu/>)

Text № 19

Terrorist attack in the USA

As we know, terrorism did not begin on 11th September 2001. The first major terrorist attack on New York occurred on 16th September 1920, when anarchists bombed a horse cart filled with dynamite near the intersections of Wall and Broad Streets, taking 40 lives and wounding about 300 others. Starting with the assassination of President William McKinley in 1901 and continuing with the murder of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas and the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998, the world history in the 20th century was punctuated by terrorism: more than 40 hijacks, passengers' murders, numerous victims of explosives and attacks.

In the past years terrorist organizations toughened their tactics and techniques. On 26th February 1993, an explosion occurred under the World Trade Centre complex in New York City. The explosive device had been transported into the Trade Centre parking area in either a pickup or a van. The

explosion killed six people and injured more than a thousand, it left a hole 50 meters deep and 550 million dollars in damage.

Terrorists have left their mark in some way upon every country in the world. Citizens from 90 countries died in the attacks on 11th September 2001. The September attacks murdered citizens from Australia, Brazil, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Japan, Pakistan, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey and the UK and scores of other countries. The terrorist attacks on 11th September in Washington, D.C., New York City, and Pennsylvania were acts of war against the United States of America and its allies, and against the idea of civilized society. “No cause justifies terrorism. The global community needs to take action against this menace that aims to undermine fundamental freedoms and disrupt everyday life. The United States will not tolerate being controlled by terrorists.

Text №20

Top Ten Most Lethal Terrorist Incidents of 2023

Notably, Burkina Faso claimed the top position as the country most affected by terrorism in 2024, a shift from the usual dominance of Afghanistan or Iraq, marking the first time in five years that the top spot on the GTI has not come from those two countries.

1. The October 7th Hamas-led militant attack on Israel marks the deadliest terrorist activity of 2023. This attack from over 1,000 Palestinian militants from Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad and other Palestinian armed groups resulted in 1,200 deaths and many more injuries. The groups infiltrated the Gaza Israel border through border crossings and breached fences, attacking Israeli communities with gunfire, explosives, and bladed weapons. This led to Israel’s spot on the GTI rising 24 spots to number 2.

2. The second deadliest attack took place in Niger on November 16th, likely from the Jama’at Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimin (JNIM) and Greater Sahara Province of Islamic State (IS) groups. Gunmen killed over 200 soldiers

and wounded 34 more in an ambush on four military columns in the Tillaberi region. Although no group claimed responsibility at the time, local media outlets reported the joint operation attack from JNIM and IS.

3. Syria's October 5th attack which resulted in at least 89 deaths marks the third deadliest attack. While it was unknown who instigated the ambush, but separatist/nationalist involvement is assumed with several jihadist and anti-regime groups operating in the area. Several explosive-laden drones were dropped upon a graduation ceremony at the Homs Military Academy, Homs, Homs Governorate, wounding at least 240 soldiers and civilians.

4. On January 30th, in Pakistan, an attack likely orchestrated by Tehrik-E-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) claimed 84 lives. A suicide bomber wounded a further 200 plus at the Police Lines Mosque in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Several hundred police officers were reportedly at the scene when the bomb exploded. No group had directly claimed the attack, but based on the target and location, TTP was probably responsible.

5. The number one country affected by terrorism in the last year, Burkina Faso, faced the 5th deadliest attack on January 26th. Islamic State gunmen killed at least 71 soldiers, injured three as well as abducting an unconfirmed number in the Oudalan province of the highly affected Sahel region. Security countered this with a killing of 160 assailants.

6. Also taking 6th position, in Burkina Faso gunmen killed at least 60 civilians in an attack on Partiaga, in the Est region, on the night of February 26th. The assailants set fire to the town hall, the gendarmerie post, telephone poles and other structures. No group had claimed responsibility for the attack at the time of writing, but local social media outlets say that Jamaat Nusrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM) was most likely responsible.

7. Burkina Faso again suffered from numerous deaths at the hands of an undetermined group on November 5th, likely jihadists based on the area. Gunmen killed at least 70 civilians in the Zaongo, Namentenga province, Centre-Nord region, with the European Union calling for an investigation into

the killings after suggestions that state-linked groups may have been responsible.

8. Mali faced at least 60 deaths as fighters of IS and Jamaat Nusrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM) clashed near Tin Fadimata village in the Gao region on March 1st. Although, the number of casualties and instigators were not confirmed, JNIM claimed to have killed at least 60 IS fighters.

9. In Nigeria on August 19th, Islamic State West Africa (ISWA) gunmen attack Boko Haram fighters near Lake Chad in Borno state. Boko Haram retaliated, and 100 fighters were killed between the sides. Boko Haram reportedly lost more fighters than ISWA.

10. Burkina Faso faced an attack from likely the Jamaat Nusrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM) group on December 24th. Gunmen killed at least 60 soldiers and wounded a dozen more in an attack on military barracks in Souli, in the Loroum province, Nord region. No group had claimed responsibility at the time of writing, but local media outlets reported JNIM as responsible.

The 2024 GTI also delves into rankings 11 through 20, with Burkina Faso appearing in the 14th, 17th, and 20th positions.

Text № 21

Interpol's Role in Combating Terrorism



The International Criminal Police Organization, known as INTERPOL, operates as an independent multinational entity consisting of a general assembly with 188 member nations and an executive committee of thirteen elected

representatives. As part of these efforts, INTERPOL facilitates the exchange of best practices and operational information about the organization and methods

of active terrorist networks through its Fusion Task Force (a forum for counterterrorism experts). Additionally, it is involved in:

- maintaining a range of global databases including information on wanted individuals (fingerprints, photos, DNA profiles, etc.) and stolen and lost travel documents (SLTD);
- coordinating the circulation of alerts and warnings on suspected or wanted terrorists;
- assisting the UN Security Council with the implementation of the sanctions regimes, most extensively the al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions regime, by circulating relevant information to law enforcement authorities worldwide;
- assisting member countries, upon request, in their investigations in the aftermath of terrorist acts by deploying on-site incident response teams (IRTs);
- assisting member countries in the preparation, coordination, and implementation of security arrangements for major events through deployment of a major event support team (IMEST).

INTERPOL is particularly engaged with the work of the UN Security Council's Al Qaida Sanctions Committee (formerly Al Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee) in developing INTERPOL-UN "special notices," issued for individuals and entities that are subject to sanctions through the freezing of assets, travel bans, and arms embargoes. These special notices alert law-enforcement officers to the names of those listed under the Al Qaida sanctions regime and also constitute a request to each law-enforcement authority to cooperate with INTERPOL and the UN by undertaking the actions specified in the notice against the person or entity concerned. 114 As of 2010, such special notices have been published on more than 330 individuals and thirty entities.

INTERPOL also signed an agreement with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to assist in enhancing police capacities in peace operations and has partnered with DPKO and the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) to launch an initiative in support of the Economic

Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) action plan against transnational organized crime. This project is expected to promote a more collaborative regional approach to addressing criminality and strengthening policy capacities and information sharing mechanisms. Additionally, INTERPOL is a frequent participant in country visits conducted by the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), in order to assess states' efforts to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1373.

Immediately following the attacks of September 11, 2001, which INTERPOL's Secretary-General Ronald Noble deemed "an attack against the entire world and its citizens," INTERPOL announced the creation of the 11 September Task Force.¹¹⁸ This task force was established to coordinate international criminal police intelligence received at INTERPOL's headquarters related to the terrorist attacks in the United States. INTERPOL also issued fifty-five Red Notices for terrorists who had committed, or were connected to, the attacks and increased its circulation of Blue Notices—requests for information about or the location of a suspect, of which nineteen directly concerned the suspected 9/11 hijackers.

Additionally, a command and coordination center (CCC) was established at INTERPOL's general secretariat to serve as the first point of contact for any member country in need of assistance or faced with a crisis situation. States are requested to send information about incidents to the CCC so that pertinent developments can be passed along to relevant member countries and INTERPOL can provide the necessary support. A new financial and high-tech crimes sub directorate was also created specializing in money laundering and the financing of terrorism. In April 2002, INTERPOL announced the creation of a terrorism watch list, which provides direct access to information on fugitive and suspected terrorists for law-enforcement authorities. In addition, that year, a new internet-based global communications project called I-24/7 was announced. I-24/7 is a secure global communications system that connects law-enforcement

officials in all of INTERPOL's 188 member countries, 120 providing them with the means to share crucial information in real time, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The initiative was designed to promote information sharing and the exchange of early warnings concerning terrorism and related international crimes among INTERPOL's member countries.

As part these efforts, INTERPOL has developed a Bio-Terrorism Incident Preplanning and Response Guide and conducted several "train-the trainer" workshops on the topic, bringing together police officers, healthcare and customs officials and prosecutors. These sessions serve to identify effective strategies for prevention and response, and promote more active sub regional cooperation. Moreover, INTERPOL has worked closely with the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in developing its bio crimes database, which will "gather information relating to biological cases in which criminal intent is identified and/or where lessons can be drawn, such as bio crimes, acts of bioterrorism, hoaxes and 'grey area' incidents. It will contain practical information and standard operating procedures for law enforcement officers handling biocrime incidents."

An active member of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, INTERPOL participates in a number of its working groups. In particular, INTERPOL is one of three leading entities in the Working Group on Strengthening the Protection of Vulnerable Targets and co-chairs the Working Group on Border Management Related to Counter-Terrorism. In the former, INTERPOL established a referral center that aims to identify focal points and experts in member countries and to facilitate the development and sharing of best practices and resources for the protection of vulnerable targets. The latter working group focuses on key issues of border management as they relate to international counterterrorism efforts, including the illegal cross-border movement of people; control of open borders; and the movement of cash, goods, and weapons, and aviation and maritime security.

In addition to its work with the United Nations, INTERPOL also maintains active working relationships with other international partners such as Europol, ASEANAPOL, and the Arab Interior Ministers' Council, to promote cooperation in policing terrorism and other international crime.

(https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/pdfs_terrorism-directory_15-INTERPOL.pdf)

Text № 22

Fight against the financing of terrorism

**Combating Terrorist Financing Around The World:
5 Current Efforts To End Terrorist Financing in Developing Countries**



Countering the financing of terrorism is a core component of EU's strategy in the fight against terrorism. As terrorists and their supporters constantly modify their ways to collect, move and gain access to funds, the EU needs to adapt its instruments and measures to deny them resources.

Background

2020: Counter-Terrorism Agenda

The agenda sets out specific measures to support financial investigators, proposing the establishment of a network of counter-terrorism financial investigators. The Commission intends to propose legislation to facilitate law enforcement access to interconnected bank registers in full compliance with fundamental rights on privacy and data protection.

Policy timeline

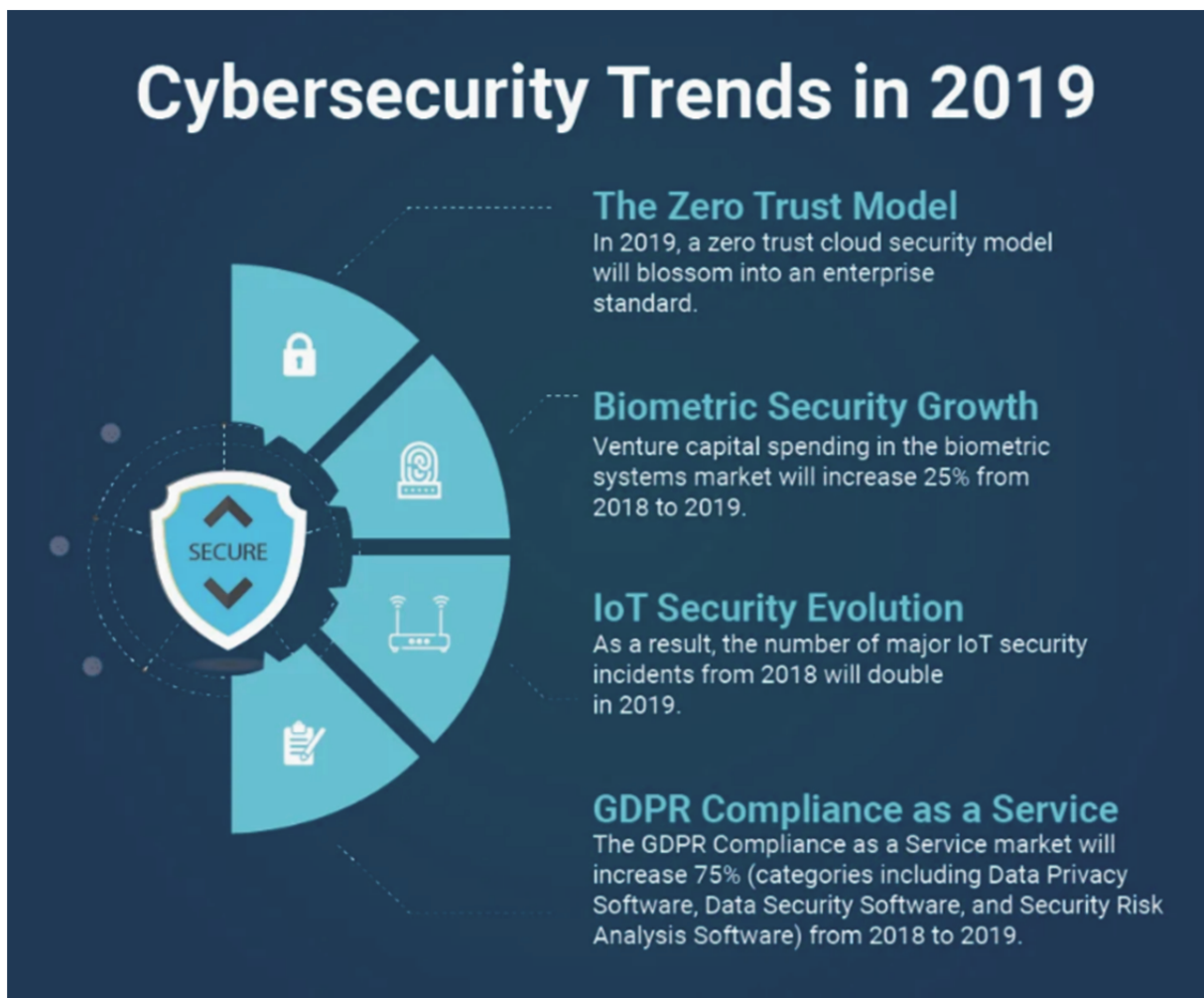
20 June 2019: Directive facilitating the use of financial and other information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of certain criminal offences.

A high profile *data breach* is when sensitive, protected or confidential data belonging to a well-known or established organization is copied, transmitted, viewed, stolen or used by an individual unauthorized to do so.

A *Distributed Denial of Service (DdoS)* attack uses multiple computers and Internet connections to flood a network/system.

Text № 24

The biggest cybercrime trends of 2019



Cybersecurity trends in 2019 reveals the most committed cybercrimes.

Cybercriminals are using more advanced and scalable tools to breach user privacy, and they are getting results. Two billion data records were compromised in 2017, and more than 4.5 billion records were breached in the first half of 2018 alone.

Every second, approximately four new malware variants emerge, contributing to the rapid evolution of phishing threats. Phishing continues to be an effective attack vector mainly because phishing websites typically remain online for just four to five hours, making detection challenging. Users report only about 17% of phishing incidents, and these attacks are considered low-risk by many. Consequently, only 65% of URLs are deemed trustworthy today, placing significant pressure on consumers and businesses with an internet presence.

Looking ahead, 2020 is expected to be notable for an increase in sophisticated phishing attacks. The availability of advanced phishing kits on the dark web allows individuals with minimal technical skills to launch their own phishing campaigns. With these tools becoming more accessible, phishing is evolving into an even more formidable security threat.

Four new malware samples are created every second. Phishing remains one of the most successful attack vectors due to its speed, as most phishing sites stay online for just four to five hours. Users only report 17% of phishing attacks, and it is seen as a low-risk type of activity. As a result, today only 65% of all URLs are considered trustworthy. This puts a strain on both the consumer and any enterprise with an online presence.

We predict that 2020 will be known for advanced phishing attacks, due to the number of new phishing kits available on the dark web. These kits enable people with only basic technical knowledge to run their own phishing attacks. With more tools available, phishing will become an even more dangerous attack method.

Most of the biggest industries already use machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) to automate their processes and improve overall performance. Cyber security and cybercrime are no exception.

AI is often considered to be a dual-use technology – while more cyber security companies are implementing AI-driven algorithms to prevent threats, hackers are also taking the opportunity to become more effective.

The majority of AI qualities serve malicious purposes. AI systems are cheap, scalable, automated, and anonymous and they provide physical and psychological distance for the attacker, diminishing the immediate morality around cybercrime.

Artificial intelligence for cyber security evasion. Cybercriminals are using various evasion methods to avoid detection, and AI helps to optimize different elements of this process.

Artificial intelligence in phishing. AI could help to create content that can pass through typical cyber security filters, such as email messages that are indistinguishable from those written by humans. Artificial intelligence in social engineering.

Cybercrime include:

- using botnets—networks of devices infected with malware without their users’ knowledge—to transmit viruses that gain illicit remote control of the devices, steal passwords and disable antivirus protection;
- creating “back doors” on compromised devices to allow the theft of money and data, or remote access to the devices to create botnets;
- creating online I to trade hacking expertise;
- bulletproof hosting and creating counter-anti-virus services;
- laundering traditional and virtual currencies;
- committing online fraud, such as through online payment systems, carding and social engineering;
- various forms of online child sexual exploitation, including the distribution online of child sex-abuse materials and the live-streaming of child sexual abuse;
- online hosting of operations involving the sale of weapons, false passports, counterfeit and cloned credit cards, and drugs, and hacking services.

A backdoor/remote access tool (RAT) provides remote access to a computer system or mobile device. It can be installed by another piece of

malware. It gives almost total control to the attacker, who can perform a wide range of actions, including:

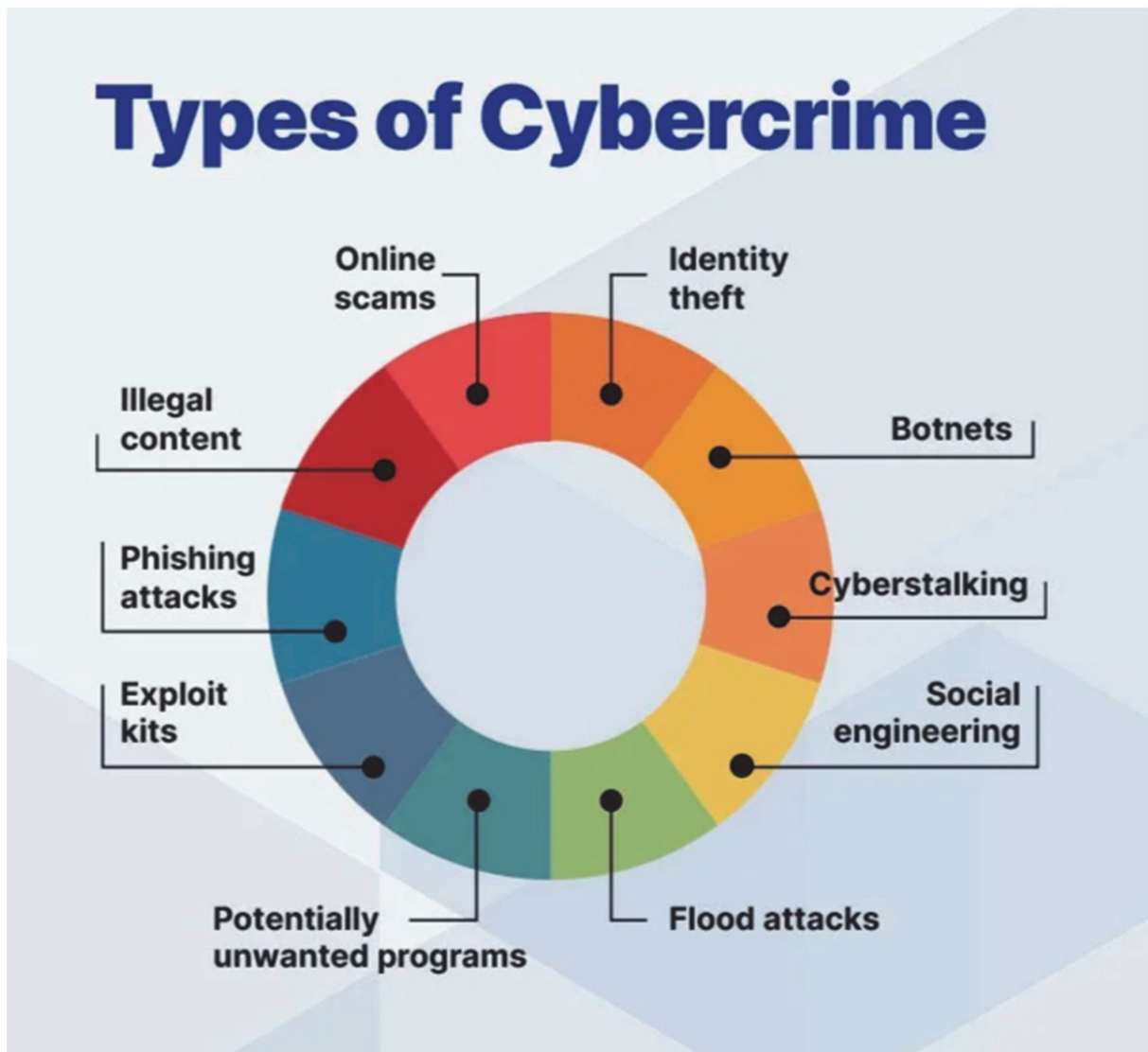
- monitoring actions;
- executing commands;
- sending files and documents back to the attacker;
- logging keystrokes;
- taking screen shots.

Ransomware stops users from accessing their devices and demands that they pay a ransom through certain online payment methods to regain access. A variant, police ransomware, uses law enforcement symbols to lend authority to the ransom message.

Scareware is fake anti-virus software that pretends to scan and find malware/security threats on a user's device so that they will pay to have it removed.

Spyware is installed on a computer without its owner's knowledge to monitor their activity and transmit the information to a third party.

Adware displays banner ads or pop-up windows that contain code to track a user's location on the internet.



The most frequent kind of cybercrime effects individuals or personal accounts. In addition, there are many examples of this:

Phishing: where you receive an email that pretends to be from an authority (perhaps your bank, or maybe your boss) in which you are asked to give out your passwords or personal information such as your address, telephone number, or other data.

File Hijacking: where a hacker enters your computer and accesses your files, locking you out of them. The hacker then demands a ransom (usually money) before he will give you your files back.

Webcam Managing: where hackers take over your webcam. This may be so that they can watch your keyboard and learn your passwords, or it may be to record video of you doing something personal that they can then blackmail you with, or perhaps just to learn personal information about you.

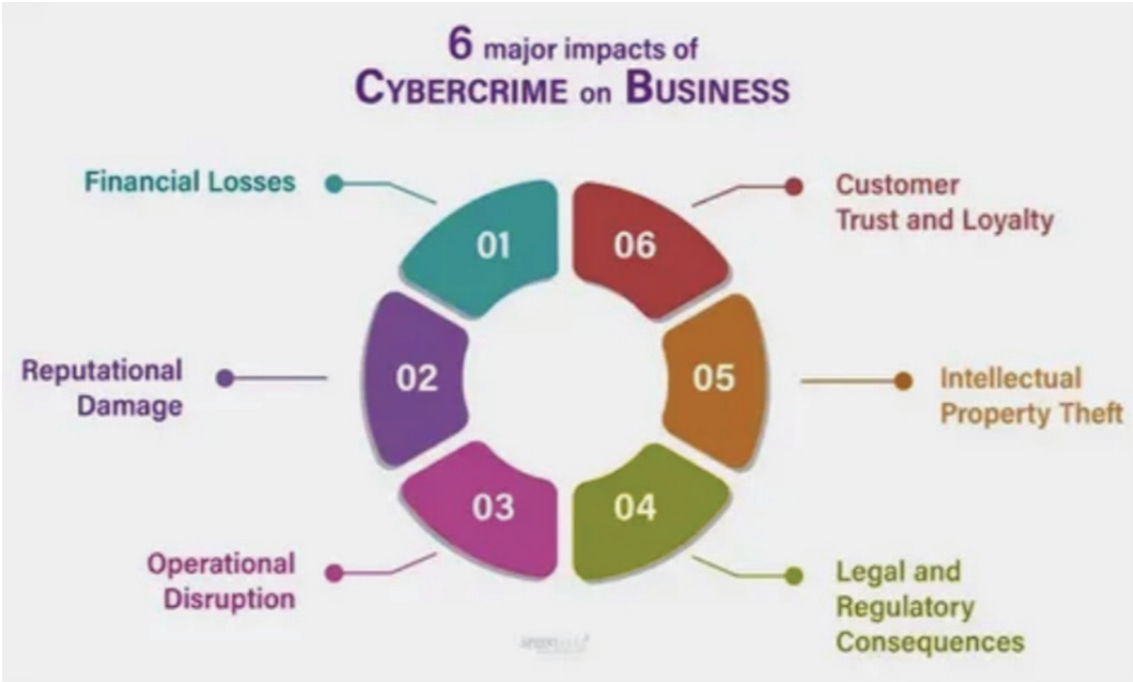
Screenshot Managing: where hackers enter your computer and take screenshots of your display. This can help them get information about you, get passwords, or even blackmail you.

Keylogging: where hackers can record your keystrokes on your computer, thus gaining your passwords or other personal info.

Ad Clicking: where hackers encourage you to click on a link (perhaps by email, or on a webpage) which will then open malware or simply ask for your personal info.

Text № 26

Business Cybercrime



Unless you own your own business, most of us do not need to worry too much about business-oriented cybercrime, although it can affect us. There are generally two kinds of crime in this category:

Hacking: where hackers enter a business's files or servers and gain information from them.

DDOS Attacks: where hackers enter a business's files or servers and change them so that their services or web pages cannot be accessed.

Though these kinds of crimes are more the concern of businesses, they can have an effect on you. When a business is hacked and the information is lost, some of that information could be yours. If your bank is hacked, for example, the hackers could gain your online banking password. Moreover, if a DDOS attack takes place then you may not be able to access a service that you need, such as that online banking portal.

To protect yourself from cybercrime—especially since only a small number of cybercriminals face prosecution—taking preventive steps is essential. Although it's impossible to completely eliminate risk, several measures can help secure your safety:

- Make sure all your devices are equipped with reliable, regularly updated antivirus software.
- Use a firewall on your computer to monitor and control incoming and outgoing network traffic.
- Install anti-spyware programs to detect and remove malicious software designed to spy on your activities.
- Ensure that you update your software (including Windows or iOS) when prompted to do so, postponing an update can leave you vulnerable.
- Ensure that your devices are password protected with a strong password.
- Ensure that any of your devices be stolen that you can quickly change account passwords. This may mean keeping a list of all your accounts so that you know what you need to change.
- Cover your webcam when it is not in use. A small piece of non-transparent tape or a post-it note should be fine.

Your Online Usage

- Be aware of your surroundings, make sure that no one is looking over your shoulder or watching as you type in passwords.

- Do not connect to unfamiliar Wi-Fi networks. If you must do this, do not access any sensitive information whilst on the connection.

- Do not click or anything or download anything unless you are 100% confident in the source.

Follow news reports of data breaches for major companies, and if you have a connection to a breached company ensure that you change any account passwords related to them.

Text № 27

Interpol Founder of ASEAN



By turning information gathered from member countries and partners in the private security industry worldwide into actionable intelligence, the project will better position police in Southeast Asia to face the latest cyber threats.

Through the ASEAN Desk, INTERPOL will also assist police across ASEAN with their cyber investigations by acting as a ‘virtual task force’ to connect and enhance communications between all relevant countries, both in Asia and beyond. When investigations lead to one-the-ground action against cybercriminals, INTERPOL can provide operational support and develop plans for multi-jurisdictional operations.

“In our globalized digital era, a cyber-aspect is interwoven into all facets of our lives, and unfortunately, also into the actions of criminals. Law enforcement faces tremendous challenges to stay ahead of the new breed of cyber-savvy criminals,” said Takayuki Oku, Acting Director of INTERPOL’s Cybercrime unit.

“The creation of the ASEAN Cyber Capability Desk is a fundamental pillar of our commitment to support the ASEAN region and beyond in the fight against cybercrime,” he concluded.

Although training is not a specific component of the project, the ASEAN Desk will liaise with other INTERPOL units that are providing cybercrime-related training in the region to ensure police have the necessary cybercrime skills.

The project, which is supported by the Singapore Ministry of Home Affairs, was presented during the sixth INTERPOL-Europol Cybercrime Conference held in Singapore.

Text №28

Cybersecurity and New Tech Program



The Global Counter Terrorism Program on Cybersecurity and New Technologies was adopted in April 2020 and provides capacity-building support to Member States, international and regional organizations for developing and implementing effective responses to challenges and opportunities that the Internet and other Information and Communications Technologies provide in countering terrorism.

The program supports Pillar II – Preventing and Combatting Terrorism - of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and implements its activities in collaboration with partners such as United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED), Department of Operational

Support (DOS), Department of Peace Organization (DPO), Department of Political and Peacekeeping Affairs (DPPA), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Office of Information and Communication Technology (OICT), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

The Global Program supports the UN's strategic commitment to a world without terrorism by:

- Developing knowledge and raising awareness of challenges and opportunities related to new technologies in countering terrorism;
- Enhancing skills and capacities required to develop and implement effective national counter-terrorism policy responses to the challenges and opportunities of new technologies;
 - Enhancing skills and capacities required to protect critical infrastructures against terrorist cyber-attacks; and
 - Enhancing criminal justice capacities to counter and investigate terrorist use of new technologies.

The program is funded by the European Union, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Program impact

Since its inception, the program has reached or trained over 4500 officials from more than 150 Member States, of which over 1400 were women. Twelve publications have been developed under the scope of the Global program, with at least more under development for this year.

Program Mandate

Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017) call for Member States to act cooperatively when taking national measures to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology and communications for terrorist acts. Resolution 2396 (2017) also encourages Member States to enhance cooperation

with the private sector, especially with information communication technology companies, in gathering digital data and evidence in cases related to terrorism.

The GCTS also requests the Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and other relevant UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to jointly support innovative measures and approaches to build the capacity of Member States, upon their request, for the challenges and opportunities that new technologies provide, including the human rights aspects, in preventing and countering terrorism.

At the end of October 2022, the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) unanimously adopted the [Delhi Declaration](#)^{PDF}, committing Member States to prevent and combat digital forms of terror, notably using drones, social media, and online terrorist financing. A new set of non-binding guiding principles to assist Member States in countering the use of technologies for terrorist purposes will be issued, with a compilation of good practices on the opportunities offered by the same set of technologies to tackle threats.

Human Rights and Gender

In all activities, the Program supports Member States in ensuring full respect of human rights and the rule of law in their counter-terrorism measures.

The Program reinforces human rights compliance and mainstreams gender by integrating human rights into its outcomes. This involves launching specific activities for female practitioners and incorporating human rights into its results framework, monitoring and reporting.

Human rights and gender mainstreaming will also be ensured through international and regional cooperation, by applying the biennial reviews of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategies, and relevant Security Council resolutions, and by taking into account the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on Support for Non-United Nations Security Forces (HRDDP).



The Global Program on Detecting, Preventing and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT Program) was launched in 2020 to step up UNOCT/UNCCT efforts in this area as mandated by the General Assembly's Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its review resolutions, and the Security Council, including through resolutions 1373 (2001) and 2462 (2019).

This builds on the capacity-building program on Terrorist Designations and Asset Freezing that, since March 2015 provided technical assistance and training to Member States (national regulatory agencies, financial intelligence units, relevant ministries and private sector institutions) and regional bodies on the effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions against terrorism and terrorism financing, as well as supported Member States and regional bodies in adopting mechanisms to safeguard their financial systems and address terrorism-financing techniques.

Text № 29

Cybersecurity and New Technologies

Misuse of information and communications technologies



There is growing concern over the misuse of information and communications technologies (ICT) by terrorists, in particular the Internet and new digital technologies, to commit, incite, recruit, fund or plan terrorist acts.

Member States have stressed the importance of multi-stakeholder cooperation in tackling this threat, including among international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector and civil society in Security Council resolution 2341 (2017) and the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS).

In the seventh review of the GCTS, the Office of Counter-Terrorism and other relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities were requested to “jointly support innovative measures and approaches to build the capacity of Member States, upon their request, for the challenges and opportunities that new technologies provide, including the human rights aspects, in preventing and countering terrorism.”

Counter-terrorism Cybersecurity and New Technologies initiatives

The UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) launched several initiatives in the field of cybersecurity and new technologies.

In November 2024, building on the results achieved by the CT TECH Initiative, CT TECH+ was launched to contribute to global security by strengthening selected Partner States' law enforcement capacities to respond to the increasing use of new technologies for terrorist purposes, while protecting human rights and in a gender-responsive manner.

The Office also provides expertise in international fora on the use of unmanned aerial systems (UAS) and delivers capacity-building assistance in Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT), darkweb, cryptocurrencies, and digital forensic investigations.

Past UNOCT projects have focused on the use of social media to gather open source information and digital evidence to counter terrorism and violent extremism while respecting human rights.

In all its activities, the Cybersecurity and New Technologies Program supports Member States in ensuring full respect of human rights and the rule of law in their counter-terrorism measures.

The Program reinforces human rights compliance and mainstreams gender by integrating human rights into its outcomes. This involves launching specific activities for female practitioners and incorporating human rights into its results framework, monitoring and reporting.

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Text № 30

Interpol Training Program



Interpol has initiated a training program in the Americas aimed at strengthening the skills and abilities of law enforcement agencies in the region to investigate and fight cybercrime effectively. This project focuses on enhancing police capacity through specialized training and operational support to better tackle cyber threats in the Americas.

Participants also visited the Cybercrime Unit of the Argentina Federal Police.

“It is paradoxical that the same technology that aids human development, also opens up the cyberspace as a new terrain for committing crimes without borders nor jurisdictions, and provides the tools for committing common crimes through the use of technology. As such, police and other law enforcement authorities must adapt and evolve, in order to be able to help our fellow citizens and protect them from cybercrime,” said Nestor Roncaglia, Chief of Argentinian Federal Police at the opening of the course in Buenos Aires.

In September 2018, some 63 participants from 31 countries and 10 organizations including banks, international and regional organizations, and private cyber security companies met in Brazil for the 4th Americas Working Group meeting for Heads of Cybercrime Units. After a briefing on INTERPOL’s current activities against cybercrime, the participants reviewed national cases, Internet governance regulations and the importance of

information sharing amongst all stakeholders to generate accurate cyber intelligence.

“The opportunity to bring leaders of cybercrime investigations units to Brazil to discuss and exchange lessons learned is the best way to join forces in combating digital crimes. Today, we know that there are no borders in the virtual environment, so the adoption of joint measures is a cornerstone for moving towards a safer world,” said the Head of the NCB in Brasilia, Federal Police Commissioner Rodrigo Bartolommeo.

The project, funded by the Government of Canada, builds on the success of a pilot project on cybercrime capacity building in Latin America and the Caribbean that ended in 2017. It empowers the 35 beneficiary countries in the region to communicate and collaborate through the provision of specialized training, mentorship, access to a mobile classroom of cyber forensic equipment, a public awareness initiative on ‘digital hygiene’ or everyday digital security, and through the coordination of cybercrime operational activity.

Text № 31

The link between transnational organized crime and terrorism in Latin America



As terrorist groups globalize and become more adept at each step of the terrorist activity cycle, they broaden relations with a vast network of transnational criminal organizations that are constantly improving, thereby maximizing their criminal enterprises and potential terrorist reach. Similarly, criminal organizations that turned to terrorist tactics to maximize their profits have also increased their capabilities as their

illicit markets expand to other regions globally. The exposure to different cultures and criminal settings improves the organizations' capability to operate in diverse regions and the global arena.

At the beginning of the 1990s, terrorist groups were influenced by the large narco trafficking cartels that emerged in Latin America in the 1980s, and they quickly entered the business of drug trafficking because it offered them a source of funding. That is why the first documented cases of interaction between crime and terrorism surfaced in Colombia and Peru. The terrorist and guerrilla groups in these countries ushered in the era of using the proceeds of crime to finance terrorist activities.

After all, insurgents with standing armies of thousands of soldiers needed money to buy weapons, supplies, food, and pay salaries; meanwhile, smaller terrorist groups needed funding to acquire counterfeit documents, move people across regions, pay smugglers, and buy firearms and bombs, among other expenses.

The 1990s saw an expansion in relations between drug cartels based in Colombia, Mexico and other parts of Latin America and insurgent/terrorist organizations on the continent. They developed a criminal partnership through activities such as drug trafficking, weapons trafficking, cigarette smuggling, money laundering, and more. Simultaneously, Islamist-inspired terrorist organizations were deepening their ties in the continent. The attacks on the Israeli embassy in the capital of Argentina, Buenos Aires, in 1992 followed by the Asociación Mutual Israelita Argentina (AMIA) terrorist attack in 1994, brought Lebanese Hezbollah to the centre of the debate, as Argentinian investigators identified that all the steps of the terrorist activity cycle leading to the AMIA attack were at least partly structured and conducted from the tri-border area (TBA) between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.

The 1990s also represented the growth of robust criminal organizations in both Brazil and Mexico. The Primeiro Comando da Capital (PCC), which was

born inside Brazil's prison system in 1993, is now one of the largest criminal organizations in Latin America and has a presence on four other continents.

In a globalized world, it is evident that criminal and terrorist organizations operate with fewer limitations in both physical and cyber spaces. As a result, these organizations continue to expand across borders to enhance their efficiency and extend their reach. Particularly, some Islamist-inspired terror networks have expanded their influence in the Latin American continent by increasingly cooperating and interacting with local and regional criminal organizations. This collaboration contributes to the threat of global jihadism and the deterioration of law and order across the continent.

The continuous evolution of society and technology has created avenues for new business opportunities, while giving rise to innovative and diverse forms of interaction between crime and terrorism.

In Brazil, a recent counter-terrorism operation carried out in November 2023 interrupted a Hezbollah preparatory terror act and its connected recruitment efforts. The recruiters lured Brazilian nationals to travel to Lebanon to meet Hezbollah members. The Brazilians were interviewed by Hezbollah to check if they were capable of conducting terrorist attacks in Brazil, including carrying out possible target assassinations. Hezbollah recruiters asked if they belonged to any criminal organization in Brazil, among other questions, seeking to recruit Brazilian nationals who had criminal experience. Foreign law enforcement agencies flagged a small group of Brazilians - possibly involved with criminal organizations, drug trafficking and terrorist activities - travelling to Lebanon in a suspicious manner. Some of the suspects were arrested in Brazil under the counter terrorism law. However the main recruiter is still at large, with an international arrest warrant issued against him by INTERPOL. In February 2024 a Brazilian Federal Court accepted the complaint presented by the Federal Prosecutor's Office and made the suspects defendants for alleged connection with Hezbollah. In the same legal sentence, the judge authorized a parallel case to investigate the crimes of smuggling, document forgery, and terrorism

financing allegedly perpetrated by the defendants in the course of their disrupted terrorist plots.

Recommendations

Promote the adoption of legislation against terrorism and transnational organized crime, in accordance with international standards according to United Nations international treaties and conventions, United Nations Security Council resolutions and the recommendations of the International Financial Action Task Force.

Disruption of finance and logistics is key in dismantling criminal, insurgent and terrorist organizations.

Efficient inter-institutional cooperation and coordination at both national and international levels are critical for more effective actions.

Intelligence collection and criminal proceeding evidence collection should be treated differently since intelligence information presented as evidence in criminal proceedings by law enforcement authorities is a controversial practice.

Expanding training opportunities to address the crime-terror nexus and raising awareness about the nexus across the region is essential.

Text № 32

Terrorism in Russia

Terrorism also occurs on basis of religious matters. It is especially sad when children become the target of terrorists. Russia has been the target of far more terrorist attacks than the United States has. Most of these have stemmed from the conflict in Chechnya-including the hijacking of a Russian airliner in Saudi Arabia in March 2001 and the hijacking of a commercial bus with 40 passengers in July 2001. Perhaps the most dramatic attacks were four apartment bombings in Moscow and other Russian cities during August and September 1999, which killed nearly 300 civilians. Putin, then Russia's prime minister under the ailing President Boris Yeltsin, blamed these bombings on

Chechen rebels and reinvaded the breakaway republic. At least 41 people, including 17 children, were also killed in May 2002 when terrorists bombed a military parade in the southwestern town of Kaspiisk — an attack that the Russian government also blamed on Chechen extremists.



Another unexpected attack took place in Moscow in the musical theatre “Nord-Ost”. It happened in 2002 and shocked Russian population as well as people all around the world. In October 2002, Chechen terrorists seized some 700 hostages in a Moscow theater. Russian Special Forces launched a commando raid, pumping an aerosol form of the powerful narcotic Fentanyl into the theater to disable the hostage-takers. The drug killed more than 110 hostages.

In addition, today we speak about blood event in Beslan too. There was on September 1st 2004 such attack in south part of Russia, in Beslan. It was a terrible tragedy for the families of these school children and for the whole country. Terakt is frightened



because it unpredict. In few instants life is divided on two unconnecting parts before and after. It occurred about 9 hours in the morning, some of children perceived it as a bad dream and it seemed impossible: the truck entered the school yard, out of it the armed people in the masks jumped out. They began to shoot at air and to force crowd into the school.

The great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin once wrote with bitterness that "the only European in Russia is the government." And this despite how he suffered at the hands of the tsar's government and especially the tsar's censorship. I recalled the genius' paradoxical phrase when — a few days after

the anti-Caucasian bacchanalia in the press— Prime Minister Vladimir Putin announced, "We can't confuse the bandits who are operating on the territory of Chechnya with the Chechen people, who are also their victims." A war against terror must not be turned into terror against the people. We lost the Chechen war of 1994-96 precisely because from the very beginning:

- with the massive, senseless bombing of Grozny
- the war was turned against the people, leading to the deaths of tens of thousands of civilians. We won the August war in Dagestan precisely because it was fought in the people's defense.

The Great Russian civilization cannot roll down the path to the destruction of an entire ethnicity, no matter how difficult the last 100 years of relations with this ethnicity have been. Here, the matter is not world public opinion. As concerns world public opinion, we wouldn't have any trouble at all.

Text № 33

Terrorism in the USA



The USA suffered from a series of terroristic attacks. The largest of all happened on September 11th 2001 in New York City. The two huge skyscrapers were demolished and thousands of people died. On September 11, 2001, the United States was attacked by terrorists connected with the radical Islamist group, Al Qaeda. Four commercial airliners were hijacked, to be used as missiles in the destruction of American monuments and American lives. Both towers of the World Trade Center in New York were destroyed, and the Pentagon in Washington, DC, was severely damaged. Almost three thousand

lives were lost. On September 11, the terrorists did not attack armed forces, but the American people as such. This is truly an unprecedented crime. Exactly one week before the first anniversary of the September 11 attacks, President George Bush has declared that dark day in US history "Patriot Day," in honor of those killed.

The more than 3,000 people who died in the attacks in New York, Pennsylvania and outside Washington "will forever hold a cherished place in our hearts and in the history of our nation," Bush declared in a statement yesterday. "We will not forget the events of that terrible morning, nor will we forget how Americans responded in New York City, at the Pentagon and in the skies over Pennsylvania -with heroism and selflessness, with compassion and courage and with prayer and hope," he said.

In response to the September 11, 2001 attacks, political leaders from Europe, North America, Asia, and the Middle East have placed the phenomenon of terrorism within the context of a global struggle against systems of government perceived by those accused of using terrorist tactics as harmful to their interests. Acts of terrorism can be carried out by individuals or groups. The most common image of terrorism is that it is carried out by small and secretive cells, highly motivated to serve a particular cause. Terrorists often seek to demoralize and paralyze their enemy with fear, using their acts as a form of blackmail to apply pressure on governments to achieve goals the terrorists could not achieve by other means.

Recent developments have seen a divergence in social and political responses to terrorism between the United States and Western Europe. The September 11, 2001 attacks were carried out by foreigners who entered the country for that purpose, on behalf of a foreign organization, operating from bases in a remote country. Western European countries, on the other hand, are now confronted with a domestic terrorism based within a domestic religious minority, some recent immigrants, but many native-born citizens.

Text № 34

World Terrorism



In the right of Russia the terrorism is defined as ideology of violence and the practicing of impact on public consciousness, on decision-making by public authorities, local governments or the international organizations, the population connected with intimidation and/or other forms of illegal violent acts In

the right of the USA — as the premeditated, politically motivated violence made against the peace population or objects by subnational groups or podpolno by acting agents, usually with the purpose to affect mood of society.

Terrorism expert A. P. Schmid of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention has proposed a short legal definition for use by the UN, namely that an act of terrorism is «the peacetime equivalent of a war crime». The words «terrorism» and «terror» originally referred to methods employed by regimes to control their own populations through fear, a tactic seen in totalitarian regimes such as Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia. The current use of the term relies more on the example of the 19th-century revolutionaries who used the technique of assassination, particularly the anarchists and Narodniks (populists) in Tsarist Russia, whose most notable action was the assassination of Alexander II.

At a time when the United States is obsessed with more exotic threats like bioterror, cyberterror and agroterror, these incidents in Russia and Dagestan underscore how terrorists can still achieve their dual aim of fear and intimidation through conventional means and traditional methods: using bombs to blow things up. This has important implications for counterterrorism preparedness. As

fanatical and irrational as terrorists often appear, they remain conservative operationally.

In other respects, too, the string of deadly explosions that has convulsed Russia is not without precedent. Nor can it be written off as some isolated phenomenon inspired by recondite historical enmities. Rather, the bombings conform to a pattern of terrorism evident throughout the 1990s: The most heinous and lethal attacks, those directed against civilians, go unclaimed. This development contrasts with the *modus operandi* of the first generation of modern terrorists who surfaced during the 1970s and 1980s. They not only proudly claimed credit for particularly bloody attacks, but generally issued detailed communiqués explaining precisely why they had carried out their operations.

A large number of terrorist attacks have gone unclaimed. According to a Rand report published in 1985, upward of 60 percent of international terrorist incidents recorded between 1980-82, and 39 percent of those that occurred in the 1970s, were never claimed. The most deadly terrorist incidents of the 1990s have never been credibly claimed, much less explained or justified as terrorist acts once were. Among these are: the series of car and truck bombings that rocked Bombay in 1993, killing 317 persons; the huge truck bomb that destroyed a Jewish community center in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1994, killing 86; the truck bomb that demolished the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, leaving 168 dead in 1995; the series of bombings in Paris that occurred the same year between July and October and left eight dead and 200 wounded; and last summer's bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, in which 224 persons perished and thousands more were wounded. The 1988 in-flight bombing of Pan Am 103, in which 270 persons perished, is an especially notorious example.

Although two alleged Libyan government intelligence operatives were identified and accused of placing the suitcase containing the bomb that eventually found its way onto the plane, no believable claim of responsibility

has ever been issued. That terrorists today do not feel as driven to take credit for their acts may be related to their belief that their message, whatever it may be, is still reaching its intended audience. As the renowned terrorism expert Walter Laqueur has observed, "If terrorism is propaganda by the deed, the success of a terrorist campaign depends decisively on the amount of publicity it receives." In this respect, terrorists are still getting all the publicity they crave, but they are manipulating and exploiting it in different ways. By maintaining their anonymity, terrorists may believe they are better able to capitalize on fear and alarm. Attacks perpetrated by enigmatic, unseen and unknown assailants may thus be deliberately designed to foment greater insecurity and panic in the target audience. In this way, the terrorists' ability to portray themselves as being able to strike whenever and wherever they please, while highlighting the government's inability to protect potential targets, is appreciably heightened. The terrorists appear stronger, the government weak and powerless to stop the mayhem.

Terrorists have long sought to embarrass governments and undermine public confidence in their leaders. Even when they issue no claim, the perpetrators may believe they are still effectively harming their enemy and achieving their ultimate objective. They may also be confident that even if their message is not clearly understood, the suspicion aroused by even an anonymous attack is sufficient reward in itself. The current situation in Russia illuminates the challenges faced by other countries confronted with terrorist threats. The potentially corrosive effects of fear and uncertainty on civil liberties and constitutional safeguards are already evident: Russian authorities and the Russian public have singled out Chechen, Dagestani, Ingush and other swarthy, dark-haired immigrants from the Caucasus. Discriminated against in the best of times, they have been subjected to withering scrutiny despite assurances from President Boris Yeltsin that no one ethnic group or people would be targeted for attention.

The ease with which Russia has been thrown into panic by a handful of men using entirely conventional terrorist weapons and tactics suggests that terrorists can still ably achieve their objectives of fear and intimidation without having to resort to more exotic weaponry or futuristic tactics.

Among the most effective counter-terrorism methods recently developed and used in the world, are deradicalization educational programs employing former terrorist leaders, detection and elimination of sources of material and financial support of terroristic groups, international cooperation and exchange of data concerning terroristic groups and individual terrorists, development of internal and international law-enforcement techniques of combating and preventing terroristic acts, information campaigns among the population concerning how to behave and what to do in case of terroristic menace.

Effective countering of terrorism is possible, but this affectivity requires certain efforts and expenses on implementing measures listed above. International cooperation in aspects of data exchange, counter-terroristic activity in the media and Internet, and cooperative trainings of counter-terroristic squads of different countries. Future anti-terrorism efforts should be focused primarily on measures for early detection and preliminary neutralization of terroristic forces.

Main danger of most religious terroristic groups and organizations is their unshakable faith and conviction for their means are justified by the “noble purpose” of liberation of their nation or holy war against those who do not share their religious beliefs. This conviction may provide very strong motivations for terroristic actions and even self-destructing acts of suicide bombers.

But these radical beliefs are not necessary shared by the most part of terrorists countrymen, who aren't sharing religious fanaticism or ideological devotion of radicals. Regular people want to live in peace and safety regardless of their beliefs. And the tactics of terrorism, though may be very effective in short-run periods, in the long-run conditions, especially when faced with no

diversified international counter efforts, will lead only to exhaustion of the nation and gradual rejection of terrorists by the society.

Why do people resort to such violent acts as bombing, assassinations, and hi-jacking? How do individuals and organizations justify these acts of terror? These acts can be described as terrorist actions. Terrorism is a growing international problem and an excellent example of the strain theory. People feel strain when they are exposed to cultural goals that they are unable to obtain because they do not have access to culturally approved means of achieving those goals (Kendall, 1998) and so turn to acts of terrorism. During the last twenty years, new terrorist groups have sprung up all over the world. Governments have had little success in their attempts to resolve issues in which terrorism is used.

A major problem in discussing terrorism is establishing a generally accepted definition. Terrorism can be described as the unlawful use of fear or force to achieve certain political, economical, or social aims. Because it is so hard to define, organizations like the United Nations have had great difficulty drawing up policies against terrorism.

A single individual, a certain group, or even governments may commit terrorist actions. Most terrorists, unlike criminals, claim to be dedicated to higher causes, and do not believe in personal gain. The methods used in terrorism include threats, bombings, and the destruction of property, kidnapping, the taking of hostages, executions, and assassinations.

There are many reasons why political groups attempt to bring about radical change through terrorism. People are often frustrated with their position in society. They may in some way feel persecuted or oppressed because of their race, religion, or they feel exploited by a government. Any group that uses terrorist actions have very complex and powerful reasons to engage in those activities.

The use of terror to achieve goals is not a new idea in history. One early terrorist group, the assassins, flourished in the 12th and 13th centuries. The assassins used murder to dispose of their enemies, and their name has come to

be used for one who kills for political or religious reasons. Government terrorism dates at least from immediately after the French Revolution, in 1789. During this period, known as the “Reign of Terror,” the French Revolutionary executed thousands of its citizens who were considered enemies of its rule.

Individuals or groups who seek national independence have committed acts of terrorism. One such act was the assassination of the archduke of France in 1914 (Compton s Encyclopedia, 1998). The assassination had sought to win Bosnia form Austrian rule, but failed and led to the outbreak of World War I.

Kings and government officials are often the targets of terrorism. Members of a terrorist group that wanted to overthrow the government assassinated Czar Alexander of Russia in 1881. Other famous people who were assassinated because of their beliefs were Martin Luther King Jr., and Pope John Paul II, who was shot, but survived. While many groups have engaged in terrorism throughout history, the Anarchist political groups in the 19th century are most remembered. These groups were especially strong in Italy, France, Spain, and the United Sates, but their roots lie within the Russian peoples will movement. Anarchists believe that by nature people are good, and that in the right circumstances people can leave in peace. They oppose all centralized state and think it is an oppressive force that prevents people from cooperating with one another.

Modern Terrorism retains some elements of terrorism in the past. At the same time it differs because it has a wider extent in many of its methods. Today, terrorism poses a threat to innocent people, and is a serious threat to democratic forms of government. One of the characteristics of modern terrorists is their practice of taking hostages in order to force their demands upon a particular government. If demands are not met, the hostages face the threat of death. Hi-jacking commercial airlines and holding their passengers and crews hostage has become a favored method among terrorist today. Many people believe that terrorism became global in its extent in the late 1960 s. In 1970 over 300 acts of

terrorism were recorded worldwide. By 1979 the number of terrorist incidents for one year increased to 3,700.

Text № 35

Cases of preventing terrorist attacks in Russia in 2022



06/09/2022 The Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation in Rostov-on-Don neutralized an underground cell of the international terrorist organization Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami (banned in Russia by the decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in 2003), consisting of 13 citizens of the Russian Federation. The Central Asian region. During the events, it was established that, with the coordination of the MTO emissaries stationed on the territory of Ukraine, these individuals carried out targeted work to spread terrorist ideology on the territory of our country. In the process of secret meetings, they recruited Russian residents from among local Muslims and migrant workers. Propaganda materials of Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, communications equipment and electronic media used by them to carry out terrorist activities were found and seized at the places of residence of the detainees. The investigative authorities have opened a criminal case against the organizer.

On May 13, the FSB Public Relations Center announced the prevention of a terrorist attack in Sochi. Security forces detained a Russian citizen born in 1991,

a supporter of the ideology of neo-Nazism and mass murder, who was preparing an armed attack on citizens in one of the shopping and entertainment centers of the city on May 9. It is noted that a revolver with ammunition, an F-1 grenade, a bladed weapon and a handwritten plan of the planned crime were seized at the detainee's home.

On May 12, the FSB of the Russian Federation reported that a resident of the Kursk region associated with the special services of Ukraine had been detained for preparing a terrorist attack. According to the security forces, the man intended to carry out explosions on the territory of one or more infrastructure facilities in the city of Kursk with a mass gathering of people in order to destabilize the activities of the authorities and thus influence their decision to terminate the special military operation. Two improvised explosive devices, a traumatic weapon with cartridges and Nazi literature were seized at the detainee's home. The department added that the man confessed, stating his intention to leave for Ukraine after committing the crime.

On May 11, the FSB Public Relations Center reported the arrest in Kaliningrad of a supporter of the banned extremist organization Right Sector (recognized as a terrorist and banned in Russia), who planned to commit a terrorist attack against military personnel of one of the military units of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation on the eve of Victory Day celebrations. According to investigators, the detained Russian citizen planned to travel to Ukraine after the terrorist attack to participate in military operations against the Russian Armed Forces. An improvised explosive device with striking elements and paraphernalia with the symbols of the Right Sector (an organization recognized as a terrorist and banned in Russia) were seized from the detainee's house.

On May 7, it became known that the FSB and the Russian Interior Ministry detained in Moscow supporters of the neo-Nazi group "Cult of Homicidal Maniacs" (Mk.U.), who planned to commit terrorist attacks and mass killings in Russia on Victory Day. According to security officials, the radicals were

arrested while trying to burn homeless people alive with Molotov cocktails. The members of the group planned to distribute a video of the arson on the Internet in order to intimidate the population and attract new supporters to the organization.

On April 29, it became known about the detention by the special services in Karachay-Cherkessia of a supporter of the Islamic State international terrorist organization banned in Russia, who, on the instructions of a foreign emissary of the international terrorist organization (ITO), planned to commit a terrorist attack in one of the facilities of government and law enforcement agencies. In the detainee's house, security officers seized components of an improvised explosive device and other materials confirming criminal intentions.

On April 28, the FSB announced the prevention of a terrorist attack in Simferopol. According to the agency, a resident of the region, born in 1988, a former soldier of the Marines of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, a supporter of neo-Nazism, who, on the instructions of the nationalists of the Azov regiment (against whose militants a criminal case has been opened in Russia), was preparing an explosion and arson in one of the shopping and entertainment centers of Simferopol, was detained. During searches at the man's place of residence, improvised explosives with damaging elements, extremist literature and "paraphernalia of Ukrainian national formations" were seized.

On April 25, the Center for Public Relations of the FSB of the Russian Federation reported that a supporter of the Islamic State, an international terrorist organization (ITO) banned in Russia, was detained in Stavropol, planning, on behalf of foreign ITO emissaries, to commit a terrorist attack in one of the transport infrastructure facilities in the region. Explosives and destructive elements purchased by him for the manufacture of an improvised explosive device were found and seized at his residential address.

On April 21, the FSB announced the prevention of a terrorist attack in Crimea. According to the agency, a Russian citizen, a supporter of the international terrorist organization "Islamic State" (banned in Russia), was

preparing to blow up railway tracks on the instructions of the leaders of the Crimean Tatar Islamic volunteer battalion "Crimea", which is taking part in hostilities against the Armed Forces of Ukraine. A citizen of the Russian Federation in Ukraine was detained in Simferopol. Two improvised explosive devices with a total weight of three kilograms, two electric detonators, a scheme for laying an improvised explosive device under a railway track, extremist literature, a flag and propaganda leaflets of the Crimea battalion were seized from the terrorist's house.

On April 18, the Federal Security Service of Russia announced the suppression of preparations for a terrorist act in the territory of the Karachay-Cherkess Republic. According to security officials, three Russian citizens were detained in Cherkessk who were preparing a terrorist attack against one of the government facilities on behalf of militants of the Islamic State international terrorist organization banned in Russia. It is noted that components for the manufacture of improvised explosives, a diagram with an object of terrorist intent, means of communication with terrorist content, Internet instructions for the manufacture of means of terror, correspondence with ISIS militants (a terrorist organization banned in Russia) about the planned crime were seized at the address detainees.

On April 15, the FSB announced the detention in the Kaluga region of four members of the Islamist cell "Hayat Tahrir al-Sham" (a terrorist group banned in Russia), one of whom planned, on the instructions of foreign emissaries, to commit a terrorist attack on military installations in the region. Police found components of an improvised explosive device in the suspects' hiding place, and bomb-making instructions and correspondence with terrorists in the Middle East in the seized gadgets.

On April 13, the FSB Public Relations Center reported that Stavropol law enforcement officers had detained a supporter of the Islamic State (a terrorist organization banned in Russia) who was planning a terrorist attack on one of the region's transport infrastructure facilities. The ministry added that explosives

and destructive elements that can be used to make an improvised explosive device were found and seized at the place of detention.

On March 23, the press services of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation and the FSB of Russia reported that the special services in Norilsk (Krasnoyarsk Territory) had stopped preparations for a terrorist attack at the FSIN facility, which was planned by a supporter of the Islamic State (a terrorist organization banned in Russia). According to the Investigative Committee and the FSB, on February 23 and 24, a 25-year-old resident of Norilsk posted on his Telegram community his own photo against the background of the flag of the Islamic State (a terrorist organization banned in Russia), as well as a video calling for terrorist attacks. During the searches, two improvised explosive devices, an IG flag (a terrorist organization banned in Russia) and a handwritten text with an oath of allegiance to the leader of the terrorist organization were seized from the man. According to the detainee's explanations, he planned to commit a terrorist act at one of the facilities of the Federal Penitentiary Service of the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

On February 27, Russian special services prevented a terrorist attack in the Kaluga region. The FSB clarified that they had detained a citizen of one of the Central Asian countries who was preparing a crime on behalf of IS militants (a terrorist organization banned in Russia). Not far from the detainee's rented apartment, components for the manufacture of improvised explosive devices, explosives and destructive elements were found in a cache. Correspondence with members of terrorist organizations was found in his mobile phone. The suspect confessed.

On February 23, it became known that the FSB of Russia had prevented a terrorist attack in an Orthodox church in Crimea, organized by supporters of the Ukrainian extremist organization Right Sector (banned in the Russian Federation). The target of the terrorist attack was supposed to be a temple in the village of Aeroflot near Simferopol. As a result of the events, six Russian citizens were detained who were preparing to set off an improvised explosive

device. FSB officers seized the components of an improvised explosive device from one of the detainees.

On January 11, the FSB of Russia prevented a terrorist attack committed by the youth neo-Nazi organization "M.K.U." in the Tver region. A resident of the Tver region, born in 2003, was detained, who, on the instructions of Egor Krasnov (the leader of the M.K.U., lives in Ukraine), propagandized the ideology of mass murder, the involvement of new members in the M.K.U. community, as well as the preparation of terrorist attacks on transport infrastructure facilities. According to the Central Control Center of the FSB of Russia

Text № 36

Russian Cybercrime: A Profile and Comparison

As an increasing number of human activities take place in the digital sphere, criminal activity utilizing technological means is also beginning to flourish. After the end of the Cold War, tensions remained between the Russian Federation and the former Soviet republics on the one hand, and Western Europe and the United States on the other. Although many of the sentiments and conflicts from that period remain, now the arenas for these conflicts have shifted from missile silos and propaganda programs to cybercrime and cyber-terrorism. Cybercrime rapidly became the most popular way for individuals and governments to target their enemies for economic and political reasons. The rise of cybercrime is not a secret to anyone; and governments around the world now recognize the magnitude of cyber threats, pouring resources into defending themselves from organizations such as WikiLeaks and the hacker group Anonymous.

This paper aims to prove that the United States is falling behind the Russian Federation and other Russian speaking countries in the struggle for cyber-dominance, and that one of the primary reasons for this lapse is the United States' smothering of entrepreneurship and innovation in young programmers

through law enforcement and legislation. The paper will reveal the particular gaps and weaknesses of the United States, which have been exploited by hackers and criminals from across the globe. These hackers live in countries where they are not only allowed to experiment and perfect their hacking skills but, in fact are often encouraged by their respective governments to do so. For example, the government of the Russian Federation actively recruits educated programmers from universities as well as self-educated successful hackers to deal with domestic issues, such as the organization of protests and anti-government meetings, as well as international matters of intelligence and even espionage. Through an analysis of Russian and American views on the issue of cybercrime, the longstanding traditions that influence these views, as well as each government's public and private response to the domestic presence of skilled cybercriminals, I will show that the unbounded success of Russian-speaking hackers on the global scale and their innovative ability to consistently defeat their opposition is a product of the hackers' national culture and the freedoms that they are granted. Before discussing the impact of modern cybercrime and the differences between its Russian and American variants, it is important to understand the nature of cybercrime itself. Cybercrime can be defined as "criminal activities conducted in cyberspace by means of Internet technology" and can be divided into two categories: "1) those involving unauthorized access to data and systems for criminal purposes, and 2) those involving fraud, falsification, diversion of funds, obtaining illicit content, or defamation via online services. Furthermore, it should be noted that, although cybercrime can be labeled as one of the newest waves in organized crime and does possess some entirely novel intricacies, "cybercrime is not an altogether new breed of crime... the crimes carried out by this new breed of criminal often reflect emotions as old as humankind." Cybercrime is a relatively new and rapidly changing phenomenon, and for this reason it is defined somewhat differently in different countries. In spite of specialized definitions, however, the general idea of cybercrime remains relatively consistent. A. Shchetilov identifies three types of

cybercrime in Russia: “illegal access to information stored in global computer networks; crimes using information in forms other than those that are computer-based; and crimes involving the distribution of harmful computer programs.” In China, Sun Tianzhy and Cao Peizhong define cybercrime as “those crimes that use computers as the main tool, as well as those that have computer assets as their primary target.”

In sum, cybercrime consists of either stealing information over the Internet or disrupting the use of a certain website or online service. While the public is quite familiar with certain types of infringements, such as “spam,” in the context of email, general public knowledge of cybercrime is relatively low. In turn, knowledge and familiarity with how cybercrime is committed is even more rare. The five most common tools and methods utilized in cybercrime are keylogging, distributed denial of service (DDoS), pharming, phishing, and botnets. Keylogging is defined as “using software or devices to secretly monitor and record keystrokes, enabling espionage activities or the harvesting of personal data,” and it was among the first methods to be widely used by cybercriminals.”

Keylogging records each key pressed on a keyboard in sequence, allowing the owner of the keylogger to record every character typed, regardless of whether or not the character is displayed on the screen. Keylogging is also one of the most varied forms of cybercriminal activity. It includes programs that simply record all keystrokes in a text document, as well as more innovative devices, such as acoustic keyloggers, which record the sound of fingers typing on a keyboard and then, through analysis of these sounds, determine which key was pressed and in what order. Without any explicit application, the potential for keylogging is essentially endless, enabling anything from identity or password theft to government agency remote access. However, most applications of keylogging occur on a personal level, and Vanessa Vitaline “identifies keylogging as a general threat.”

Keyloggers, much like Torrent clients, remain prominent because they are circulated by legitimate and malicious sources alike. According to the security website BullGuard.com, one of the reasons keyloggers continue to grow in sophistication is because some companies actually promote keyloggers “for benign purposes like allowing parents to monitor their children's whereabouts on the Internet.” Like peer-to-peer downloading services, which are not innately illegal, keyloggers illustrate how a perfectly legal technology may be utilized for illegal purposes. The second type of cybercrime is a distributed denial of service (DDoS) attack, or “inundating computer system resources with tasks sufficient to render them unavailable to authorized users.”

Text № 37

The Rise of Cybercrime



Due to the enormous potential of rendering a website or online service completely inaccessible, Vitaliy Vekhov confirms “the rapid growth, over the past 10 years, of DDoS crimes.” DDoS crimes have become increasingly powerful as more and more financial institutions and civil services rely on the Internet and computer systems, which can then be targeted by criminal means such as a DDoS attack and rendered useless. Additional cybercrime methods include

pharming —“directing traffic from a legitimate Web site to a site controlled by a criminal hacker” and thus allowing the potential theft of personal information or the promotion of a certain ideal or information—and phishing—“illegally accessing an individual’s financial data to capture online banking and financial information” most often by way of email or instant messaging. Phishing and pharming as well as keylogging techniques represent a more passive movement in cybercrime as they seek to either steal information or control what an Internet user views. DDoS attacks, on the other hand, have the potential to lead to physical harm and property damage when the scope is widened to the control of power grids or Air Traffic Control Towers. The newest and perhaps most powerful tools at cybercriminals’ disposal are botnets —“networks of infected machines, usually managed by a single command center, that are capable of causing serious damage to networked systems and enabling large-scale identity theft.” Botnet consists of a collection of computers that have been compromised, most often by a piece of malware, and then used as “bots” to carry out other tasks. Botnets have many different applications, but they are most often used to conduct very large DDoS attacks, using each “bot” as simulated traffic. They allow the originator of the attack to not only utilize the power of their machine, but of every machine they are able to convert into a “bot.”

Botnets and other cybercrime methods illustrate that “cybercrimes, uniquely different from traditional crimes, are often harder to detect and prosecute” and, thus, present a unique challenge to modern nations and individuals attempting to maintain tight security. Chen Junjing “concludes that these [cyber] crimes are more widespread than traditional crimes and are increasing at a faster rate... Furthermore, cybercrime does greater damage to society than traditional crime and is more difficult to investigate.” Cybercrime mirrors a broader societal trend in which governments, corporations, and individuals rely more and more on technology. With the increase in cybercrime, governments and law enforcement agencies around the world must adapt to meet its evolving demands. This process, however, is slow and onerous because

cybercrime presents a series of unique challenges that are not present in traditional crime. First, cybercrime can be perpetrated both locally and remotely, the latter constituting “the majority of computer crimes” according to A. I. Zhurba, a Ukrainian researcher of cybercrime. N. N. Akhtyrskaya further states that “the process of investigating these [cyber] crimes is typically fragmentary, complex, and fraught with false leads.” In addition to being difficult to investigate, the scope of damage a particular act of cybercrime can range from hindering “the judiciary, . . . radio, and television broadcasters; and medical care providers” to “the sabotage of critical infrastructure, such as the supply of electricity or water,” according to a 2008 report by the Swedish Emergency Management Agency. Governments, therefore, need to pay particular attention to the trends of cybercrime, such as the “rapid growth of phishing since 2000” discussed by Rodion Nasakin, and address the fact that “perpetrators of cybercrime are often more sophisticated in their methods than are the law enforcement agencies that investigate them.”

Vanessa Vitaline, writing about cybercrime in France, “concludes that, despite countermeasures taken by governments and police authorities, cybercrime continues to grow exponentially.” Vladimir Golubev and Timofey Saymarly at the Center for Research on Problems of Computer Crime in Ukraine provide an additional warning that “western countries currently have inadequate personnel trained to combat this type of [remote cybercrime] attack, a lack that they must remedy.” Remote attacks constitute the majority of all cybercrime and “are more dangerous than direct attacks, because [they] may have catastrophic global consequences.”

Cybercrime is a relevant and pertinent issue for law enforcement around the world. Understanding the main methods and tools behind these crimes is important, but in order to accurately describe the nuance of international cybercrime, it is also necessary to discuss the differences between approaches to cybercrime in the United States and in Russia, as well as the effect of these approaches on national security and competitiveness.

In order to understand how cybercrime originating in Russia and other former Soviet countries relates to the United States, one must first determine the character of such cybercrime. In 2010 the entirety of global cybercrime garnered revenues of seven billion U.S. dollars, according to a presentation done by Group-IB. Out of that 7 billion, 1.3 billion dollars (approximately 19%) originated in Russia and 2.5 billion dollars (approximately 36%) came from Russian-speaking countries. In their



report, members of Group-IB present the costs of various services including the “guaranteed hack of a mailbox (Yandex, Mail, Rambler, Gmail)” starting at 1500 rubles (approximately \$50 USD) as well as a “mobile phone bug” starting at around \$5000. What makes such a wide array of services, illegal services, so readily available and affordable from Russian sources? Danny Lieberman, in an article published on the website Infosec Island, describes how “Russia has outstanding universities with world class specialists in mathematics, physics, and computer science... Russia, very simply, has very, very good raw material for hacking” and goes on to cite the entry on Wikipedia.com dedicated to Russian mathematicians. Lieberman adds, “having great talent is a great start for getting world-class results in any field.” Yevgeny Kaspersky, co-founder of the Kaspersky Lab, which specializes in computer and Internet security, describes “Russia as a nation of ‘super hackers.’”

Kaspersky attributes Russian hacking prowess to “Russia’s technical education,” provided by certain universities around the country that specialize in teaching hacking—including the Institute of Cryptography, Telecommunications and Computer Science, which was co-sponsored by the Russian Ministry of Defense and the KGB, and a college in the Siberian city of Tomsk, where one in every five residents is a student. However, such a large talent pool does not

necessarily encourage its members to participate in cybercrime. Accordingly to a publication by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, after the Federal Agency for Government Communications and Information (FAPSI) disbanded in 2003, “many of the employees were recruited by hacker groups, while others joined the Russian security service successor of the KGB, the FSB.”

To offer some insight into why young, educated, programmers would seek criminal work instead of legitimate occupations, Mark Galeotti, director of the Organized Russian and Eurasian Crime Research Unit at Keele University, states that “for a lot of the Russian techies [crime] became very lucrative,” and criminal organizations “began to recruit top graduates from universities who could earn ten times what they would get in Russia and twice what they would get in the West.”

With an ever-increasing number of young professionals graduating from professional schools with aspirations to work in the field of technology, one writer for TheAge.com.au draws a parallel between the creators of organizations such as the Russian Business Network (RBN) and the “young entrepreneurs from similar backgrounds [who] launched Google and eBay.” In the struggle to find employment, large numbers of educated and skilled programmers in Russia end up working independently as hackers or cybercriminals, or for companies and organizations such as the Russian Business Network (RBN). The RBN is a Russian cybercrime syndicate that Wikipedia describes as “a multi-faceted cybercrime organization, specializing in and in some cases monopolizing personal identity theft for resale.”

Utilizing tactics similar to those of the traditional mafia, the Russian Business Network does not always maintain a concrete identity. The Economist wrote in 2007: “in one sense, RBN (Russian Business Network) does not exist. It has no legal identity; it is not registered as a company.” Furthermore, much like the secretive crime syndicates of the past, “its senior figures are anonymous, known only by their nicknames... [I]ts web sites are registered at anonymous

addresses with dummy e-mails.” So what, then, is the RBN? VeriSign, a prominent Internet security firm, identifies the network as “a for-hire service” that “caters to large-scale criminal operations,” offering a range of services such as spamming, phishing, and bot-herding.

The RBN occasionally works on a very large scale. For example, in 2006 it conducted one operation known as “Rock Phish,” which earned an estimated \$150 million. VeriSign sets the organization apart from other, less reputable websites and Internet organizations by emphasizing that the “RBN is solely criminal,” even naming it “the baddest of the bad.” After hacking an RBN computer, VeriSign operatives discovered that “every major Trojan in the last year links to RBN,” accounting for 30,000 entries of stolen data. The organization’s secrecy is as extensive as the scope of its operations—the number of employees can only be estimated, and only the most extremely powerful or vocal members of the group can be individually identified. “Flyman,” for example, is the alias of the head of the RBN, whose uncle is believed to be a senior politician in Saint Petersburg. As with studies of other, more traditional criminal enterprises, the funding and support of cybercriminal organizations warrants scholarly attention. How and why do organizations such as the RBN flourish in Russia? In an interview with BBC reporter Sarah Rainsford, a former Russian hacker known only as “Andrei,” who started hacking at the age of 14, describes hacking as an intellectual exercise: “it’s like when you have a maths problem... you don’t know what tools to use, you know nothing. But you want to master it, understand it, and then use that knowledge in the future.”

Text № 38

A BRIEF HISTORY OF TERRORISM

In terms of targeting, many of the tactical means and methods of modern terrorism have, until relatively recently, followed those utilized between States in their armed conflicts *interse*. It has been argued specifically that, a century ago, terrorist codes on targeting victims closely resembled professional military

codes, in that they respected the distinction between soldiers and officials on the one hand, and innocent civilians on the other (e.g., the targeted assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria on 28 June 1914). This was the case from approximately the mid-nineteenth century onwards, when increasingly industrialized weaponry facilitated a lack of targeting, in the sense that killing the enemy became more indiscriminate and deadly. The industrialized and indiscriminate means and methods of warfare utilized during the two “total wars” of the twentieth century (e.g., in widespread disregard of the principle of distinction) effectively taught those who would become post-war revolutionary terrorists, and who also would adopt more irregular weapons and forms of fighting, such as urban guerrilla warfare. In the contemporary world, indiscriminate weaponry (e.g., high-level bombing capacities, weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), and so on) is a recurring feature.

In terms of terrorist strategy, a useful way to conceptualize the evolution of modern terrorism as a resort to revolutionary violence is provided by David Rapoport’s influential concept of the “waves” of terrorism (The Four Waves of Terrorism). For



example, one wave is the late nineteenth century/early twentieth century “anarchist wave”. Another is the “anti-colonial wave” (starting with the post-World War I political principle of self-determination, e.g., the Aaland Islands arbitration in 1921, and its violent evolution into a legal right after World War II, examples being the Algerian Civil War and the Vietnam War).

In turn, the tactics employed in each of these waves often mirrored those utilized between States during armed conflict, not least because demobilized soldiers throughout the ages have returned to their homes at the end of a war

fully trained tactically to utilize force, while the name of each terrorist wave reflects its dominant strategic goals. The wave theory further reflects that terrorist groups rise and fall, that they can dissolve when no longer capable of inspiring others to continue with violent resistance to authority, to violently redress one or other grievance, or to protest violently against a lack of political concessions. This point also suggests that terrorism and its motivations are clearly impacted by the conditions of and changes in social and political cultures.

In contrast, Parker and Sitter (2016) posit that violent terrorist situations occur around the world not so much in waves, but because terrorist actors are motivated differentially through four goal-oriented strains: socialism, nationalism, religious extremism or exclusionism. These underlying motivators are not chronologically sequential, i.e., one strain dies and a new one arises. Instead, they can work in parallel, and can occasionally overlap, to motivate different terrorist movements according to their needs.

Such academic discourse offers a flavour of some of the discussions and debates that occur when seeking to better comprehend or categorize “terrorist” groups. This University Module Series, however, does not take a view regarding what the motivational factors of various non-State actors may or may not be. These are issues that those teaching this or any other parts of this University Module Series may wish to explore further within different contexts.

Text № 39

POLICING CYBERCRIMES



The Internet and the criminal behaviour it transforms (cybercrime) pose considerable challenges for order maintenance and law enforcement because Internet-related offending takes place within a global context while crime tends to be nationally defined. Policing

cyber-crime is made all the more complex by the very nature of policing and

security being networked and nodal and also because within this framework the public police play only a small part in the policing of the Internet. In this paper it is argued that the future of the public police role in policing the Internet is more than simply acquiring new knowledge and capacity, but it is about forging new relationships with the other nodes within the networks of Internet security. These relationships require a range of transformations to take place in order to enhance the effectiveness and legitimacy of the nodal architecture. It will then be argued that some of the contradictions faced by ‘the police’ are being reconciled by the gradual reconstitution of a neo-Peelian paradigm across a global span, which brings with it a range of instrumental and normative challenges. The relationship between the public police and technology dates back to their origins in the early nineteenth century. Traditionally a responsive organization designed to counter the dangers produced by urban migration caused by eighteenth-century industrial technology, the police had, by the second half of the nineteenth century, situated themselves as an all-purpose emergency service. It is a heritage that gave them consensual public support and a high degree of local police force independence. As a consequence, it has left ingrained within the organisational and occupational cultures of the police the instinct to protect the public and claim ownership over policing. Although the police and their constitutional position has changed considerably since their formation, many of the original Peelian police principles survive, though adapted to modernity: a bureaucratically organised responsive local police that maintains order and enforces law; officers who are identifiable from the rest of the public, professional in conduct, accountable to law and the community for their actions. However, the increasing pervasiveness of the Internet, along with its global, transformative impacts create a range of entirely new demands upon the public police which question their traditional local dominance over the security domain and could in fact marginalize them completely. Not only does the concept of cybercrime produce problems for the police because Internet-related offending takes place within a global context whereas crime tends to be

nationally defined, but policing the Internet is also a complex affair by the very nature of policing and security being networked and nodal (Johnson & Shearing, 2003). While the application of concepts of networked and nodal security may be disputed in the terrestrial world' (Crawford & Lister, 2004, p. 426), nowhere is it more networked and nodal than in cyberspace. This paper explores how the public police are situated in the networks of security that contribute to the policing of harmful behaviour in cyberspace. The first part will question our understanding of cybercrime to identify the tensions arising between the globalisation of harmful behaviour and specific jurisdictional definitions of crime. The second part will probe the networked and nodal architecture of Internet policing to locate, and then situate, the role of the police. It will be argued that the future of the public police role in policing the Internet is more than simply acquiring new knowledge and capacity. For the police to have a role in the policing of cyberspace, they will need to forge new relationships with the other nodes that constitute the networks of Internet security. These relationships will require a range of transformations to take place in order to enhance the effectiveness and legitimacy of the nodal architecture. The third part of this paper will identify the challenges that face the police if they are to maintain their role in networked policing. Finally, the fourth part will look at those responses to argue that some of the contradictions faced by the police' have been reconciled by the reconstitution of a neo-Peelian paradigm across a global span. Whilst this may (re)situate the police it nevertheless requires a range of fresh instrumental and normative responses.

PROFESIONAL VOCABULARY

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1. Conflicts

1.1 Confrontation

1. confrontation [ˌkɒnfrʌn'teɪʃən] - противостояние, противоборство, столкновение

a direct confrontation | a cultural / economic confrontation - прямое противостояние | культурное / экономическое противоборство.

The recent summit ended decades of political confrontation between the countries - Последний саммит положил конец многолетнему политическому противостоянию между странами.

a sudden / violent confrontation - внезапное / жестокое столкновение.

The troops were ready for confrontation after receiving the order - Войска были готовы к столкновению после приказа.

confrontation between / with sb - конфронтация между/ кем-либо

There were tense confrontations between the workers and the management - Между работниками и руководством происходили напряженные столкновения.

to provoke / lead to (a) confrontation - спровоцировать/привести к (а) конфронтации

The dispute over resources could lead to confrontation - Спор о ресурсах может привести к конфронтации.

to seek (a) confrontation - стремиться к конфронтации

Some groups deliberately seek confrontation with authorities - Некоторые группы намеренно стремятся к конфронтации с властями.

to be / get involved in (a) confrontation - быть вовлеченным в конфронтацию

Journalists tried not to get involved in confrontations during the rally - Журналисты старались не ввязываться в столкновения во время митинга

to avoid (a) confrontation - избегать конфронтации

They preferred to avoid confrontation by negotiating quietly - Они предпочли избежать конфронтации, ведя тихие переговоры.

2. stand off ['stænd, ɒv] - застой, конфронтация

The political standoff caused widespread unrest across the region - Политическое противостояние вызвало массовые волнения.

to stand off between / with sb вести переговоры между / с кем-либо

After months of negotiations, the union ended its standoff with the company - Застой между профсоюзом и компанией закончился после нескольких месяцев переговоров.

to lead to a standoff - привести к противостоянию

New sanctions could lead to a standoff between the two countries - Новые санкции могут привести к противостоянию между двумя странами.

3. conflict ['kɒnflɪkt] противоречие

social / political / religious conflict | - социальный / политический / религиозный конфликт

to be in / come into conflict (with sb) over sth - вступать в конфликт (с кем-либо) из-за чего-либо

The new policy came into conflict with existing laws - Новый закон вступил в конфликт с ранее действующими нормами.

4. tension ['tenʃən] – напряжение

increasing / mounting tension | **political / social / racial tensions** - растущая напряжённость | политическая / социальная / расовая напряжённость

Tensions have been mounting between the two parties for months - Напряжённость в отношениях между двумя сторонами нарастала в течение нескольких месяцев.

tension builds / escalates - напряжение нарастает / усиливается

The tension escalated after the controversial court ruling - Напряжённость усилилась после неоднозначного решения суда.

to ease / reduce / defuse tension - смягчить / уменьшить / разрядить напряжённость.

Diplomatic efforts helped defuse tension in the area - Дипломатические усилия помогли разрядить напряжённость в регионе.

tension eases / subsides - напряжение спадает / ослабевает

After talks, the tensions in the city subsided - После переговоров напряжённость в городе спала.

5. friction ['frɪkʃən] - разногласия

political / social / cultural friction - политические / социальные / культурные разногласия

The new regulations caused friction among the staff - Новые правила вызвали разногласия среди сотрудников.

source of friction - источник разногласий

Competition for resources is a major source of friction between departments – Конкуренция за ресурсы является основным источником разногласий между отделами

6. force [fɔ:s] – сила

to use / apply / resort to force – применять силу

The use of armed force has been condemned - Применение вооружённой силы было осуждено.

The government agreed not to resort to force during protests - Правительство согласилось не применять силу во время протестов

to renounce (the use of) force - отказаться (от применения) силы

The treaty includes a clause to renounce the use of force - В договоре есть пункт об отказе от применения силы

7. aggression [ə'greɪʃən] - агрессия

military / territorial aggression | an act of aggression - военная территориальная агрессия | акт агрессии

The invasion was considered an act of unprovoked aggression - вторжение было расценено как акт неспровоцированной агрессии

aggression against - агрессия против кого-либо

The UN condemned aggression against civilian populations - ООН осудила агрессию против гражданского населения

to commit aggression against - совершать агрессию против кого-либо

The army was accused of committing aggression against neighboring states - Армию обвинили в совершении агрессии против соседних государств.

to prevent aggression – предотвратить агрессию

Diplomatic talks aim to prevent further aggression – Дипломатические переговоры направлены на предотвращение дальнейшей агрессии.

8. aggressor [ə'gresə] - агрессор

to deter potential aggressors – сдерживать потенциальных агрессоров

Military alliances are designed to deter potential aggressors. - Военные союзы создаются для сдерживания потенциальных агрессоров.

It is difficult to determine the real aggressor in this conflict - В этом конфликте сложно определить, кто на самом деле является агрессором.

The defenders prepared to repel the aggressors - Защитники приготовились дать отпор агрессорам.

9. enemy ['enəmi] – враг, противник

a personal or political opponent - личный или политический оппонент

a sworn / implacable enemy | a natural enemy | a formidable foe - заклятый / непримиримый враг | естественный враг | грозный противник

His foes feared a new attack would come soon - Его враги опасались, что скоро последует новое нападение.

a country or armed force at war - страна или вооружённые силы, находящиеся в состоянии войны

enemy troops / forces / aircraft - войска / силы / авиация противника

The enemy launched a surprise attack at dawn - На рассвете противник предпринял внезапную атаку.

to confront / face an enemy - противостоять / встретиться лицом к лицу с врагом.

The army prepared to face the enemy – Армия приготовилась к встрече с врагом.

to conquer / overcome / rout / crush an enemy - победить / одолеть / разгромить / сокрушить врага.

The generals crushed the enemy army - генералы разгромили вражескую армию.

10. threat [θret] - угроза

threat of war / invasion / sanctions - угроза войны / вторжения / санкций

That country poses a threat to regional stability - Эта страна представляет угрозу для региональной стабильности.

threat to sb – угроза для кого-либо / чего-либо

The virus is a threat to public health - Вирус представляет угрозу для здоровья населения.

to face a threat - столкнуться с угрозой

Citizens face the threat of terrorism daily - граждане ежедневно сталкиваются с угрозой терроризма.

to reduce / avert a threat – снизить/предотвратить угрозы

Preventive measures are in place to avert threats – Для предотвращения угроз принимаются превентивные меры

a threat escalates - угроза усиливается

The threat escalated after recent attacks - Угроза усилилась после недавних нападений

11. danger ['deɪndʒə] опасность

danger of fire / flood | to be in danger | to face danger - опасность пожара / наводнения | находиться в опасности | столкнуться с опасностью

The crew was in serious danger during the storm - Во время шторма экипаж столкнулся с серьёзной опасностью.

to put sb / sth in danger - подвергать кого-либо/что-либо опасности

Unsafe practices put workers in danger - Небезопасные методы работы подвергают работников опасности.

to pose a danger – представлять опасность

Poor road conditions pose a danger to drivers - Плохие дорожные условия представляют опасность для водителей.

to avert danger - предотвратить опасность

Fire drills help avert danger - Противопожарные учения помогают предотвратить опасность.

12. threat or hazard [θret ə:'hæzəd] - угроза или опасная ситуация

radiation hazard | environmental dangers - радиационная опасность | экологические угрозы

The ban will remain for three months or until the radiation hazard subsides to acceptable limits, a government statement said - Запрет будет действовать в течение трех месяцев или до тех пор, пока радиационная опасность не снизится до приемлемых пределов, говорится в заявлении правительства.

13. peril ['peril] - опасность

to be in peril - находиться в опасности

The explorers were in peril during the avalanche - Во время схода лавины исследователи оказались в опасности.

fraught with peril - сопряжено с опасностью

The voyage was fraught with peril. - Путешествие было сопряжено с опасностью.

to put sb in peril - подвергать кого-либо опасности

Reckless behavior puts others in peril - Безрассудное поведение подвергает других опасности.

the perils of war / the sea - опасности войны / морские опасности

14. to threaten ['θretən] | **to menace** ['menɪs] – угрожать

The uprising threatens to destabilize the region - Восстание грозит дестабилизацией ситуации в регионе.

Criminal gangs menaced local communities. - Местные жители подвергались нападениям преступных группировок.

15. to endanger [ɪn'deɪndʒə] | **to jeopardize** ['dʒepədaɪz] - подвергать опасности | ставить под угрозу

Budget cuts jeopardize public health services - Сокращение бюджета ставит под угрозу общественное здравоохранение.

Armed conflict endangers civilian populations - Вооружённые конфликты подвергают опасности гражданское население.

1.2 Armed conflict

1. war [wɔ:] - война

A war hero returned to his hometown after decades of service - Герой войны вернулся в родной город после десятилетий службы.

to be on the brink / verge of war - быть на грани войны

In 1962, the world was on the brink of nuclear war – В 1962 году мир был на грани ядерной войны.

to declare war (on / against sb) - объявить войну (кому-либо)

After the invasion, the country declared war on its aggressors - После вторжения страна объявила войну агрессорам.

to launch / start / unleash / ignite a war (against sb) - начать / развязать / разжечь войну (против кого-либо)

The rebels launched a war against the central government - Повстанцы начали войну против центрального правительства.

to go to war (against / with sb // over sth) - вступать в войну (против / с кем-либо // из-за чего-либо)

Several countries went to war over territorial disputes - Несколько стран вступили в войну из-за территориальных споров.

to plunge (a country) into (a) war -- ввергнуть (страну) в (войну)

The coup plunged the nation into war - Переворот вверг страну в войну.

to set off / spark (off) / touch off / trigger (off) / provoke / ignite a war

- развязать / спровоцировать (войну) / дать толчок / вызвать (войну) / спровоцировать / разжечь войну

The assassination sparked off World War I - Убийство спровоцировало Первую мировую войну.

to incite / instigate / foment / stir up a war - разжигать / провоцировать / подстрекать / развязывать войну

The propaganda incited war between neighboring nations - Пропаганда разжигала войну между соседними странами.

war breaks out / erupts - начинается / вспыхивает война

War broke out unexpectedly in the early hours of the morning - Война неожиданно началась рано утром.

the outbreak of war - начало войны

The outbreak of war forced millions to flee their homes - Начало войны вынудило миллионы людей покинуть свои дома.

to be at war / in a state of war (with sb) - находиться в состоянии войны (с кем-либо)

Two countries have been at war for over a decade - Две страны находятся в состоянии войны уже более десяти лет.

to conduct / fight / wage (a) war (against / on / with sb) - вести / противодействовать/вести (а) войну (против / на/с кем-либо)

The government is waging war on terrorism - Правительство ведет войну с терроризмом.

to escalate / step up a war – проводить эскалацию / усиление военных действий

The conflict escalated into a full-scale war - конфликт перерос в полномасштабную войну.

war escalates (into sth) / intensifies - война обостряется (становится более ожесточённой) / усиливается

Local tensions escalated into a violent war - Местная напряжённость переросла в жестокую войну.

war rages (on) - война продолжается (идёт)

The civil war rages on despite ceasefire attempts - Гражданская война продолжается, несмотря на попытки заключить перемирие.

to win / lose a war – выиграть / проиграть войну

The nation finally won the war after years of fighting - Гражданская война продолжается, несмотря на попытки заключить перемирие.

to end a war | a war ends – окончивать войну | война заканчивается

Peace talks ended the war in 1945 - Мирные переговоры положили конец войне в 1945 году.

the (disastrous / dire / serious) effects / consequences of a war - катастрофические / ужасные / серьёзные) последствия войны

The war had disastrous consequences on the economy - Война имела катастрофические последствия для экономики.

to abolish / eliminate war – отменить / ликвидировать войну

Efforts are underway to abolish war as a conflict resolution method - Предпринимаются усилия по отмене войны как метода разрешения конфликтов

to ban / outlaw war - запретить / объявить вне закона войну

International laws ban war crimes and outlaw aggressive wars - Международные законы запрещают военные преступления и объявляют агрессивные войны вне закона.

to fight // die / be killed in a war - (сражаться // умереть / быть убитым) на войне

Millions died fighting in World War II - Миллионы людей погибли, сражаясь во Второй мировой войне.

to breed wars - разжигать войны

Historical rivalries often breed wars - Историческое соперничество часто приводит к войнам.

2. Types of war: civil war / cold war / defensive war / offensive war / holy war / limited war / local war - Типы войн: гражданская война / холодная война / оборонительная война / наступательная война / священная война / ограниченная война / локальная война

war of aggression / attrition / extermination / independence - Война на уничтожение / на истощение / за независимость

They fought a war of independence against the colonial power - Они вели войну за независимость против колониальной державы.

conventional war - обычная война

The conflict was fought as a conventional war - Конфликт развивался как обычная война.

atomic / nuclear / thermonuclear war - атомная / ядерная / термоядерная война

The leaders aimed to prevent nuclear war at all costs - Лидеры стремились любой ценой предотвратить ядерную войну.

full-scale / large-scale / all-out / total war - полномасштабная / крупномасштабная / всеобъемлющая / тотальная война

The battle escalated into a full-scale war - Сражение переросло в полномасштабную войну.

global / world war - глобальная / мировая война

The First World War changed global politics forever – Первая мировая война навсегда изменила глобальную политику.

3. hostilities [ˌhɒsˈtɪlɪtɪz] – военные действия

to open / cease / suspend hostilities - начать / прекратить / приостановить боевые действия.

The UN called for an immediate ceasefire and suspension of hostilities - ООН призвала к немедленному прекращению огня и приостановке боевых действий.

to resume / renew hostilities - возобновить боевые действия

Fighting resumed after a brief pause in hostilities. - Боевые действия возобновились после короткой паузы.

hostilities break out - начались боевые действия

Hostilities broke out in the border region last night - прошлой ночью в приграничном регионе начались боевые действия.

the outbreak of hostilities – начало военных действий

The outbreak of hostilities surprised the international community - Начало военных действий стало неожиданностью для международного сообщества.

cessation of hostilities – прекращение боевых действий

The cessation of hostilities was welcomed by civilians - Прекращение боевых действий: прекращение боевых действий было положительно воспринято гражданским населением.

4. war / battle zone ['wɔ: zəʊn] / ['bætəl zəʊn] - зона боевых действий

The soldiers were deployed to a dangerous war zone - Солдат отправили в опасную зону боевых действий.

More troops were sent to the battle zone to reinforce the front line - В зону боевых действий были направлены дополнительные войска для укрепления линии фронта.

5. hot spot ['hɒt spɒt] | **troubled area** ['trʌbld 'eəriə] - «горячая точка» | проблемная зона

The border region has become a hot spot for conflicts - Приграничный регион стал очагом конфликтов.

Troops are withdrawing from the troubled area - Войска выводятся из беспокойного региона.

6. a hotbed of sth ['hɒtbed] - рассадник чего-либо

The city became a hotbed of crime and unrest - Город стал рассадником преступности и беспорядков.

The region was known as a hotbed of political extremism - Этот регион был известен как рассадник политического экстремизма.

7. tinderbox ['tɪndəbɒks] – пороховая бочка

The region is a tinderbox ready to explode into conflict - Этот регион пороховая бочка, готовая взорваться от конфликта.

Political tensions have made the city a tinderbox of violence - Из-за политической напряжённости город превратился в пороховую бочку.

8. warfare ['wɔːfeə] – военные действия

nuclear / chemical / biological warfare - ядерное / химическое / биологическое оружие

guerrilla warfare - партизанская война

Modern warfare involves advanced technology and drones - В современной войне используются передовые технологии и беспилотники.

9. wartime ['wɔːtaɪm] – военное время

Many innovations emerged during wartime - Многие инновации появились во время войны.

His wartime experience shaped his views forever - Опыт, полученный во время войны, навсегда изменил его взгляды.

10. peacetime ['piːstaɪm] - мирное время

Defence spending often decreases during peacetime - В мирное время расходы на оборону часто сокращаются.

Many soldiers return to normal life after peacetime is restored - Многие солдаты возвращаются к обычной жизни после восстановления мира.

11. disaster [dɪ'zɑːstə] | **calamity** [kə'læmɪti] | **catastrophe** [kə'tæstrəf]- катастрофа | бедствие | крушение

The war was a major disaster for the country - Война стала серьёзным испытанием для страны.

From all perspectives, war is a catastrophe for humanity - С любой точки зрения война — это катастрофа для человечества.

12. ceasefire ['siːsfaɪə] | **armistice** ['ɑːmɪstɪs] - прекращение огня | перемирие

A ceasefire agreement was signed to stop the fighting temporarily - Было подписано соглашение о прекращении огня, чтобы временно остановить боевые действия.

The armistice ended hostilities after four years of war - Перемирие положило конец военным действиям после четырёх лет войны.

Temporary ceasefire allowed humanitarian aid to reach civilians - Временное прекращение огня позволило доставить гуманитарную помощь мирным жителям.

Each side accused the other of ceasefire violations - Каждая из сторон обвинила другую в нарушении режима прекращения огня.

13. truce [tru:s] - перемирие

The two sides agreed to a truce to allow peace talks - Обе стороны договорились о перемирии, чтобы начать мирные переговоры.

The fragile truce did not last long before fighting resumed - Хрупкое перемирие продлилось недолго, и бои возобновились.

ceasefire | armistice | truce collocations - прекращение огня | перемирие | временное соглашение

to call for a ceasefire / armistice / truce - призвать к прекращению огня / перемирию / передышке

They called for a ceasefire to protect civilians - Они призвали к прекращению огня, чтобы защитить гражданское население.

to negotiate / work out a ceasefire / armistice / truce – вести переговоры / заключать соглашение о прекращении огня / перемирии / передышке

Diplomats worked tirelessly to negotiate a truce - Дипломаты неустанно вели переговоры о перемирии.

to achieve / negotiate a ceasefire / armistice / truce – добиться / договориться о прекращении огня / перемирии / передышке

After weeks, they achieved a ceasefire agreement - спустя несколько недель они достигли соглашения о прекращении огня.

to call / declare / establish a ceasefire / armistice / truce - объявить / установить режим прекращения огня / перемирия / передышки

The president declared a nationwide ceasefire – Президент объявил общенациональный режим прекращения огня.

to sign a ceasefire / armistice / truce – подписать соглашение о прекращении огня / перемирии / мире

Both countries signed an armistice last week - На прошлой неделе обе страны подписали соглашение о перемирии.

to observe / honour a ceasefire / armistice / truce - соблюдать / чтить режим прекращения огня / перемирия / передышки

Both sides pledged to honour the ceasefire - обе стороны обязались соблюдать режим прекращения огня.

to implement a ceasefire / armistice / truce – установить режим прекращения огня / перемирия / передышки

The UN helped implement the ceasefire successfully - ООН помогла успешно установить режим прекращения огня.

to break / violate a ceasefire / armistice / truce – нарушить / прервать режим прекращения огня / перемирия / соглашения о перемирии

Some groups broke the ceasefire agreement - Некоторые группировки нарушили соглашение о прекращении огня.

a ceasefire / armistice / truce comes into effect / force - прекращение огня / перемирие / передышка вступают в силу / начинают действовать

The truce came into effect at midnight - перемирие вступило в силу в полночь.

a ceasefire / armistice / truce holds – режим прекращения огня / перемирия / передышки соблюдается

For now, the ceasefire holds despite tensions - на данный момент режим прекращения огня соблюдается, несмотря на напряжённую обстановку.

14. to claim [kleɪm] – уносить (жизнь)

The civil war claimed thousands of lives - Гражданская война унесла тысячи жизней.

The epidemic claimed more lives than expected - Эпидемия унесла больше жизней, чем ожидалось.

15. ethnic cleansing ['eθnik 'klenziŋ] - этническая чистка

There were reports of ethnic cleansing in the disputed region - Поступали сообщения об этнических чистках в спорном регионе.

Forced displacement was part of the ethnic cleansing campaign - Принудительное переселение было частью кампании по этническим чисткам.

16. genocide ['dʒenəsaɪd] - геноцид

The international court tried the officials accused of genocide - Международный суд рассмотрел дело чиновников, обвиняемых в геноциде.

Genocide is considered one of the gravest crimes against humanity - Геноцид считается одним из самых тяжких преступлений против человечества.

to carry out / commit / perpetrate (an act of) genocide - совершать / совершать по неосторожности / совершать (акт) геноцида

They were accused of perpetrating genocide during the conflict - Их обвинили в совершении геноцида во время конфликта.

17. atrocity [ə'trɒsɪti] | **brutality** [bru:'tælɪti] | **cruelty** ['kru:əlti] - зверство | жестокость | бесчеловечность

The war was marked by atrocities against civilians - Война сопровождалась жестоким обращением с мирным населением.

Reports described the brutality of the occupying forces - В сообщениях описывалась жестокость оккупационных сил.

Witnesses recounted acts of cruelty during the fighting - Свидетели рассказали о жестоких действиях во время боевых действий.

to commit atrocities / brutality / cruelty - совершать зверства / проявлять жестокость / быть жестоким

Soldiers were accused of committing atrocities - Солдат обвинили в совершении зверств.

brutalities of war / cruelties of war - жестокость войны / зверства
ВОЙНЫ

Survivors still suffer from the cruelties of war - Выжившие до сих пор страдают от последствий войны.

18. to displace [dis'pleis] – покинуть, сместить, переместить

The conflict displaced thousands of families - Конфликт вынудил тысячи семей покинуть свои дома.

Many people were displaced due to flooding and violence - Многие люди были перемещены из-за наводнений и боевых действий.

19. displacement [dis'pleismənt] – смещение, вытеснение, переселение

The displacement of local populations caused a humanitarian crisis - Перемещение местного населения стало причиной гуманитарного кризиса.

Displacement due to war increased dramatically last year - Вынужденное переселение из-за войны резко увеличилось за прошлый год.

20. refuge ['refju:dʒ] | **sanctuary** ['sæŋktʃ(ə)rɪ] - убежище | святилище

Many sought refuge from the violence in neighboring countries - Многие бежали от насилия в соседние страны.

Refugees found sanctuary in churches and community centers - Беженцы находили убежище в церквях и общественных центрах.

to seek refuge / sanctuary (in sth / from sth) - искать убежища / защиты (в чём-то / от чего-то)

People sought refuge from persecution - Люди искали убежища от преследований.

to take refuge / sanctuary (in sth) – находить убежище / приют (в чём-либо)

They took refuge in a safe house during the bombings - Во время бомбёжек они нашли убежище в безопасном доме.

to provide refuge / sanctuary – предоставлять убежище / приют

The country provides sanctuary for displaced persons - Страна предоставляет убежище вынужденным переселенцам.

a place of refuge / sanctuary – место убежища / святилище

The forest became a place of refuge for the rebels - Лес стал местом убежища для повстанцев.

21. displaced person [dis'pleɪst pɜ:sn] | **displaced persons** - переселенец | переселенцы

The government coordinated aid for displaced persons after the conflict - Правительство координировало помощь переселенцам после конфликта.

She looked like a refugee, a displaced person forced to flee her home - Она выглядела как беженка, лицо, вынужденное покинуть дом.

22. refugee [refjʊ'dʒi:] - беженец

Thousands of refugees crossed the border to seek safety - Тысячи беженцев пересекли границу в поисках безопасности.

Refugees fled their homes to escape the violence - Беженцы покинули свои дома, спасаясь от насилия.

23. refugee camp ['refjʊ'dʒi:kæmp] - лагерь для беженцев

Life in the refugee camp was difficult and uncertain - Жизнь в лагере для беженцев была трудной и неопределённой.

Many families lived in overcrowded refugee camps for years - Многие семьи годами жили в переполненных лагерях для беженцев.

24. rogue / outlaw state / regime [roʊdʒ] - государство / режим изгоев / преступников

Rogue states often violate international laws and norms - Государства-изгои часто нарушают международные законы и нормы.

The regime was widely condemned for human rights abuses - Режим подвергся всеобщему осуждению за нарушения прав человека.

Intelligence agencies monitor the activities of outlaw nations - Спецслужбы следят за деятельностью государств-изгоев.

1.3 Destruction

1. to destroy [di'strɔɪ] – уничтожить, разрушать

The bombing destroyed several key bridges in the city - В результате бомбардировки было разрушено несколько ключевых мостов в городе.

The army aimed to destroy enemy supply lines - Армия стремилась уничтожить линии снабжения врага.

2. to devastate ['devə,steɪt] – разрушать, разорять

The hurricane devastated the coastal town, leaving thousands homeless - Ураган разрушил прибрежный город, оставив тысячи людей без крова.

Years of war have devastated the countryside - Годы войны опустошили сельскую местность.

3. to obliterate [ə'blɪtəreɪt] | **to wipe out to obliterate** - стереть с лица земли

The explosion obliterated the entire neighborhood - В результате взрыва был уничтожен весь район.

The disease wiped out a large part of the population - Болезнь истребила большую часть населения.

4. to annihilate [ə'naɪəleɪt] - уничтожить

The army was annihilated in the surprise attack - Армия была уничтожена в результате внезапной атаки.

Nuclear weapons could annihilate entire cities - Ядерное оружие способно уничтожить целые города.

5. to raze [reɪz] | **to level** | **to flatten** - сносить | выравнять | сглаживать

The village was razed to the ground during the conflict - Во время конфликта деревня была разрушена до основания.

Bombing raids leveled large parts of the city - В результате бомбардировок были разрушены значительные части города.

Heavy artillery flattened the enemy's defensive positions - Тяжёлая артиллерия сравняла с землёй оборонительные позиции противника.

6. to ravage ['rævidʒ] (обычно пассив) - разорять

The region was ravaged by years of civil war - Регион был опустошён многолетней гражданской войной.

Crops and villages were ravaged by the invading army - Урожай и деревни были разрушены наступающей армией.

7. to neutralize ['nju:trəlaɪz] – нейтрализовать, обезвредить

Military forces neutralized enemy artillery positions - Вооружённые силы нейтрализовали артиллерийские позиции противника.

Bomb disposal teams neutralized unexploded devices - Группы разминирования обезвредили неразорвавшиеся снаряды.

8. to take out (informal) - вынести (разг.)

The missile took out the enemy's communications base - Ракета уничтожила базу связи противника.

The sniper took out several high-ranking officers - Снайпер убил нескольких высокопоставленных офицеров.

9. annihilation [əˌnaɪəˈleɪʃən] - уничтожение

The threat of nuclear annihilation has influenced global politics for decades - Угроза ядерного уничтожения десятилетиями оказывала влияние на мировую политику.

The army faced the annihilation of its forces - Армия столкнулась с угрозой полного истребления.

10. ruin ['ru:ɪn] (мн. ч. ruins) - руины

Ancient ruins of the castle attract many tourists - Древние руины замка привлекают множество туристов.

Smoking ruins of factories were seen from the air - С воздуха были видны дымящиеся руины заводов.

11. to be / lie in ruins - быть / лежать в руинах

The old town lies in ruins after the civil war - Старый город лежит в руинах после гражданской войны.

The economy lay in ruins following the prolonged conflict - После затяжного конфликта экономика лежала в руинах.

12. the ravages of sth - разрушительные последствия чего-либо

The ravages of time have worn down the ancient monuments - Время разрушило древние памятники.

The region suffered from the ravages of war - Регион страдал от разрушений, нанесённых войной.

2. Fighting

1. battle [bætɪl] - битва

The Battle of Stalingrad was one of the fiercest of World War II - Сталинградская битва была одним из самых ожесточённых сражений Второй мировой войны.

Soldiers prepared to join battle at dawn. - Солдаты готовились вступить в бой на рассвете.

to join battle | to plunge into battle - вступить в бой | броситься в бой

The troops joined battle against the invading forces - Войска вступили в бой с силами вторжения.

He plunged into battle without hesitation - Он без колебаний ввязался в сражение.

to fight / wage a battle - сражаться / вести битву

The army fought a crucial battle for the city - Армия вела решающее сражение за город.

They waged a battle on two fronts - Они вели боевые действия на двух фронтах.

to win / lose a battle - выиграть / проиграть битву

They won the battle after a long siege - Они выиграли битву после долгой осады.

The enemy lost the battle due to poor strategy - Противник проиграл сражение из-за неудачной стратегии.

bloody battle | fierce / pitched / raging battle - кровопролитное сражение | ожесточённая / решающая / яростная битва

The Battle of the Somme was one of the bloodiest battles of WWI - Битва на Сомме была одним из самых кровопролитных сражений Первой мировой войны.

Fierce fighting continued throughout the day - Ожесточённые бои продолжались весь день.

2. combat ['kɒmbæt] – сражение, бой, сражаться

The unit engaged in close combat with enemy forces - Подразделение вступило в ближний бой с силами противника.

close combat - ближний бой

Infantry soldiers are trained for close combat situations - Солдаты-пехотинцы обучены ведению ближнего боя.

combat mission - боевое задание

The pilots completed over 200 combat missions - Пилоты выполнили более 200 боевых вылетов.

combat unit - боевая единица

Women were excluded from combat units - Женщин не допускали в боевые подразделения.

combat zone - зона боевых действий

The journalist was reporting from the combat zone - Журналист вёл репортаж из зоны боевых действий.

3. fighting ['faɪtɪŋ] – драка, бой, сражение

The fighting between the two armies lasted for weeks - Бои между двумя армиями продолжались несколько недель.

Heavy fighting broke out in the city streets - На улицах города начались ожесточённые бои.

fighting breaks out / erupts / starts - начинается драка (бой) / вспыхивает драка / начинается драка

Fighting broke out after the ceasefire ended - После окончания режима прекращения огня возобновились боевые действия.

to end fighting - прекратить боевые действия

The leaders signed an agreement to end fighting - Лидеры подписали соглашение о прекращении боевых действий.

house-to-house fighting - погромы в жилых домах

There was intense house-to-house fighting in the city - В городе шли ожесточённые бои между домами.

heavy / fierce / bitter fighting - тяжёлые / ожесточённые / кровопролитные бои

Heavy fighting continued in the contested areas - В спорных районах продолжались ожесточённые бои.

The soldiers endured fierce fighting for several days - Солдаты вели ожесточённые бои в течение нескольких дней.

battle / combat/ fighting

to send sb into battle / combat - отправить кого-либо в бой / на поле боя

The commander sent reinforcements into battle - Командир отправил подкрепление в бой.

to get into / go into / enter into battle / combat - вступать в бой / сражение

The troops were ready to enter into combat at dawn - Войска были готовы вступить в бой на рассвете.

to engage in battle / combat - вступать в бой / сражаться

The units engaged in fierce combat with the enemy - Подразделения приняли участие в ожесточённом бою с противником.

to be killed / die in battle / combat - быть убитым / погибнуть в бою / сражении

Many soldiers died in combat during the war - Многие солдаты погибли в ходе боёв войны.

to be locked in battle / combat - быть втянутым в бой / сражение

Rebels have been locked in combat with government forces for months - Повстанцы уже несколько месяцев ведут бои с правительственными войсками.

hand-to-hand combat / fighting - рукопашный бой / драка

Infantry soldiers are trained for hand-to-hand combat - Пехотинцы обучаются рукопашному бою.

a battle / fighting rages (on) – битва / ожесточенные бои

The battle raged on for several days - Битва продолжалась несколько дней.

Fierce fighting raged across the front lines - Ожесточённые бои шли по всей линии фронта.

4. action [ækʃn] (боевые действия) - действие

The troops saw heavy action during the offensive - Во время наступления войска столкнулись с ожесточённым сопротивлением.

Reports indicated increased enemy action near the border - Сообщалось об увеличении вражеских боевых действий вблизи границы

to go into action - вступить в бой

The soldiers went into action at dawn - Солдаты вступили в бой на рассвете.

to be in action - быть в действии

The army has been in action for several months - Армия ведёт боевые действия уже несколько месяцев.

to step up action (against sb) - усилить меры (против кого-либо)

The forces stepped up their action against rebel groups - Войска усилили операции против повстанцев.

to break off action - to break off action — прекратить действие

The commander ordered to break off action due to heavy losses.
Командир приказал прекратить бой из-за больших потерь.

to see action - наблюдать за действием

The young soldier saw action in the northern sector - Молодой солдат участвовал в боевых действиях на северном участке.

to be killed / wounded / missing in action - Быть убитым / раненым / пропавшим без вести

Several soldiers were killed in action during the battle - В ходе сражения несколько солдат погибли.

The number of wounded in action has risen - Число раненых в бою возросло.

Some soldiers are reported missing in action - Сообщается, что некоторые солдаты пропали без вести

5. fight [faɪt] - сражаться

The fight for the strategic city lasted several weeks - Битва за стратегически важный город длилась несколько недель.

They put up a brave fight against the invading forces - Они оказали отчаянное сопротивление наступающим войскам.

6. deployment [dɪ'plɔɪmənt] - развёртывание

The deployment of troops near the border increased tensions - Развёртывание войск вблизи границы привело к росту напряжённости.

The general oversaw the deployment of missile batteries - Генерал контролировал развёртывание ракетных батарей.

7. to deploy [dɪ'plɔɪ] - развернуть

The army deployed additional forces to the front line - Армия направила дополнительные силы на передовую.

NATO decided to deploy peacekeeping troops in the region - НАТО решило развернуть миротворческие войска в регионе.

to deploy sb / sth to a particular place - переместить кого-либо или что-либо в определённое место

Troops were deployed to the conflict zone to restore order - В зону конфликта были направлены войска для восстановления порядка.

The navy was deployed to protect maritime borders - Военно-морской флот был задействован для защиты морских границ.

to deploy to a particular place – перебросить, переместить в определённое место

The troops were scheduled to deploy to the northern border next week - Войска должны были быть переброшены к северной границе на следующей неделе.

Senior officers prepared to deploy to the frontline after receiving orders - Старшие офицеры, получив приказ, готовятся к отправке на передовую.

8. to fight [fait] — сражаться, воевать

The soldiers fought from house to house - Солдаты сражались из дома в дом.

The troops were fighting at close quarters - Войска вели бой на близкой дистанции.

In World War II, Britain fought with Germany - Вторая мировая война: Британия воевала с Германией.

He fought against the Nazis during World War II - Он сражался против нацистов во время Второй мировой.

Vietnam fought France and the US over 30 years - Вьетнам воевал с Францией и США более 30 лет.

These men fought the Japanese in the Second World War - Эти люди сражались с японцами во Второй мировой.

In World War II, the Americans fought with the British and French against the Germans - Во Второй мировой американцы воевали на стороне британцев и французов против немцев.

The two countries started fighting over control of the northern plains - Две страны начали войну за контроль над северными равнинами.

They fight bravely but are often defeated - Они смело сражаются, но часто терпят поражение.

9. to battle ['bætl] — сражаться

The opposing armies battled on until night - Противоборствующие армии сражались до наступления ночи.

For years, the two nations battled over territory - Годами эти две страны сражались за территорию.

The soldiers battled against the opposing army all day - Солдаты целый день сражались с вражеской армией.

10. martial law ['mɑ:ʃəl lɔ:] — военное положение

The government declared martial law to restore order - Правительство объявило военное положение для восстановления порядка.

The city remains firmly under martial law - Город по-прежнему находится под военным положением.

11. curfew ['kɜ:fju:] — комендантский час

Anyone found in the streets after curfew was shot - Любого, кого находили на улицах после комендантского часа, расстреливали.

The curfew will end next March - Комендантский час закончится в следующем марте.

Thousands have defied the curfew - Тысячи людей нарушали комендантский час.

12. state of emergency [steɪt əv ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ] — чрезвычайное положение

The government declared a state of emergency after the riots - Правительство объявило чрезвычайное положение после беспорядков.

A state of emergency was imposed to control the situation - Было введено чрезвычайное положение для контроля ситуации.

13. combatant ['kɒmbətənt] — воин, боец

Many combatants were injured during the battle - Многие бойцы получили ранения во время сражения.

The combatants prepared for the next attack - Войны готовились к следующему нападению.

14. non-combatant [ˌnɒnˈkɒmbətənt] — нестроевой солдат/сержант/офицер гражданское лицо

The army doctor was a non-combatant but worked close to the front line - Армейский врач был нестроевым, но работал близко к линии фронта.

Many innocent civilians are non-combatants in the conflict - Многие невинные гражданские лица являются невоюющими сторонами в конфликте.

15. rebel [ˈreɪbəl] — мятежник, повстанец

Anti-government rebels have seized the radio station - Антиправительственные повстанцы захватили радиостанцию.

The rebels took over the capital and set up a new government - Повстанцы захватили столицу и создали новое правительство.

16. militant [ˈmɪlɪtənt] — боевик, активист

The militants planned a series of attacks on the city - Боевики планировали серию атак на город.

A crowd of militants protested against the government's policies - Толпа боевиков протестовала против политики правительства.

17. insurgent [ɪnˈsɜːdʒənt] — повстанец, мятежник

The insurgents seized control of key military bases - Повстанцы захватили контроль над ключевыми военными базами.

All approaches to the capital are under insurgent control - Все подходы к столице находятся под контролем повстанцев.

18. guerrilla (fighter) [gəˈrɪlə] — партизан

The guerrillas launched a surprise attack at dawn - Партизаны начали внезапную атаку на рассвете.

Guerrillas avoid fighting in open battles - Партизаны избегают открытых сражений.

19. freedom fighter [ˈfriːdəm ˈfaɪtə] — борец за свободу

The freedom fighters resisted the oppressive regime - Борцы за свободу сопротивлялись репрессивному режиму.

She joined the freedom fighters to fight for her country's independence - Она присоединилась к борцам за свободу, чтобы сражаться за независимость своей страны.

2.2 Fighting a battle

1. to clash [klæʃ]— столкнуться, схватиться

Troops clashed near the border - Войска столкнулись у границы.

US planes clashed with enemy fighter aircraft again today - Самолеты США вновь вступили в бой с вражескими истребителями.

Police have clashed with demonstrators again today - Полиция вновь вступила в столкновение с демонстрантами.

2. to spot | to locate | to pinpoint [spɒt/ | /ləʊ'keɪt/ | /'pɪnpɔɪnt] — определять местонахождение

Luckily, the enemy planes were spotted early - К счастью, вражеские самолеты были обнаружены заранее.

Police are still trying to locate the suspect - Полиция всё ещё пытается определить местонахождение подозреваемого.

The team went behind enemy lines to pinpoint missile launchers - Команда проникла в тыл врага, чтобы точно определить установки ракет.

3. to fire ['faɪə] — стрелять

He took aim and fired - Он прицелился и выстрелил.

Enemy troops started firing at us as soon as we crossed the border - Вражеские войска начали стрелять по нам, как только мы пересекли границу.

Soldiers fired their machine guns into the air - Солдаты стреляли из пулеметов в воздух.

4. to shoot [ʃu:t] — застрелить, стрелять

The police had orders to shoot anyone who attacked them - Полиции было приказано застрелить любого, кто нападет на них.

He was shot three times in the head - Его трижды выстрелили в голову.

Armed officers were instructed to shoot the kidnapper on sight - Вооруженным офицерам было приказано стрелять по похитителю при обнаружении.

5. to shoot down / up [ʃu:t daʊn] — застрелить, расстрелять

The army was accused of shooting down unarmed demonstrators - Армию обвинили в расстреле безоружных демонстрантов.

Two men came in and shot up the entire lobby - Два человека вошли и расстреляли весь холл.

6. to shoot down | to down [ʃu:t daʊn] — сбить самолет

The guerrillas shot down one airplane and captured the pilot - Партизаны сбили один самолет и захватили пилота.

His plane was shot down over France in 1944 - Его самолет был сбит над Францией в 1944 году.

7. to launch [transitive] [lɔ:ntʃ] - запускать (ракету, спутник)

The missiles were launched against enemy targets - Ракеты были запущены по вражеским целям.

NASA plans to launch a new space shuttle next month - НАСА планирует запустить новый космический челнок в следующем месяце.

8. to bomb [bɒm]— бомбить, сбрасывать бомбы

NATO aircraft bombed the town again last night - Самолеты НАТО снова бомбили город прошлой ночью.

The city was heavily bombed during the war - Город был сильно разбомблен во время войны.

9. to be bombed out [tu bi bɒmd aʊt] — быть разбомбленным, лишиться жилья

*My aunt was bombed out during the war and had to live with my mother -
Моя тётя осталась без жилья во время войны и была вынуждена жить у
моей матери.*

*Half the town was bombed out in the raid - Половина города была
разрушена в результате налёта.*

10. to bombard [bɒm'ba:d]— подвергать бомбардировке, обстрелу

*The allied forces bombarded the enemy trenches for weeks - Союзные
войска несколько недель подвергали артиллерийскому обстрелу вражеские
траншеи.*

*Rockets bombarded residential areas of the city - Ракеты обстреливали
жилые районы города.*

11. to shell [ʃɛl]— обстреливать из артиллерии, бомбить

*The army has been shelling the town since yesterday - Армия
обстреливает город с вчерашнего дня.*

*The rebels shelled the suburbs near the port - Повстанцы обстреляли
пригороды возле порта.*

12. to target ['tɑ:ɡɪt] — нацеливаться

*The missiles were targeted at several key military sites - Ракеты были
нацелены на несколько ключевых военных объектов.*

*The army targeted the enemy headquarters - Армия нацелилась на
вражеский штаб.*

13. burst [bɜ:st] — автоматная очередь, серия выстрелов

*We heard a sudden burst of machine gun fire - Мы услышали внезапную
очередь из пулемёта.*

*The soldier fired two bursts towards the enemy - Солдат выпустил две
очереди в сторону врага.*

14. bombing ['bɒmɪŋ] — бомбёжка, бомбардировка

The bombing lasted for two nights - Бомбёжки длились две ночи.

*Heavy bombing destroyed much of the city - Тяжёлые бомбардировки
уничтожили большую часть города.*

The Christmas bombing campaign caused widespread damage - Рождественская бомбардировочная кампания нанесла огромный ущерб.

15. target ['tɑ:ɡɪt] - цель; мишень

The docks are the main target for the bombing raids - Причалы — главная цель бомбардировок.

Foreigners have become targets for attack by terrorists - Иностранцы стали целями для атак террористов.

The missiles missed their target by several kilometres - Ракеты промахнулись на несколько километров.

2.3 Offence and invasion

1. to advance [əd'vɑ:ns] - наступать; продвигаться вперёд

Our army has advanced two miles - Наша армия продвинулась на два мили.

Troops advanced on the rebel stronghold - Войска наступали на укреплённый пункт повстанцев.

2. to attack [ə'tæk] - атаковать, нападать

The enemy attacked at dawn - Враг атаковал на рассвете.

Army tanks attacked a village near the capital - Танки армии атаковали деревню возле столицы.

3. to storm [stɔ:m] - штурмовать

The men stormed the fort - Мужчины штурмовали крепость.

Police stormed the building and arrested twelve men - Полиция ворвалась в здание и арестовала двенадцать человек.

4. to raid [reɪd] - совершать рейд, налёт

The army launched several raids on enemy bases - Армия совершила несколько налётов на вражеские базы.

Rebels attempted a surprise raid at dawn - Повстанцы попытались совершить внезапный рейд на рассвете.

5. to send in [send in] - направлять войска в бой

British troops were sent in as part of the peacekeeping force - Британские войска были направлены в рамках миротворческих сил.

Government forces were sent in to fight the rebellion - Правительственные войска были направлены для подавления восстания.

6. to strike [straɪk] - наносить удар, атаковать

Fighter bombers struck at the presidential palace - Истребители-бомбардировщики нанесли удар по президентскому дворцу.

Terrorists were able to strike in one country and flee to another - Террористы смогли нанести удар в одной стране и сбежать в другую.

7. to hit [hit] - попадать в цель; атаковать

The bomb failed to hit its target - Бомба не попала в цель.

Our ship was badly hit and sank within minutes - Наш корабль получил сильное попадание и затонул через несколько минут.

8. advance [əd'vɑ:ns] - продвижение, наступление

Our troops made an advance against the enemy - Наши войска провели наступление на врага.

The rebels continued their advance on the capital city - Повстанцы продолжили наступление на столицу.

9. attack [ə'tæk] – атака, нападение

to resist [rɪ'zɪst] - сопротивляться, давать отпор

The soldiers resisted the enemy attacks for two days - Солдаты сопротивлялись атакам врага два дня.

to withstand [wɪð'stænd] - выдерживать, устоять

The city's defences were not strong enough to withstand the attack - Городская оборона была недостаточно сильной, чтобы выдержать атаку.

to repel [rɪ'pel] - отражать, отбивать атаку

The army was ready to repel an attack - Армия была готова отбить атаку.

10. offensive (adjective) [ə'fensɪv] – наступательная операция

Government troops took up offensive positions - Правительственные войска заняли наступательные позиции.

He appealed to Khrushchev to remove offensive weapons - Он обратился к Хрущёву с просьбой убрать наступательное оружие.

11. to raid [reɪd] - внезапно нападать, совершать рейд

Vikings raided settlements on the east coast - Викинги совершали набеги на поселения на восточном побережье.

In 1943, allied bombers repeatedly raided Hamburg - В 1943 году союзные бомбардировщики неоднократно напали на Гамбург.

12. foray ['fɔreɪ] - внезапная вылазка, набег

The soldiers made nightly forays into enemy territory - Солдаты совершали ночные вылазки на вражескую территорию.

King Godfred made extensive forays into Frisia - Король Годфред совершал обширные набеги на Фризию.

13. strike [straɪk] - внезапный удар, атака

American aircraft carriers launched several strikes against the enemy - Американские авианосцы нанесли несколько ударов по врагу.

The United Nations has authorized the use of air strikes - ООН санкционировала применение авиаударов.

14. raiding party ['reɪdɪŋ 'pɑ:rtɪ] - группа, совершающая нападение

Helicopters came with raiding parties and explosives squads - Пришли вертолёты с группами для рейдов и взрывными подразделениями.

15. to conquer ['kɒŋkə] - завоевывать, покорять

The Normans conquered England in 1066 - Норманны завоевали Англию в 1066 году.

Julius Caesar conquered Gaul - Юлий Цезарь покорил Галлию.

16. to invade / to occupy [ɪn'veɪd] / ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] - вторгаться; оккупировать

Hitler invaded Poland in 1939 - Гитлер вторгся в Польшу в 1939 году.

U.S. forces now occupy a part of the country - Войска США сейчас оккупируют часть страны.

17. to occupy ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] - контролировать, оккупировать

Large parts of Albania were occupied by the Italians - Большие части Албании были оккупированы итальянцами.

18. conquest ['kɒŋkwɛst] - завоевание, покорение

History is the story of conquest - История — это история завоеваний.

His conquests transformed the ancient world - Его завоевания изменили древний мир.

19. conqueror ['kɒŋkərə] - завоеватель; победитель

The people obey their conquerors to survive - Люди подчиняются своим завоевателям, чтобы выжить.

20. invader [ɪn'veɪdə] - захватчик, оккупант

Invaders from the south ransacked the town - Захватчики с юга разграбили город.

The foreign invaders were finally defeated by allied forces - Иностранные захватчики были окончательно разбиты союзными войсками.

2.4 Defence

1. to defend [dɪ'fend] - защищать, оборонять

Thousands of young men came forward, willing to defend their country - Тысячи молодых людей вызвались защищать свою страну.

They defended their country against their enemies - Они защищали свою страну от врагов.

2. to be on the defensive [bi ɒn ðə dɪ'fensɪv] - обороняться, защищаться

The army was on the defensive after the surprise attack - Армия перешла к обороне после внезапной атаки.

3. to resist [rɪ'zɪst] - сопротивляться, давать отпор

The soldiers resisted the enemy attacks for two days - Солдаты сопротивлялись атакам врага два дня.

4. to withstand [wɪð'stænd] - выдерживать, устоять

The city's defences were not strong enough to withstand the attack - Городская оборона была недостаточно сильной, чтобы выдержать атаку.

5. to repel [rɪ'peɪl] - отражать, отбивать атаку

The army was ready to repel an attack - Армия была готова отбить атаку.

6. to hold out [həʊld aʊt] - держаться, не отступать

The rebels held out under heavy bombardment for weeks - Повстанцы держались под интенсивным обстрелом в течение нескольких недель.

7. to retaliate [rɪ'tæliet] - мстить, наносить ответный удар

They retaliated against the enemy for shelling civilian targets - Они нанесли ответный удар по врагу за обстрел гражданских объектов.

8. to break through [breɪk θru:] - прорваться, пробиться

The troops finally broke through the enemy lines - Войска наконец прорвались через вражеские линии.

9. to besiege [bɪ'si:dʒ] - осаждать, блокировать

A massive army besieged the city for months - Могучая армия осаждала город в течение нескольких месяцев.

10. to blockade [blɒ'keɪd] - блокировать, устраивать блокаду

The navy blockaded the enemy port - Флот блокировал вражеский порт.

11. to withdraw / to pull out / to pull back [wɪð'drɔ:] / [pʊl aʊt] / [pʊl bæk] - отступать, выводить войска

The troops began to withdraw from the front line - Войска начали выводиться с передовой.

British forces will pull out of the area soon - Британские войска скоро выйдут из этого района.

12. defence [di'fens] - оборона

Huge amounts of government money are spent on defence - Огромные суммы государственных средств тратятся на оборону.

The castle was built for defence purposes - Замок был построен в оборонительных целях.

13. to provide defence against sb [tu: prə'vaɪd di'fens ə'geɪnst] - обеспечивать защиту от кого-либо

The country must provide defence against foreign invasion - Страна должна обеспечить защиту от иностранного вторжения.

City walls were built to provide defence against enemy attacks - Городские стены были построены для защиты от вражеских нападений.

the defence of sth [ðə di'fens əv smθɪŋ] - защита чего-либо

Our forces are prepared for the defence of the capital - Наши войска готовы к защите столицы.

The navy has traditionally played a key role in the defence of the coastline - Традиционно флот играет ключевую роль в защите побережья.

defence policy [di'fens 'pɒləsi] - политика в области обороны

The government is reviewing its defence policy to address new threats - Правительство пересматривает свою политику в области обороны для реагирования на новые угрозы.

A strong defence policy is essential for national security - Сильная политика в области обороны необходима для национальной безопасности.

national defence ['næʃənəl di'fens] - национальная оборона

Investment in national defence has increased significantly - Инвестиции в национальную оборону значительно выросли.

missile defence (system) ['mɪsaɪl di'fens 'sɪstəm] - система противоракетной защиты

The government is funding a new missile defence system to protect the country - Правительство финансирует новую систему противоракетной защиты для обороны страны.

There are debates about the effectiveness of the national missile defence - Идут споры о эффективности национальной системы противоракетной защиты.

air / anti-aircraft defence [ɛə/ 'ænti-'eɪkɹæft dɪ'fens 'sɪstəm] - воздушная / противовоздушная оборона

The city strengthened its air defence system to counter aerial threats - Город укрепил систему противовоздушной обороны для защиты от воздушных угроз.

There is pressure to cut the defence budget due to economic constraints - Возникает давление с целью сократить оборонный бюджет из-за экономических ограничений.

defence budget [dɪ'fens 'bʌdʒɪt] - оборонный бюджет

The government announced an increase in the defence budget for next year - Правительство объявило об увеличении оборонного бюджета на следующий год.

defence spending / spending on defence [dɪ'fens 'spɛndɪŋ] - расходы на оборону / расходы на оборону

The government plans to increase defence spending by 5% next year - Правительство планирует увеличить расходы на оборону на 5% в следующем году.

Despite the peace, defence spending has not decreased - Несмотря на мир, расходы на оборону не уменьшились.

line of defence [laɪn ʌv dɪ'fens] - линия обороны

civil defence ['sɪvəl dɪ'fens] - гражданская оборона

The government has invested heavily in civil defence training - Правительство интенсивно вложилось в подготовку гражданской обороны.

defence force(s) [di'fens fɔ:rsɪz] - силы обороны

The defence forces were mobilized to protect the borders - Силы обороны были мобилизованы для защиты границ.

14. defences (fortifications) [di'fensɪz] - оборонительные сооружения (фортификационные сооружения)

The ancient city's defences were impressive and hard to breach - Оборонительные сооружения древнего города были внушительными и крепкими.

to strengthen one's defences [tu: 'streɪθən wʌnz di'fensɪz] - укрепить свою оборону

The country is working hard to strengthen its defences against possible threats - Страна усердно работает над укреплением своей обороны против возможных угроз.

to overcome / breach / overwhelm sb's defences [ˌoʊvə'kʌm / bri:tʃ / ˌoʊvər'wɛlm 'sɪmbədɪz di'fensɪz] - преодолеть/ пробить брешь/ сокрушить оборону

The enemy army tried to breach the city's defences but was repelled - Вражеская армия пыталась прорвать оборонительные укрепления города, но была отражена.

15. resistance | opposition [rɪ'zɪstəns/ | /ˌɒpə'zɪʃən] – сопротивление/ оппозиция

The soldiers faced fierce resistance from local militias - Солдаты столкнулись с яростным сопротивлением местных ополченцев.

16. retaliation [rɪˌtæli'eɪʃən] - возмездие

The bombing was in retaliation for the recent attack - Взрыв был актом возмездия за недавнее нападение.

17. breakthrough ['breɪkˌθru:] - прорыв

The scientists made a breakthrough in cancer research - Учёные достигли прорыва в исследовании рака.

18. siege [sɪ:dʒ] - осада

The city was under siege for three months - Город находился в осаде три месяца.

19. blockade [blɒ'keɪd] - блокада

The navy enforced a blockade of the enemy's ports - Флот установил блокаду вражеских портов.

3. Settlement of conflicts

3.1 Unification and disintegration

1. to unite | to unify [ju:'naɪt | 'ju:nɪfaɪ] - объединение

The countries decided to unite in the face of common threats - Страны решили объединиться перед лицом общих угроз.

The organization worked to unify different factions - Организация работала над объединением разных фракций.

2. united | unified (adjective) ['ju:nɪtɪd | 'ju:nɪfaɪd] - объединенные

They stood united against the invasion - Они встали объединёнными против вторжения.

3. unification [ˌju:nɪfɪ'keɪʃən] - объединение

The unification of the two states happened in 1990 - Объединение двух государств произошло в 1990 году.

4. (territorial) integrity [tə'rɪtɔ:riəl ɪn'teɪgrɪti] - территориальная целостность

The country vowed to protect its territorial integrity - Страна поклялась защищать свою территориальную целостность.

5. self-determination [ˌself dɪˌtɜ:mɪ'neɪʃən] - самоопределение

The people fought for their right to self-determination - Народ боролся за право на самоопределение.

6. to disintegrate | to break up [dɪs'ɪntɪˌgreɪt/ | /breɪk ʌp] - распадаться

The empire began to disintegrate after years of conflict - Империя начала распадаться после многих лет конфликта.

7. to break away (from sth) [breɪk ə'weɪ] - отделиться

A faction attempted to break away from the main party - Одна фракция попыталась отделиться от основной партии.

8. disintegration | breakup | break-up – [ˌdɪsɪntɪˈɡreɪʃən/ | /ˈbreɪkʌp/] - распад

The country went through a painful disintegration in the 1990s - Страна пережила болезненный распад в 1990-х годах.

9. breakaway (adjective) [ˈbreɪkəˌweɪ] - отделившийся

A breakaway group formed a new political party - Отделившаяся группа создала новую политическую партию.

10. separatist | secessionist [ˈsepəreɪtɪst/ | /sɪˈseʃənɪst/] - сепаратист

The government is trying to suppress the separatist movement - Правительство пытается подавить движение сепаратистов.

3.2 Promotion of peace

1. peace [pi:s] - мир

The countries signed a treaty to establish peace - Страны подписали договор для установления мира.

lasting / durable / permanent peace – [ˈlæstɪŋ/ | /ˈdʒʊərəbəl/ | /ˈpɜːrmənənt pi:s/] - длительный/долговечное/перманентный мир

*There is hope for a **lasting peace** in the region - Есть надежда на прочный мир в регионе.*

fragile / uneasy peace [ˈfrædʒaɪl/ | /ʌnˈiːzi pi:s] - хрупкий/ непрочный мир

They lived under a fragile peace that could end at any moment - Они жили в условиях хрупкого мира, который мог закончиться в любой момент.

to be / remain at peace (with sb) [tu bi:/ | /rɪˈmeɪn æt pi:s] - отстаться в мире

The two countries decided to remain at peace - Две страны решили оставаться в мире.

to campaign for peace [tu kæmˈpeɪn fɔr pi:s] - вести кампанию за мир

She campaigned for peace throughout her life - Она всю жизнь боролась за мир.

2. cause of peace [kɔ:z əv ri:s] дело мира

They dedicated their efforts to the cause of peace - Они посвятили свои усилия делу мира.

3. peace movement [pi:s 'mu:vmənt] - движение за мир

The peace movement is organizing a march in the city center - Движение за мир организует марш в центре города.

4. peace process [pi:s 'prəʊses] - мирный процесс

The peace process between the two nations is ongoing - Процесс миростроительства между двумя странами продолжается.

5. peacekeeping [pi:ski:piŋ] – поддержание, сохранение мира и порядка

peacekeeping force(s) / troops / army [pi:ski:piŋ fɔ:rs/ | /tru:ps/ | /'ɑ:mɪ]

- миротворческие силы / контингенты / армия

A large peacekeeping force was deployed in the conflict zone - Большая миротворческая сила была развернута в зоне конфликта.

peacekeeping mission / operation [pi:ski:piŋ 'mɪʃən/ | /,ɒpə'reɪʃən] -

миротворческая миссия / операция

The UN sent troops on a peacekeeping mission to maintain order - ООН направила войска в миротворческую миссию для поддержания порядка.

to establish / deploy peacekeeping forces [ɪ'stæblɪʃ/ | /di'plɔɪ/ pi:ski:piŋ

fɔ:sɪz] - для создания/развертывания миротворческих сил

They agreed to establish peacekeeping forces in the region - Они согласились создать миротворческие силы в регионе.

to withdraw peacekeeping forces [wɪð'drɔ: pi:ski:piŋ fɔ:sɪz] - вывести

миротворческие силы

6. peacekeeper ['pi:ski:pə] - миротворец

The peacekeepers are working to prevent violence between groups - Миротворцы работают над предотвращением насилия между группами.

7. to mediate ['mi:di'eɪt] - посредничать

The UN tried to mediate between the two sides - ООН пыталась выступить посредником между двумя сторонами.

8. mediation [ˌmi:di'eɪʃən] - посредничество

The peace agreement was reached through mediation - Мирное соглашение было достигнуто благодаря посредничеству.

9. mediator ['mi:di'eɪtə] – посредник

In this regard, the role of the “insider mediator” is also extremely important and should be given due consideration - В этом контексте роль «местного посредника» также является чрезвычай-но важной и ее следует учитывать.

3.3 Negotiation

1. negotiation [niˌɡoʊʃi'eɪʃən] - переговоры

peace negotiation [pi:s niˌɡoʊʃi'eɪʃən] - мирные переговоры

The countries started peace negotiations after years of conflict - Страны начали мирные переговоры после многих лет конфликта.

2. ceasefire ['si:sˌfaɪə] - прекращение огня

Both sides agreed to a ceasefire to stop the fighting - Обе стороны согласились на прекращение огня, чтобы остановить боевые действия.

3. mediation in peace talks [ˌmi:di'eɪʃən in pi:s tɔ:ks] - посредничество в мирных переговорах

The UN provided mediation during the peace talks - ООН обеспечила посредничество во время мирных переговоров.

4. peace agreement [pi:s ə'ɡri:mənt] - мирное соглашение

The countries signed a peace agreement to officially end the war - Страны подписали мирное соглашение для официального прекращения войны.

5. types of peace agreements [taɪps ʌv pi:s ə'ɡri:mənts] - виды мирных соглашений

There are several types of peace agreements, such as ceasefire agreements and full settlements - Существует несколько видов мирных соглашений, таких как соглашения о прекращении огня и полные мирные договоры.

interim or preliminary agreement [ˈɪntərɪm əː prɪˈlɪmɪnəri əˈɡriːmənt] - временное или предварительное соглашение

The parties reached an interim agreement to continue negotiations - Стороны достигли промежуточного соглашения для продолжения переговоров.

full agreement [fʊl əˈɡriːmənt] - полное соглашение

There is full agreement within the Security Council on that point, and the entire international community - В этой связи в Совете Безопасности существует полное согласие, и оно разделяется всем международным сообществом, shares it.

6. components of peace agreements [kəmˈpəʊnənts ʌv piːs əˈɡriːmənts] - составляющие мирных соглашений

They presented all the components of the peace agreements –Они представили все составляющие мирных соглашений

7. implementation [ˌɪmplɪmənˈteɪʃən] – осуществление, претварение в жизнь

These tasks require careful preparation and implementation - Эти задачи требуют тщательной подготовки и претварения в жизнь

peace agreement implementation [piːs əˈɡriːmənt ˌɪmplɪmənˈteɪʃən] - осуществление мирного соглашения

Effective peace agreement implementation requires cooperation from all parties - Эффективная реализация мирного соглашения требует сотрудничества всех сторон.

7. implementation mechanisms [ˌɪmplɪmənˈteɪʃən ˈmɛkənɪzəmz] - механизмы реализации

The agreement included implementation mechanisms such as commissions and task forces - Соглашение включало механизмы реализации, такие как комиссии и целевые группы.

monitoring and verification ['mɒnɪtərɪŋ ænd ,verɪfɪ'keɪʃən] - мониторинг и проверка

Independent experts are responsible for monitoring and verification of the agreement - Независимые эксперты отвечают за мониторинг и проверку выполнения соглашения.

raising funds for implementation ['reɪzɪŋ fʌndz fə ,ɪmplɪmən'teɪʃən] - сбор средств для реализации

International donors pledged support by raising funds for implementation - Международные доноры пообещали оказать поддержку путем сбора средств для осуществления.

8. gaps in implementation [gæps ɪn ,ɪmplɪmən'teɪʃən] - пробелы в реализации

There are significant gaps in implementation at the local level - На местном уровне наблюдаются значительные пробелы в реализации.

9. dispute resolution [dɪs'pju:t ,rezə'lu:ʃən] - разрешение споров

The peace agreement set up a special body for dispute resolution - В соответствии с мирным соглашением был создан специальный орган для разрешения споров.

10. security guarantees [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ 'gærəntɪ:z] - гарантии безопасности

Security guarantees for former combatants are essential for lasting peace - Гарантии безопасности для бывших комбатантов имеют важное значение для установления прочного мира.

11. political participation – [pə'litɪkəl pɑ: ,tɪsɪ'reɪʃən] политическое участие

Encouraging political participation helps integrate former fighters into society - Участия в политической жизни способствует интеграции бывших комбатантов в общество.

12. power vacuums and spoilers – ['paʊə 'vækju:əmz ænd 'spɔɪləz] - дестабилизирующих факторов и вакуума

The presence of spoilers and power vacuums can undermine peace efforts - Наличие дестабилизирующих факторов и вакуума власти может подорвать мирные усилия.

13. challenges to peace agreement implementation ['ʃælɪndʒɪz tu pi:s ə'grɪ:mənt ,ɪmplɪmən'teɪʃən] - проблемы, связанные с осуществлением мирного соглашения

Many peace agreements fail because of lack of political will - Многие мирные соглашения не реализуются из-за отсутствия политической воли.

Insecurity and violence after an agreement hinder the peace process - Небезопасность и насилие после соглашения затрудняют процесс мира.

Gaps between policy and practice reduce implementation success - Разрыв между политикой и практикой снижает успех реализации.

14. security guarantees and reintegration [sɪ'kjʊərəti 'gærəntɪ:z ænd ,ri:ɪntɪg'reɪʃən] - гарантии безопасности и реинтеграция

Providing security guarantees to former combatants is crucial - Обеспечение гарантий безопасности бывшим боевикам жизненно важно.

15. legal and institutional barriers ['li:gəl ænd ,ɪnstɪ'tu:ʃənəl 'bæriəz] - правовые и институциональные барьеры

Legal and institutional barriers hinder the full implementation of peace agreements - Правовые и институциональные барьеры препятствуют полному осуществлению мирных соглашений.

16. mistrust among parties [ˌmɪs'trʌst ə'mʌŋ 'pɑ:tɪz] - недоверие между сторонами

Mutual mistrust between parties often leads to failure in peace implementation - Взаимное недоверие между сторонами часто приводит к неудаче в осуществлении мирного соглашения.

17. external interference [ɪks'tɜ:nl ,ɪntə'fɪərəns] - внешнее вмешательство

External interference can disrupt fragile peace processes - Внешнее вмешательство может нарушить хрупкие мирные процессы.

18. mediator | intermediary | go-between /'mi:diətə/ [,intə'mi:diəri/ | goʊ-bɪ'twi:n] - медиатор | посредник | посредническое звено

He received the Nobel Prize for his work as a mediator in the Palestine conflict - Он получил Нобелевскую премию за свою работу посредника в палестинском конфликте.

The police negotiated with the gunman through an intermediary - Полиция вела переговоры с вооружённым человеком через посредника.

An archbishop has been acting as a mediator between the rebels and the authorities - Архиепископ выступал посредником между повстанцами и властями.

19. humanitarian [hju: ,mæni'teəriən] - гуманитарный

The government displayed a more humanitarian approach towards victims of the recession - Правительство проявило более гуманитарный подход к жертвам рецессии.

This earthquake is the worst humanitarian crisis in the country's history - Это землетрясение — самый тяжёлый гуманитарный кризис в истории страны.

20. humanitarian aid / assistance / supplies / relief – [hju: ,mæni'teəriən eɪd/ | /ə'sɪstəns/ | /sə'plaɪz/ | /rɪ'li:f] - гуманитарная помощь / вспомогательные средства / предметы снабжения / чрезвычайная помощь

Thousands of people are being denied access to humanitarian aid - Тысячам людей отказывают в доступе к гуманитарной помощи

4. Terrorism

4.1 Explosion

1. to detonate ['detəneɪt] – детонировать, взрывать, взорвать

Racism was a dirty bomb ready to detonate - Расизм был грязной бомбой, готовой взорваться.

*The explosive is timed to detonate in exactly twenty-four hours -
Взрывчатка сдетонирует через 24 часа.*

2. to carry out a detonation ['kæri aʊt ə ,detə'neiʃən] — произвести взрыв, взорвать

*Underground nuclear detonations are believed to have been carried out —
— Считается, что были произведены подземные ядерные взрывы.*

The team carried out a controlled detonation safely — Команда произвела контролируемый взрыв безопасно.

*The terrorists carried out a detonation in the abandoned warehouse —
Террористы произвели взрыв в заброшенном складе.*

3. explosive [ɪk'splɔʊsɪv] — взрывчатое / взрывоопасное вещество

*Such explosives would be far more powerful than existing non-nuclear explosives -
Такие взрывчатые вещества были бы намного мощнее существующих неядерных.*

Police found explosives hidden in the suspect's car - Полиция обнаружила взрывчатку, спрятанную в автомобиле подозреваемого.

There were traces of explosives at the crime scene - На месте преступления были обнаружены следы взрывчатых веществ.

4. high explosive [haɪ ɪk'splɔʊsɪv] — бризантное взрывчатое вещество

*The effect of high explosives in an enclosed space can be devastating -
Эффект взрывчатых веществ в замкнутом пространстве может быть разрушителен.*

They used high explosives to demolish the old building - Они использовали бризантное взрывчатое вещество для сноса старого здания.

5. plastic explosive ['plæstɪk ɪk'splɔʊsɪv] — пластичное взрывчатое вещество

*Instructions on how to make plastic explosives are on the Internet. —
— В интернете есть инструкции по изготовлению пластичных взрывчатых веществ.*

In 1991, nations gathered to develop better controls of plastic explosives.
— В 1991 году страны собрались для выработки лучших мер контроля за пластичными взрывчатыми веществами.

4.2 Terrorist activities

1. terrorism ['tɛrəˌrɪzəm] — терроризм

The spiral of terrorism becomes never-ending — Спираль терроризма становится бесконечной.

What separates terrorism from other acts of violence? — Что отличает терроризм от других актов насилия?

The 20th century witnessed great changes in the use of terrorism — XX век стал свидетелем больших перемен в практике терроризма.

2. to be involved / engaged in terrorism [tu bi inˈvɒlvd / inˈɡeɪdʒd in 'tɛrəˌrɪzəm] — заниматься террористической деятельностью

Terrorism has been practised throughout history and throughout the world — Терроризм практиковался на протяжении всей истории и по всему миру.

Some groups have engaged in terrorism to fight colonial powers — Некоторые группы занимались терроризмом в борьбе с колониальными властями.

3. to sponsor terrorism ['spɒnsə 'tɛrəˌrɪzəm] — предоставлять средства для поддержки терроризма

We have to make states that sponsor terrorism pay a price — Мы должны заставить государства, поддерживающие терроризм, заплатить цену.

Countries accused of sponsoring terrorism face sanctions — Страны, обвиняемые в поддержке терроризма, подвергаются санкциям.

4. to fight / combat / counter / confront terrorism [faɪt / 'kɒmbæt / 'kaʊntər / kənˈfrʌnt 'tɛrəˌrɪzəm] — бороться с терроризмом

Governments must cooperate if they are to fight international terrorism — Правительства должны сотрудничать, если хотят бороться с международным терроризмом.

The government is doing everything possible to combat terrorism — Правительство делает всё возможное для борьбы с терроризмом.

Democracies are no great shakes at confronting terrorism — Демократии далеко не всегда эффективны в противостоянии терроризму.

5. to take a hard / firm / tough line on terrorism | to adopt / take a resolute / tough stance on terrorism [teɪk ə hard / fɜːm / tʌf laɪn ən 'terə, rɪzəm | tu ə'dɒpt / teɪk ə 'rezələ:t / tʌf stæns ən 'terə, rɪzəm] — занимать решительную жёсткую позицию в борьбе с терроризмом

Even countries like Israel, which normally take a hard line on terrorism, have occasionally given in to demands — Даже такие страны, как Израиль, которые обычно занимают жёсткую позицию, иногда идут на уступки.

The president adopted a tough stance on terrorism after recent attacks — После недавних атак президент занял жёсткую позицию по терроризму.

It is necessary to take a firm line on terrorism to ensure national security — Необходимо занять решительную позицию в борьбе с терроризмом для обеспечения национальной безопасности.

6. to renounce terrorism [rɪ'naʊns 'terə, rɪzəm] — отказываться от терроризма

The party has renounced terrorism as a political tool — Партия отказалась от терроризма как политического инструмента.

Although the PLO renounced terrorism in 1988, radical groups continued attacks — Хотя ООП отказалась от терроризма в 1988 году, радикальные группы продолжали атаки.

Many former terrorists have publicly renounced terrorism and embraced peace — Многие бывшие террористы публично отказались от терроризма и приняли мир.

7. to be opposed to terrorism [tu bi ə'pəʊzd tu 'tɛrə,rɪzəm] — быть против терроризма

I am utterly opposed to any form of terrorism — Я категорически против любой формы терроризма.

The government is firmly opposed to terrorism and all acts of violence — Правительство решительно выступает против терроризма и всех актов насилия.

Society must be united and opposed to terrorism in every way — Общество должно быть единым и противостоять терроризму всеми способами.

8. terrorist attack | act of terrorism | terrorist act | act of terror | terrorist incident ['tɛrə,rɪst ə'tæk | ækt əv 'tɛrə,rɪzəm | 'tɛrə,rɪst ækt | ækt əv 'tɛrər | 'tɛrə,rɪst 'ɪnsɪdənt] — террористический акт

There has been an increase in terrorist attacks recently — В последнее время участились террористические акты.

Twenty people were killed in the latest terrorist attack — В результате последнего террористического акта погибло двадцать человек.

Terrorist acts date back to at least the 1st century — Террористические акты известны как минимум с I века.

The bomb explosion was one of the worst acts of terrorism experienced in recent years — Взрыв бомбы был одним из самых страшных актов терроризма за последние годы.

9. to make / carry out / conduct a terrorist attack | to commit / conduct an act of terrorism | to bomb sth | to launch a terrorist operation [meɪk / 'kæri aʊt / kən'dʌkt ə 'tɛrə,rɪst ə'tæk | kə'mɪt / kən'dʌkt ækt əv 'tɛrə,rɪzəm | tu bɒm | lɒntʃ ə 'tɛrə,rɪst ,ɒpə'reɪʃən] — совершать террористический акт, осуществлять террористическую операцию

The group carried out several terrorist attacks in response to government actions — Группа совершила несколько террористических актов в ответ на действия правительства.

They were charged with committing acts of terrorism — Их обвиняли в совершении террористических актов

10. suicide (bomb) / kamikaze attack | suicide / kamikaze mission | suicide / kamikaze bombing [ˈsuɪsaɪd (bɒm) / ˌkɑ:mɪˈkɑ:zɪ əˈtæk | ˈsuɪsaɪd / ˌkɑ:mɪˈkɑ:zɪ ˈmɪʃən | ˈsuɪsaɪd / ˌkɑ:mɪˈkɑ:zɪ ˈbɒmɪŋ] — террористический акт террориста-смертника

The first suicide bomb attack in two years shocked the nation — Первый за два года теракт террориста-смертника потряс страну.

Suicide bombers have killed many civilians in recent conflicts — Террористы-смертники убили многих мирных жителей в недавних конфликтах.

The terrorist carried out a suicide mission to cause maximum damage — Террорист совершил смертельную операцию с целью максимального ущерба.

11. bomb | explosive device [bɒm | ɪkˈsplɔʊsɪv dɪˈvaɪs] — взрывное устройство, бомба

In April 1995, a truck bomb exploded in Oklahoma City, killing 168 people — В апреле 1995 года грузовая бомба взорвалась в Оклахома-Сити, убив 168 человек.

The bomb disposal unit destroyed the bomb with a controlled explosion — Подразделение по обезвреживанию взрывных устройств уничтожило бомбу контролируемым взрывом.

A small explosive device was set off outside the UN headquarters — Небольшое взрывное устройство сработало возле штаб-квартиры ООН.

12. to plant / place a bomb / explosive device [plænt / pleɪs ə bɒm / ɪkˈsplɔʊsɪv dɪˈvaɪs] — размещать взрывное устройство или бомбу

The terrorists planted a bomb near the police station — Террористы заложили бомбу возле полицейского участка.

A bomb was planted at the railway station with no warning given — У железнодорожного вокзала была заложена бомба без предупреждения.

They placed bombs on two isolated aircraft before leaving the hangars — Они разместили бомбы на двух изолированных самолётах перед уходом из ангаров.

13. to set off / detonate / explode a bomb / explosive device [set ɔf / 'detə,neɪt / ɪk'spləʊd ə bɒm / ɪk'spləʊsɪv dɪ'vaɪs] — активировать взрывное устройство, взрывать бомбу

Terrorists set off a bomb in the city centre — Террористы привели в действие бомбу в центре города.

The bomb was detonated by remote control — Бомба была взорвана дистанционно.

Several bombs exploded at different locations around the city — Несколько бомб взорвались в разных местах города.

14. a bomb / explosive device goes off / detonates / explodes [ə bɒm / ɪk'spləʊsɪv dɪ'vaɪs ɡəʊz ɒv / 'detə,neɪts / ɪk'spləʊdz] — устройство взрывается, срабатывает

The bomb went off at midday, causing panic — Бомба взорвалась в полдень, вызвав панику.

Several bombs detonated around noon near busy locations — Несколько бомб сработали около полудня возле оживленных мест.

An explosive device exploded on a bus during the morning rush hour in Jerusalem — Взрывное устройство сработало в автобусе во время утреннего часа пик в Иерусалиме.

15. homemade bomb ['həʊm,meɪd bɒm] — самодельное взрывное устройство

Between 1978 and 1995, the Unabomber planted homemade bombs across the US — С 1978 по 1995 год Унабомбер размещал самодельные бомбы по всей территории США.

The police found a homemade bomb in the suspect's car — Полиция обнаружила самодельное взрывное устройство в автомобиле подозреваемого.

16. bomb threat [bɒm θret] — угроза взрыва

The station was closed for six hours following a bomb threat — Станция была закрыта на шесть часов после угрозы взрыва.

Officials received a bomb threat at approximately 11:30 a.m. today — Сегодня примерно в 11:30 утра официальные лица получили угрозу взрыва.

Schools cancelled activities after the bomb threat spread — Школы отменили занятия после распространения информации об угрозе взрыва.

17. to threaten ['θretən] — грозить, угрожать

The terrorists are threatening to kill the hostages — Террористы угрожают убить заложников.

One man has been threatened with legal action — Одному мужчине грозит судебное преследование.

18. to kidnap | to abduct ['kɪdnæp | əb'dʌkt] — похищать человека

Terrorists have kidnapped a French officer and are demanding \$400,000 ransom — Террористы похитили французского офицера и требуют выкуп в 400 000 долларов.

The company director was abducted from his car by terrorists — Директора компании похитили террористы прямо из машины.

19. to hijack ['haɪdʒæk] — угонять (самолёт, корабль, автобус)

Terrorists hijacked the plane, ordering the pilot to fly to Tripoli — Террористы угнали самолёт, приказывая пилоту лететь в Триполи.

The airliner was hijacked by a group of terrorists — Самолёт был угнан группой террористов.

Bands of gunmen have hijacked food shipments and terrorized relief workers — Группы боевиков угоняли продовольственные поставки и терроризировали работников помощи.

20. to skyjack ['skaɪdʒæk] — угонять самолёт, заниматься воздушным пиратством

The plane was skyjacked by armed men demanding ransom — Самолёт был угнан вооружёнными людьми, требующими выкуп.

Skyjacking remains a serious security threat in some regions — Угон самолётов остаётся серьёзной угрозой безопасности в некоторых регионах.

Several skyjacking incidents led to tighter airport security — Несколько случаев угона самолётов привели к ужесточению мер безопасности в аэропортах.

21. to assassinate [ə'sæsə,neɪt] — уничтожать по политическим убеждениям, совершать политическое устранение

President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth — Президент Линкольн был убит Джоном Уилксом Буттом.

22. hijack | hijacking ['haɪdʒæk | 'haɪ,dʒækɪŋ] — угон (самолёта, судна, автобуса); нападение с целью хищения

Every minute during the hijack seemed like a week — Каждая минута угона казалась вечностью.

Members of this gang cooperated with terrorists in hijacking an El Al plane in 1976 — Члены этой банды сотрудничали с террористами при угона самолёта El Al в 1976 году.

Car hijackings are running at a rate of nearly 50 a day — Ежедневно происходит почти 50 угонов автомобилей.

23. skyjacking ['skaɪ,dʒækɪŋ] — угон самолёта; воздушное пиратство

Such acts include kidnappings, assassinations, skyjackings, bombings, and hijackings — Такие действия включают похищения, убийства, угоны самолётов, бомбёжки и захваты.

Skyjacking is considered one of the most serious aviation crimes — Угон самолёта считается одним из самых серьёзных преступлений в авиации.

24. assassination [ˌæsə'neɪʃən] — убийство, террористический акт

The assassination of Franz Ferdinand led to the First World War — Убийство Франца Фердинанда привело к Первой мировой войне.

He narrowly escaped an assassination attempt — Он едва избежал покушения на убийство.

Three foreign diplomats have been killed in a series of assassinations — В ходе серии убийств были убиты три иностранных дипломата.

4.3 Types of terrorists

1. terrorist ['tɛrə, rɪst] - террорист

His father, the terrorist Dementy Dudorov, was serving at hard labor, which by grace of the sovereign had replaced the hanging to which he had been sentenced - Его отец, террорист Дементий Дудоров, отбывал каторгу, по высочайшему помилованию взамен повешения, к которому он был приговорен.

2. to harbour terrorists ['hɑ:rbər 'tɛrə, rɪsts] — укрывать террористов

Several countries were accused of harbouring terrorists — Несколько стран обвинялись в укрывательстве террористов.

Accusations of harbouring terrorist suspects were raised against the former government — Бывшее правительство обвинили в укрывательстве подозреваемых в терроризме.

3. bomber [bɒmə] террорист (со взрывным устройством)

They caught this bomber 20 minutes ago - Они поймали этого террориста 20 минут назад.

4. suicide bomber | kamikaze ['s(j)u:ɪsaɪd bɒmə/ kæmɪ'kɑ:zɪ]
террорист-смертник

On 27 January, in Baghdad, a suicide bomber targeted a funeral procession, killing at least 31 people and injuring another 60 - В Багдаде бомбист-смертник напал 27-января на похоронное шествие, в результате чего по мень-шей мере 31-человек погиб, а еще 60-было ранено.

And it destroyed more shipping and tanks than any other aircraft in the whole of World War II, including Kamikaze pilots. - Эти самолеты уничтожили больше кораблей и танков, чем любые другие самолеты за всю Вторую Мировую Войну, включая летчиков- камикадзе.

5. kidnapper | abductor ['kɪdnæpə / æb'dʌktə] похититель (людей)

"Your opinion is quite right," said Poirot drily. "Ratchett was Cassetti, the kidnapper." - Вы не ошиблись, - сухо сказал Пуаро. - Под именем Рэтчетта скрывался Кассетти, знаменитый похититель детей.

I will seek the identity of my true abductor and destroy them - Я выясню, кто действительно похитил меня и уничтожу его.

6. hijacker [haɪdʒækə] - угонщик (самолета, судна, автобуса); воздушный пират; бандит, налетчик

And the horrific twist is that the hijacker is now believed to be the one person who was authorized to carry a gun onto the plane - И самое ужасное, что угонщиком является единственный человек, кому было разрешено пронести оружие на самолёт.

7. skyjacker [skaɪdʒækə] - угонщик самолета; воздушный пират; бандит, налетчик

There are six skyjackers armed with handguns and knives in control of that plane - Шестеро захватчиков, вооруженных пистолетами и ножами контролируют вот этот самолет.

4.4 Security

1. security [sɪ'kjʊərəti] — безопасность

For the security of passengers, all hand baggage is carefully checked — Для безопасности пассажиров вся ручная кладь тщательно проверяется.

Every precaution has been taken to ensure the personal security of the delegates — Приняты все меры предосторожности для обеспечения личной безопасности делегатов.

Security has been increased at all airports following the attacks — После атак меры безопасности были усилены во всех аэропортах.

2. to ensure / provide / maintain security [ɪn'ʃʊə / prə'vaɪd / meɪn'teɪn sɪ'kjʊərəti] — обеспечивать безопасность

The guards ensure security at the entrance to the building — Охранники обеспечивают безопасность на входе в здание.

The government provides security for high-profile officials — Правительство обеспечивает безопасность для видных чиновников.

Security staff maintain order and protect visitors — Персонал безопасности поддерживает порядок и охраняет посетителей.

3. to tighten / increase / enhance / strengthen / step up security (measures) ['taɪtn / ɪn'kri:s / ɛn'hæns / 'streŋθən / stɛp ʌp sɪ'kjʊərətɪ] — ужесточать, усиливать меры безопасности

Authorities are tightening security at all major airports — Власти ужесточают меры безопасности во всех крупных аэропортах.

The prison was ordered to increase security after a recent escape — Тюрьму обязали усилить меры безопасности после недавнего побега.

Security has been stepped up around Olympic venues — Безопасность на олимпийских объектах была повышена.

4. to undermine security [ˌʌndər'maɪn sɪ'kjʊərətɪ] — подрывать безопасность

The accumulation of arms could undermine national security — Накопление оружия может подрвать национальную безопасность.

Cyber attacks threaten to undermine the security of critical infrastructure — Кибератаки угрожают подрвать безопасность критической инфраструктуры.

5. national / state security ['næʃənəl / steɪt sɪ'kjʊərətɪ] — государственная / национальная безопасность

Terrorist activity is a serious threat to national security — Террористическая деятельность представляет серьёзную угрозу национальной безопасности.

The students were deported for posing a threat to state security — Студенты были депортированы за создание угрозы государственной безопасности.

6. internal security [ɪn'tɜrnəl sɪ'kjʊərətɪ] — внутренняя безопасность

The government increased internal security to prevent riots — Правительство усилило внутреннюю безопасность для предотвращения беспорядков.

Internal security forces were deployed to maintain order — Для поддержания порядка были направлены силы внутренней безопасности.

7 tight / strict / heavy / lax security (measures) [taɪt / strikt / 'hevi / læks sɪ'kjʊərəti] — строгие / недостаточные меры безопасности

There is tight security at the airport and all baggage is searched — В аэропорту действует строгая безопасность, и весь багаж проверяется.

The trial was held under strict security measures — Судебное заседание прошло при строгих мерах безопасности.

Parents protested against lax security at the school — Родители протестовали против недостаточного уровня безопасности в школе.

8. sense / feeling of security [sens / 'fi:lɪŋ əv sɪ'kjʊərəti] — чувство безопасности

A predictable routine gives children a sense of security— Предсказуемый распорядок даёт детям чувство безопасности.

The new alarm system created a feeling of security among the residents - Новая сигнализация внушила жителям чувство безопасности.

9. a false sense of security [ə fɔ:ls sens əv sɪ'kjʊərəti] — ложное чувство безопасности

They were lulled into a false sense of security and failed to prepare — Их ввели в заблуждение ложным чувством безопасности, и они не подготовились.

Relying solely on technology can create a false sense of security — Полагаться только на технологии — значит иметь ложное чувство безопасности.

10. security measures / precautions [sɪ'kjʊərəti 'meɪʒərz / pri'kə:ʃənz] — меры безопасности, предосторожности

New security measures include video cameras in the city centre — Новые меры безопасности включают установку видеокамер в центре города.

Schools have introduced extra security precautions after recent incidents — После недавних инцидентов в школах усилили меры безопасности.

11. security situation [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ ,sɪtʃu'eɪʃən] — ситуация в сфере безопасности

The security situation has deteriorated significantly in the region — Ситуация с безопасностью в регионе значительно ухудшилась.

Changes in political developments often affect the security situation — Изменения в политической обстановке часто влияют на ситуацию с безопасностью.

12. (to be on / to be put on) security alert [tu bi ɒn / tu bi put ɒn sɪ'kjʊərətɪ ə'ɪzɪ] — находиться в состоянии тревоги по безопасности

The station was closed because of a security alert — Станция была закрыта из-за тревоги по безопасности.

Postal offices were put on security alert after the attempted bombings — Почтовые отделения были приведены в состояние тревоги после попыток взрывов.

13. security check [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ tʃek] — проверка безопасности

Stringent security checks are conducted for all visitors to the airport — Строгие проверки безопасности проводятся для всех посетителей аэропорта.

Police plan security checks along the route before the president's visit — Полиция планирует проверки безопасности на маршруте перед визитом президента.

14. security / video surveillance camera [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ / 'vɪdɪʊ sə'veɪləns 'kæmərə] — камера видеонаблюдения

The thief was caught on a security camera — Вора зафиксировала камера видеонаблюдения.

The city has installed new video surveillance cameras in public areas — В городе установили новые камеры видеонаблюдения в общественных местах.

15. breach of security [brɪ:tʃ əv sɪ'kjʊərətɪ] — нарушение правил безопасности

The Security Commission investigates breaches of security — Комиссия по безопасности расследует нарушения правил безопасности.

An amnesty was granted to detainees accused of breaching national security — Было объявлено амнистия задержанным, обвиняемым в нарушении национальной безопасности.

16. security service [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ 'sɜ:vɪs] — служба безопасности; органы безопасности

His death was shocking because elements of the military security service were implicated — Его смерть была шокирующей, так как в этом замешаны сотрудники военной службы безопасности.

The security services monitor the activities of extremist groups — Службы безопасности следят за деятельностью экстремистских групп.

17. security force(s) [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ fɔ:sɪz] — силы безопасности, войска по поддержанию безопасности

Thirty demonstrators were killed in clashes with the security forces — Тридцать демонстрантов погибли в столкновениях с силами безопасности.

The government is working to strengthen its security forces — Правительство работает над укреплением своих сил безопасности.

18. security officer [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ 'ɔ:fəɪə] — офицер службы безопасности

Even the most fearless security officer was unnerved by the threat — Даже самый бесстрашный офицер службы безопасности был встревожен угрозой.

Security officers were stationed at all entrances to the complex —
Офицеры службы безопасности были размещены у всех входов на
территорию комплекса.

19. security agent [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ 'eɪdʒənt] — агент службы
безопасности

The security agent uncovered a plot to attack the government building —
Агент службы безопасности раскрыли заговор против здания
правительства.

20. security man / official [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ mæn / ə'fɪʃəl] — сотрудник
службы безопасности

Security men blocked the protesters from entering the building —
Сотрудники службы безопасности не пропустили протестующих в
здание.

A uniformed security official greeted the visitors at the gate —
Односторонний сотрудник службы безопасности встретил посетителей
у ворот.

21. security guard [sɪ'kjʊərətɪ ɡɑ:d] — охранник; телохранитель;
конвоир

There were two security guards on duty outside the building — Два
охранника дежурили у здания.

The security guard was injured during the attack — Охранник получил
травмы в ходе нападения.

22. intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒəns] — разведывательные данные;
военные сведения

According to our intelligence, further attacks were planned — Согласно
разведанным, планировались новые атаки.

The satellite can be used to gather intelligence on enemy movements —
Спутник может использоваться для сбора разведанных о передвижении
противника.

He passed on military intelligence to the enemy — Он передал военную разведку врагу.

23. secret service / intelligence service / agency / department / organization ['si:krit 'sɜ:vɪs / ɪn'telɪdʒəns 'sɜ:vɪs / 'eɪdʒənsɪ / dɪ'pɑ:tmənt / ,ɔ:ɡəni'zeɪʃən] — спецслужба, разведывательная служба

He worked for the intelligence service for many years — Он много лет работал в разведывательной службе.

Security services should be accountable to government oversight — Службы безопасности должны подотчётны государственному контролю.

24. secret / intelligence / undercover agent | spy | infiltrator ['si:krit / ɪn'telɪdʒəns / ,ʌndə'kʌvə 'eɪdʒənt | spaɪ | ɪn'fɪltreɪtə] — секретный агент, тайный агент, шпион, диверсант

The undercover agent gathered important information from inside the organization — Тайный агент собрал важную информацию изнутри организации.

He was arrested for spying on military bases — Его арестовали за шпионаж на военных базах.

The infiltrator was identified and neutralized by security forces — Диверсанта выявили и ликвидировали силы безопасности.

25. intelligence officer / official [ɪn'telɪdʒəns 'ɒfɪsə / ə'fɪʃəl] — офицер или сотрудник разведки

The intelligence officer coordinated surveillance operations — Офицер разведки координировал операции по наблюдению.

Senior intelligence officials met to discuss security threats — Руководители разведки собрались для обсуждения угроз безопасности.

26. to spy [spaɪ] — шпионить, заниматься шпионажем

He was convicted of spying for a foreign government — Его осудили за шпионаж в пользу иностранного государства.

Satellites are used to spy on secret military activities — Спутники используют для слежки за секретной военной деятельностью.

27. to infiltrate ['ɪnfɪltreɪt] — просачиваться, внедряться, проникать (в тыл противника)

The police attempted to infiltrate neo-Nazi groups — Полиция пыталась внедриться в неонацистские группы.

Intelligence reports confirm terrorists have infiltrated the region — Разведданные подтверждают, что террористы проникли в регион.

28. to infiltrate ['ɪnfɪltreɪt] — тайно внедрять людей в организацию или место

Some countries have tried to infiltrate agents into the Republic — Некоторые страны пытались внедрить агентов в Республику.

They repeatedly tried to infiltrate assassins into the palace — Они неоднократно пытались внедрить убийц во дворец.

29. infiltration [ˌɪnfɪl'treɪʃən] — инфильтрация, проникновение
Enemy infiltration into our lines caused significant damage — Проникновение врага в наши линии нанесло значительный ущерб.

The security zone was set up to prevent guerrilla infiltrations — Зона безопасности была создана для предотвращения проникновения партизан.

The group weakened by infiltration and sabotage collapsed — Группа, ослабленная инфильтрацией и саботажем, распалась.

30. to seal off | to block off [si:l ɔv | blak ɔv] — оцепить, заблокировать, окружать

Police have sealed off the street where the gunman is hiding — Полиция оцепила улицу, где прячется стрелок.

All roads out of the town were blocked off by the police — Все дороги из города были заблокированы полицией.

A heavily armed police guard sealed off the city centre — Вооружённые полицейские оцепили центр города.

Topical Vocabulary

- abduction – похищение с целью выкупа
- acts of terrorism in all their forms and manifestations – акты терроризма во всех их формах и проявлениях
- aggravation of the terrorist threat – усугубление террористической угрозы
- anthrax – сибирская язва
- antibiotic – антибиотик
- apocalyptic, quasi-religious ideology – апокалипсическая, квази религиозная идеология
- armed combatants – вооруженные боевики
- assassin – убийца политического или общественного деятеля
- assassination – убийство по политическим мотивам
- assassination attempt on smb. – покушение на кого-либо
- asylum-seeker – лицо, ищущее убежище
- balanced and non-confrontational foreign policy of Russia – сбалансированная и неконфронтационная внешняя политика России
- battlefields – поля сражений
- belief that violent struggle is divinely mandated – вера в то, что насильственная борьба поощряется свыше
- bioterrorism – терроризм (биотерроризм)
- blast – взрыв
- bomb – бомба, взрывбомбы
- bomb attack – взрыв бомбы
- bomb killed, wounded/injured, destroyed... – в результате взрыва бомбы было убито, ранено, разрушено...
- bomber – диверсант, бомбист
- bombing – бомбежка, взрыв бомбы
- candidate for a list – кандидат на внесение в список

capture – захват, взятие в плен
car bomb – бомба, заложенная в легковом автомобиле
car bomber – террорист, взрывающий легковой автомобиль со взрывчаткой
car bombing - взрыв легкового автомобиля со взрывчаткой
charitable organizations – благотворительные организации
chemical terrorism – химический терроризм
collapse of the political structure – слом политической структуры общества
combatants – боевики
constraints on concessions to terrorists – сокращение уступок террористам
contagious – заразный
criminalization of society – криминализация общества
cyber terrorism – кибертерроризм (информационный терроризм)
debris – руины
dependence on oil – от нефти
dissident group – группа инакомыслящих, диссидентская группа
document forgery and theft – подделка и похищение документов
domestic terrorism – внутренний терроризм
donations – добровольные пожертвования
draft convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism – проект конвенции о борьбе с актами ядерного терроризма
draft of a comprehensive antiterrorist convention – проект всеобъемлющей конвенции о борьбе с международным терроризмом
dual use technology – технология двойного назначения
eco terrorism – экологический терроризм
effective legislation – эффективное законодательство
elimination of the global threat to humanity – устранение глобальной угрозы человечеству

expansion of petty and organized crime – разрастание общеуголовной и организованной преступности

explosion – взрыв

explosions hit a train – поезд был взорван

explosive – взрывчатый, взрывной

explosive – взрывчатое вещество, взрывчатка

explosive device – взрывное устройство

explosives expert – взрывотехник

exposure – разоблачение

fighters – боевики

focal point – основной (центральный пункт)

follower – последователь

future world order – будущее мироустройство

global terrorism – мировой терроризм

growth of illicit trafficking in firearms – увеличение незаконного оборота огнестрельного оружия

guerrillas – партизаны

hard-line members – члены организации, придерживающиеся жесткой линии

high-profile target – важная цель

hijacked – угнанный, захваченный

hijacked airliners – угнанные самолеты (о транспортном средстве)

hijacker – угонщик

hijacking – захват транспортного средства, угон самолета, воздушное пиратство

hostage – заложник

hostage taker – захватчик заложников

hostage taking – захват заложников

importance of enhanced coordination among states – важность более широкой координации между государствами

in the aftermath of – как следствие

in the interests of strengthening the universal international-legal basis of the struggle against terrorism – в интересах укрепления универсальной международно-правовой основы борьбы с терроризмом

increase in acts of international terrorism – растущее число актов международного терроризма

individual, very rare and almost entirely isolated instances of violent criminal acts – отдельные, редкие, уникальные проявления насильственной преступности

infiltration of political and religious extremism into social and economic life – проникновение политического и религиозного экстремизма в общественную и экономическую жизнь

international terrorism – международный терроризм

interstate counter-terrorist cooperation – межгосударственное антитеррористическое сотрудничество

key provisions – ключевые положения

kidnapped – похищенный

kidnapper – похититель

kidnapping – похищение с целью выкупа

legal political wing – легальное политическое крыло

legality of possessing nuclear weapons – законность обладания государствами ядерным оружием

loss of ideology in society – деидеологизация общества

maintenance of international peace and security – поддержание международного мира и безопасности

major oil producers – основные нефтедобывающие страны

means of rapid distribution – материал (средства) для быстрого распространения раздачи

measures to prevent extremist and terrorist acts – меры, направленные на предотвращение экстремистских и террористических проявлений

militant – боевик
militant group – боевая группа
militant wing – военное крыло
multiple world – многополюсный мир
need for preventive measures in countering terrorism – необходимость профилактических мер предупреждения терроризма
nuclear terrorism – ядерный терроризм
on the basis of international law – на основе международного права
pathogen – патогенны, возбудители инфекций
perpetrators – исполнители (теракта)
prime suspect – главный подозреваемый
principle of the priority of preventive measures to combat terrorism – принцип приоритета мер предупреждения терроризма
psycho terrorism – психологический терроризм
raid – штурм
ransom – выкуп
rebel – повстанец
relevant draft conventions are stalled – буксуют проекты соответствующих конвенций
religiously motivated terror – религиозно-мотивированный террор
rescue operation – операция по спасению
responsibility – ответственность
resupply of weapons – дополнительные поставки оружия
security measures – меры безопасности
seizure – захват (людей, зданий и т. д.)
series of raids – серия нападений
sharp rise in corruption of officials – рост коррумпированности чиновников
smallpox – оспа
sophisticated use of computers and telecommunication links – тонкое и

умелое использование компьютера и телекоммуникации

Special Forces – силы специального назначения

spiritual leader – духовный лидер

splinter faction – отколовшаяся группа, часть, фракция

state-sponsored terrorism – поддерживаемый государством терроризм /
терроризм, поддерживаемый на государственном уровне

stockpile – запас, резерв

strengthening the central role of the UN – укрепление центральной роли
ООН

strict measures designed to deal with politically or socially motivated
offenses – жесткие меры, направленные на борьбу с политически и
социально мотивированными правонарушениями

suicide bomb attack – взрыв, осуществленный террористом-
самоубийцей

suicide bomber – террорист-самоубийца supporter – сторонник

suppression of acts of international terrorism – пресечение актов
международного терроризма

supremacy of international law / rule of international law – верховенство
международного права

symbolism of the attacks – символичность атак / нападений / терактов

sympathizer – сочувствующий, сторонник

systematic and large-scale threat to security – системная и масштабная
угроза безопасности

tension among nationalities – напряженность в сфере
межнациональных отношений

terrorism – терроризм

terrorist – террористический

terrorist – террорист

terrorist act / attack – террористический акт (нападение)

the Counterterrorism Committee of the UN Security Council – Контр

террористический комитет СБ ООН

the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation – Уголовный кодекс Российской Федерации

through mosques and social service institutions – через мечети и учреждения социального обеспечения

to abduct - похищать с целью выкупа to abet terrorism – оказывать пособничество терроризму

to acquire and use biological agents – приобретать и использовать биологические агенты (отравляющие вещества)

to acquire WMD – обрести ОМП

to act within the framework of legality – действовать в рамках законности

to add to a list – добавить к списку

to adjust to changing conditions – приспосабливаться к меняющимся условиям

to admit responsibility for smth. – признать ответственность за что-либо

to adopt the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism – принимать Декларацию о мерах по ликвидации международного терроризма

to assassinate – совершить убийство по политическим мотивам

to attempt terrorist acts – пытаться совершить террористические акты

to avoid the intensification of crises in international politics – избежать разрастания кризисных процессов в международной политике

to be a party to international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism - участвовать в международных конвенциях и протоколах, в области борьбы с терроризмом

to be attacked – подвергаться нападению

to be bound for - направляться к to be captured alive – взять живым

to be composed of several factions – состоять из нескольких фракций

to be in a state of war with international terrorism – находиться в состоянии войны с международным терроризмом

to be involved in acts of terrorism – участвовать в террористических актах

to be involved in assassination attempt – участвовать в покушении на политического деятеля

to be involved in bombing – участвовать в осуществлении взрывов

to be involved in counterfeiting money – участвовать в подделке денег

to be involved in drug trafficking – участвовать в торговле наркотиками

to be involved in execution / commission of terrorist acts – участвовать в совершении терактов

to be involved in narcotics smuggling / drug trafficking – участвовать, заниматься контрабандой наркотиков

to be involved in planning terrorist acts – участвовать в планировании терактов

to be involved in sponsoring acts of terrorism – участвовать в поддержке /спонсировании террористических актов

to be killed as a result of a terrorist act – погибнуть в результате теракта

to be killed, wounded / injured, destroyed in a bomb attack – быть убитым/раненым, разрушенным в результате взрыва бомбы

to be linked to killings, bombings, etc. – быть причастным к убийствам, взрывам и т. д.

to be loosely organized (structured) – не иметь жесткой организации (структуры)

to be made up of several factions – состоять из нескольких фракций

to be on a list – быть в списке

to be responsible for smth. – быть ответственным за что-либо

to be subject to controls – находится под контролем / подвергаться контролю

to be suspected of/in smth. – подозреваться в чем-либо

to be suspected of assassinating smb. – подозреваться в убийстве политических деятелей

to blame smb. for smth. – возложить вину за что-либо на кого-либо

to blame smth. on smb. – возложить вину за что-либо на кого-либо

to blast – взорвать, взорваться

to blow oneself up – взорвать себя

to blow up – взорвать, взорваться

to bomb – взорвать

to bring terrorists to justice terrorists – отдать террористов в руки правосудия

to bring to justice the perpetrators of terrorist acts – привлекать к ответственности лиц, виновных в совершении террористических актов

to bring together Arabs – объединить арабов

to call an emergency meeting – созвать чрезвычайное заседание

to call into question fundamental goals and ideals – поставить под сомнение основополагающие цели и идеалы

to carry out a series of massive blows within a short period of time to emphasize that violence is endless – произвести серию массивных ударов за короткий период времени, чтобы наглядно показать, что насилию нет конца

to carry out a terrorist act / attack – совершить террористический акт /нападение

to carry out attacks against civilian and military targets – совершать, осуществлять нападения на гражданские и военные объекты

to carry out attacks on smb. – совершать нападения на кого-либо

to cause death – привести к гибели

to cause major damage – нанести значительный ущерб

to cause mass casualties – привести к массовым жертвам

to cause maximum carnage – вызвать беспрецедентную по своим

масштабам кровавую бойню

to cave in – обвалиться (о крыше)

to claim responsibility for smth. – взять на себя ответственность за что-либо

to combat terrorism – бороться с терроризмом

to combat terrorism in all its forms – бороться с терроризмом во всех его проявлениях

to commit attacks on smb. – совершать нападения на кого-либо

to commit crimes with the use of explosive devices – осуществлять преступления с использованием взрывных устройств

to commit terrorist acts – совершать террористические акты

to compile a list – составлять список

to condemn in the strongest terms the seizure – осудить захват заложников в самой резкой форме

to condemn all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable – осуждать все акты, методы и практику терроризма как преступные и не имеющие оправдания

to condemn terrorism – осуждать терроризм

to conduct a series of bombings – произвести серию взрывов

to conduct attacks against civilian and military targets – совершать, осуществлять нападения на гражданские и военные объекты

to conduct attacks on smb. – совершать нападения на кого-либо

to conduct attacks using biological agents – произвести нападения с использованием биологических веществ

to contribute to the efforts to combat terrorism in all its forms – вносить вклад в усилия по борьбе с терроризмом во всех его формах

to cope with a crisis – справиться с кризисной ситуацией

to counter excessive Western influence – противостоять чрезмерному влиянию Запада

to counter terrorist threats to international peace and security –

противодействовать угрозам международному миру и безопасности, исходящим от терроризма

to crash into smth. – врезаться во что-либо

to create a psychological and theatrical dimension through violence – использовать насилие для создания масштабного психологического и театрального эффекта

to create an elaborate international network with a hub-and-spokes configuration – создать тщательно продуманную международную сеть в форме паутины с единым центром

to create an organization – создать, основать организацию

to create independent state – создавать независимое, самостоятельное государство

to create massive, history-changing bloodshed – учинить массовое кровопролитие, меняющее ход истории

to crush terrorism – победить терроризм

to defeat international terrorism – победить международный терроризм

to defeat terrorism – победить терроризм

to defuse an explosive device – обезвредить взрывное устройство

to deliberately work to maximize the carnage – работать целенаправленно над увеличением масштабов кровавой бойни

to demand a withdrawal of troops – требовать вывода войск

to demand ransom – требовать выкуп

to demand safe passage – требовать свободного прохода

to demand the release of jailed militants – требовать освобождения содержащихся в тюрьме боевиков

to deny safe haven / sanctuary for terrorists – отказать террористам в убежище

to destroy Israel through holy war – уничтожить Израиль посредством ведения священной войны

to destroy terrorism – уничтожить терроризм

to detonate – взорвать, взорваться

to develop new international instruments to counter the terrorist threat – разрабатывать новые международные документы в целях противодействия угрозе терроризма

to die from gas – погибнуть от действия газа

to disassociate fully from ties to terrorism – полностью разорвать связь с терроризмом (отмежеваться от терроризма)

to disperse – распространять, распылять

to eliminate terrorism – уничтожить терроризм

to eliminate the international terrorist network – ликвидировать сеть международного терроризма

to encourage terrorism – поощрять терроризм

to endanger the lives and well-being of individuals worldwide – представлять опасность для жизни и благосостояния людей во всем мире

to engage in bombing, assassinations, kidnapping, extortion – применять в террористической деятельности взрывы, убийства политических деятелей, похищения с целью выкупа, вымогательство /рэкет

to engage in peaceful political activity – вести мирную политическую деятельность

to enhance the degree of legal and social protection provided to persons directly involved in counterterrorist operations – повысить правовую и социальную защиту лиц, непосредственно участвующих в осуществлении контртеррористических операций

to ensure apprehension and prosecution or extradition – обеспечить арест, судебное преследование, выдачу

to equate actions of armed forces with terrorism – приравнять к терроризму действия вооруженных сил

to eradicate terrorism – искоренять терроризм

to escape – бежать / совершать побег / спастись

to establish a contact with the hostage takers – установить контакт с

захватчиками заложников

to establish a network outside a country – создать сеть за пределами страны

to establish a pan – Islamic Caliphate throughout the world - создать пан-исламский халифат во всем мире

to establish an organization – создать, основать организацию

to establish cells in Europe – создать ячейки в Европе

to establish an independent state – создавать независимое, самостоятельное государство

to expel smb. from a country – изгонять кого-либо из страны

to explode – взорвать, взорваться to export terrorism - экспортировать терроризм

to express concern about the hostage crisis – выразить озабоченность по поводу захвата заложников

to face the threat of large-scale terrorist acts – встать перед угрозой крупномасштабных террористических актов

to fight against invasion – бороться против вторжения

to fight against the existing world order – бороться против существующего мирового порядка

to finance one's activities through kidnapping, robberies, extortion, narcotics smuggling / drug trafficking – финансировать свою деятельность через похищение людей с целью выкупа, ограбления, вымогательство, контрабанду наркотиков

to finance terrorism – финансировать терроризм

to finance terrorist acts – финансировать террористические акты

to fire at smb. – стрелять в кого-либо

to firmly oppose state-sponsored terrorism – твердо выступать против терроризма, поддерживаемого государством / на государственном уровне

to flee – бежать / скрыться / спастись

to form an organization – создать, основать организацию

to form the Global Coalition Against Terrorism – создать международную антитеррористическую коалицию

to foster the spread of terrorism – способствовать распространению терроризма

to found an organization – создать, основать организацию

to free hostages (unharmd) – освобождать заложников (невредимыми)

to fight (against) terrorism – бороться с терроризмом

to grant refugee status – предоставить статус беженца

to harbor terrorists – укрывать террористов

to have a global reach – иметь доступ к любой точке мира

to have a network outside a country – иметь сеть за пределами страны

to have a worldwide reach – иметь доступ к любой точке мира

to have ties to smb. – иметь связи с кем-либо

to hijack – захватить транспортное средство, угнать самолет

to hold hostages – держать заложников

to hold smb. hostage – держать кого-либо в качестве заложников

to identify and eliminate the causes and factors facilitating implementation of terrorist acts – выявлять и устранять причины и условия, способствующие осуществлению террористических актов

to illicitly siphon funds – незаконно использовать / присваивать деньги

to immobilize the terrorists – обездвижить террористов

to incite terrorist acts – провоцировать террористические акты

to remove from the list – исключить из списка

to delete from the list – исключить из списка

to include in a list – внести в список

to increase political power – усилить политическую власть

to infect – заражать

to intensify the fight against terrorism at the national level – активизировать борьбу с терроризмом на национальном уровне

to justify terrorism – оправдывать терроризм

to kidnap – похищать с целью выкупа

to lack smth. – испытывать недостаток в чем-либо

to launch attacks against civilian and military targets – совершать / осуществлять нападения на гражданские и военные объекты

to launch attacks on/against smb. – совершать нападения на кого-либо

to let emergency workers into the school – позволить спасателям войти в школу

to limit attacks on civilians – ограничивать нападения на мирных жителей

to limit consequences – ограничить последствия

to limit destruction, civilian casualties – уменьшать разрушения, число жертв среди гражданского населения

to maintain a list – вести список

to maintain diplomatic relations – поддерживать дипломатические отношения

to maintain moneymaking front organizations – содержать легальные коммерческие организации

to maintain terrorist training camps – содержать лагеря по подготовке террористов

to meet demands – удовлетворять / выполнять требования

to mix in with hostages – смешаться с заложниками

to obtain and use biological agents – приобретать и использовать биологические агенты / отравляющие вещества

to obtain funding through non-governmental organizations, cover-up business, criminal acts – получать денежные средства через неправительственные организации, подпольные бизнес структуры, за счет незаконной / криминальной деятельности

to obtain timely preventive information – получать своевременную упреждающую информацию

to offer safe haven – предложить убежище

to operate over a wide area – действовать на большой территории

to operate transnational – действовать, не взирая на границы

to operate worldwide through modern technology – действовать по всему миру, используя современную технологию

to outlaw an organization – объявить организацию вне закона, прекратить деятельность организации

to overthrow a secular regime and to replace it with an Islamic state – свергнуть светский режим и установить вместо него Исламское государство

to participate in terrorist acts – участвовать в террористических актах

to pay ransom - платить выкуп

to place on a list – поместить в список

to plan terrorist acts – планировать террористические акты

to plant a bomb - заложить бомбу

to plot terrorist acts – замышлять террористические акты

to pool the efforts of the international community – объединить усилия международного сообщества

to possess a sophisticated financial system – иметь усложненную/изоощренную финансовую систему

to prepare terrorist acts – готовить террористические акты

to prevent dire consequences – предотвратить ужасные последствия

to prevent and suppress through all lawful means the preparation and financing of any acts of terrorism – предотвращать и пресекать всеми законными средствами деятельность по подготовке и финансированию любых актов терроризма

to prevent from detonating explosives – предотвратить приведение в действие взрывных устройств

to prevent terrorism – предотвращать терроризм

to prevent terrorist acts – предотвращать террористические акты

to prohibit – запрещать

to promote universal participation in and implementation of the existing international anti-terrorist conventions – поощрять всеобщее участие в существующих международных антитеррористических конвенциях и их осуществление

to prompt the troops to shoot back – спровоцировать войска на ответный огонь

to provide aid – предоставлять помощь

to provide financial and logistic support – оказывать финансовую и организационно-техническую поддержку

to provide free movement – обеспечивать свободу передвижения

to provide funding – финансировать

to provide political indoctrination – обеспечить теоретической основой (базой)

to provide safe haven / sanctuary for terrorists – предоставлять террористам убежище

to provide support – оказывать поддержку

to provide training – обучать

to provide weapons – снабжать оружием

to punish terrorists – наказать террористов

to pursue a goal – преследовать цель

to pursue terrorists – преследовать террористов

to raise money – собирать деньги

to receive (to collect) donations / contributions from Islamic states – получать (собирать) добровольные пожертвования от исламских стран

to receive financial and logistic assistance from expatriate communities, expatriates, private benefactors – получать финансовую и организационно-техническую помощь со стороны общин за рубежом, соотечественников, частных лиц / жертвователей

to receive ransom – получать выкуп

to receive ransom payment for hostages – получать выкуп за заложников

to recruit terrorists – вербовать террористов

to reduce terrorism – уменьшить / снизить террористическую активность

to refuse to allow food and water supplies – отказаться принять воду и продовольствие

to refuse to meet the terrorists' demands – отказаться выполнять требования террористов

to release a chemical nerve agent (saran) – распылять химическое вещество нервнопаралитического действия (зарин)

to release hostages (unharmed) – освобождать заложников (невредимыми)

to relieve a number of problems related to anti-terrorist activities – снять ряд проблем в сфере антитеррористической деятельности

to remain on a list – остаться в списке

to rescue hostages – спасать заложников

to resort to terrorism – прибегать к терроризму

to respond to terrorism – отвечать на терроризм

to respond to the increasing threat of terrorism – отреагировать на возрастающую угрозу терроризма

to restore combat capabilities – восстановить боевые возможности

to restore the unity of the international community – восстановить единство международного сообщества

to revitalize – активизировать

to rig smth. with explosives – заминировать / начинить взрывчаткой что-либо

to root out terrorism – искоренять терроризм

to rule out the use of force – исключить использование силы

to save the lives of the hostages – спасти жизни заложников

to seek a vast redistribution of global power and a geopolitical revolution – добиваться полного перераспределения силы в мире и осуществления геополитической революции

to seek massive bloodletting – стремиться к масштабному кровопролитию

to seek to acquire weapons of mass destruction – стремиться к обладанию оружием массового поражения

to seek to cause maximum civilian casualties – стремиться максимально увеличить количество жертв среди гражданского населения

to seize – захватывать (людей, здания и т. д.)

to serve as the primary transit point – служить первичным транзитным пунктом

to set a goal – поставить цель

to set off an explosive device by remote control / remotely – привести в действие взрывное устройство при помощи дистанционного управления

to shake the foundations of broad international anti-terrorist coalition – расшатать основы широкой международной антитеррористической коалиции

to shoot down a helicopter – сбить вертолет

to shut down training camps – ликвидировать лагеря по подготовке террористов

to smash terrorism – разгромить терроризм

to solicit donations from expatriate communities – просить общины соотечественников за рубежом сделать пожертвования

to solicit donations from like-minded supporters – просить пожертвования у сторонников, разделяющих их взгляды

to split from an organization – отколоться от организации

to sponsor terrorist acts – спонсировать террористические акты

to spread propaganda – вести пропаганду

to stage attacks on smb. – совершать нападения на кого-либо

to storm - штурмовать

to strengthen effective international cooperation – укреплять эффективное международное сотрудничество

to strengthen participation in the global war on terrorism – принимать более активное участие во всемирной войне против терроризма

to support terrorism – поддерживать терроризм

to suppress terrorist acts – пресекать террористические акты

to suspect – подозревать

to take advantage of the complicated security situation – воспользоваться сложной обстановкой в области безопасности

to take hostages – брать заложников

to take more than one thousand children and adults hostage – взять в заложники более тысячи детей и взрослых

to take over the world – взять мир под контроль, захватить власть в мире

to take responsibility for smth. – взять на себя ответственность за что-либо

to take smb. hostage – брать кого-либо в заложники

to target political and military leaders, foreign tourists, moderate Palestinians – выбрать мишенью / сделать объектом нападений политических и военных лидеров, иностранных туристов, умеренных палестинцев

to terrorize – терроризировать

to threaten international peace and security – угрожать международному миру и безопасности

to threaten to blow up a school – угрожать взорвать школу

to threaten to kill hostages – угрожать убить заложников

to tolerate terrorism – терпеть терроризм

to track down terrorists – выследить и поймать террористов

to train militants, terrorists – вести подготовку / обучать боевиков, террористов

to underestimate the capabilities of terrorists – приуменьшать потенциал террористов

to undermine the unity of the international community– подрывать единство международного сообщества

to unite efforts to overcome ideological differences – объединить усилия в интересах преодоления идеологических разногласий

to unite in the face of a common enemy – сплотиться перед лицом общего врага

to unite the efforts of the international community – объединить усилия международного сообщества

to use a guerrilla strategy – использовать партизанскую стратегию

to use massive violence as a psychological tool – использовать массовое насилие в качестве психологического оружия

to use overt and illegal methods – использовать, сочетать легальные и нелегальные методы

to use political and violent means – использовать политические и насильственные методы, средства

to use suicide operatives – использовать террористов-смертников

to use terrorism as an instrument of policy or warfare beyond their borders – использовать терроризм как инструмент политики или прием ведения войны за пределами своей страны

to use terrorist tactics – использовать террористическую тактику

to use terrorist violence – использовать методы террористического насилия

to use the principle of legality– следовать принципу законности

to weaponize – превратить в оружие

to wear suicide belts – иметь на себе пояса смертников

to wipe out entire villages – уничтожать целые деревни

to work clandestinely – работать тайно

to work openly – работать открыто

to work out a single international legal definition of "terrorism" –
выработать единое международное правовое определение «терроризма»

trained and equipped cadres of first responders – обученные и хорошо
оснащенный персонал, который первым приходит на помощь

trained fighters – подготовленные / обученные боевики

transitional period – переходный период

terror – террор

umbrella organization – организация, служащая прикрытием

under the leadership of smb. – под руководством кого-либо

united anti-terrorist campaign – сплоченная антитеррористическая
кампания

vaccine – вакцина

violent actions under the banner of the national liberation struggle –
насильственные действия под флагом национально-освободительной
борьбы

walking biological weapon – живое / ходячее биологическое оружие

wanted terrorists – террористы, находящиеся в розыске

war on / against terrorism – война против терроризма

weakening of security systems – ослабление мер безопасности

without making demands and claiming responsibility for vicious acts – не
выдвигая требования и не беря на себя ответственности за жестокие
действия

without warning – без предупреждения

Учебное издание

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И ОРГАНИЗОВАННОЙ ПРЕСТУПНОСТИ)**

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