

**Міністерство освіти і науки України
Прикарпатський національний
університет імені Василя Стефаника**

Кафедра іноземних мов і перекладу

Social-Political Glossary

Навчально-методичний посібник для студентів денної
та заочної форм навчання напрямку підготовки 291
«Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та
регіональні студії»

2021

УДК 811.111'25
ББК 81.432.1-8я73

*Розглянуто та рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою Факультету історії,
політології і міжнародних відносин Прикарпатського національного
університету імені Василя Стефаника
протокол № 8 від 31 березня 2021 р.*

*Розглянуто та схвалено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов і перекладу
протокол № 7 від 26 лютого 2021 р.*

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Social-political Glossary / Навчально-методичний посібник для студентів
денної та заочної форм навчання напрямку підготовки 291 «Міжнародні
відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії» та 292 «Міжнародні
економічні відносини» / укладачі: Кобута Світлана Степанівна, Ницполь
Вікторія Ігорівна, м. Івано-Франківськ: 2021. – 70 с. (2,3 д.а.)

Анотація

Навчально-методичний посібник розрахований для майбутніх спеціалістів у сфері міжнародних відносин та міжнародних економічних відносин, а також перекладачів та представляє собою збірник лексичного матеріалу, граматичних завдань і автентичних текстів для тренування та практичного застосування теоретичних знань, а також для удосконалення навичок розуміння і оперування професійною термінологією у соціально-політичних сферах.

Особлива увага приділяється особливостям вживання і труднощам перекладу соціально-політичної лексики, способам її застосування на прикладах публіцистичних текстів із різних сфер. У прикладах контактують українська та англійська мови.

Методичні вказівки рекомендовані для аудиторної та дистанційної роботи студентів у рамках навчального курсу „Іноземна мова спеціальності”, але можуть бути застосовані для самостійного опрацювання.

Зміст

1. Вступ	5
2. Unit 1 Mass Media	6
3. Unit 2 Industry	14
4. Unit 3 Diplomatic Issues	19
5. Unit 4 Global Finance	24
6. Unit 5 Foreign Affairs	29
7. Unit 6 Organizing A Meeting	33
8. Unit 7 Trade	37
9. Unit 8 Elections	40
10. Unit 9 Law	46
11. Unit 10 Unemployment	50
12. Unit 11 Conflict of Interest	55
13. Unit 12 Crimes	59
14. Питання для обговорення	68
15. Список використаних джерел	69

Вступ

Навчальне-методичне видання призначене для спеціальностей вищих навчальних закладів, що готують спеціалістів з міжнародних відносин та міжнародних економічних відносин, а також перекладачів (з англійської мови). Орієнтиром для підбору навчального матеріалу послужила логіка предметно-понятійної сфери даної спеціалізації.

Метою видання є тематичний виклад та засвоєння базової суспільно-політичної лексики, а також формування навичок адекватного сприйняття та інтерпретації автентичного тексту поруч із тренуванням різних типів перекладу як з англійської мови на українську, так і навпаки.

Завдання курсу:

- надання студентам всіх необхідних базових знань, вмінь та навичок для засвоєння тематичного лексичного матеріалу та здійснення послідовного і письмового перекладів.
- забезпечення студентів можливістю попрацювати над різноплановими текстами для практики та вдосконалення здобутих теоретичних знань.

У результаті вивчення предмета студенти повинні **знати**:

- означений лексичний мінімум із кожної з перелічених тем;
- особливості вживання та інтерпретації різнопланової соціально-політичної лексики;
- засоби вірного/адекватного перекладу різних мовних одиниць, понять і явищ англійської мови українською і навпаки.

У результаті вивчення предмета студенти повинні **вміти**:

- адекватно та доцільно використовувати сучасну суспільно-політичну лексику;
- розрізняти та враховувати специфіку тексту для обрання адекватних способів перекладу;
- застосовувати отримані знання при розборі, обговоренні, послідовному та письмовому перекладі тексту на конкретну суспільно-політичну тематику
- логічно та структуровано формулювати власну судження із практичним використанням вивченого лексичного матеріалу.

Unit 1

Mass Media

Vocabulary

1. article (economic, political, leading, editorial)
2. national newspaper
3. local newspaper
4. daily (weekly, monthly, periodical), evening (morning) newspaper
5. magazine
6. tabloid
7. to subscribe to sth
8. copy
9. issue
10. back (current) issue
11. editor-in-chief
12. report on
13. to report on
14. to inform the reader of
15. to give full attention to
16. to deal with
17. to come across
18. headline
19. screaming headlines
20. to hit the headlines
21. to keep up with current events
22. annual (confidential, daily, detailed, exhaustive, firsthand, objective, restricted, (top) secret) report
23. to interview sb
24. to conduct an interview
25. to give (grant) an interview
26. to make (issue) a statement
27. to retract (withdraw) a statement
28. to deny (refute) a statement
29. to state/ to announce / to declare
30. circulation
31. message
32. coded message
33. to comment on

34. commentary on
35. review / to review
36. to weed out inaccuracies
37. media coverage
38. biased
39. the whole mankind, all mankind
40. the greatest scientific triumph in the history of mankind
41. the world public
42. hoax
43. the ruling circles
44. bottleneck
45. academic (artistic, business, intimate, diplomatic, exclusive, financial, (well) informed, literary, political, professional, wide) circle
46. to conduct a survey
47. to make an appeal to the public for donations
48. to take smth at face value
49. to expose = to reveal
50. to publish an expose of smth

Exercise 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. Have you already read that article ... the Middle Eastern peace process? 2. Joseph Biden is featured ... the cover ... this week's Time magazine. 3. Remember to take the phone ... the hook while you are conducting the negotiations. 4. There's a message from Peter ... the answer-phone. 5. The whole progress of mankind ought to have consisted ... this: the elimination ... unnecessary work. 6. The case attracted newspaper reporters ... all ... the world. 7. So if you subscribe ... magazines or are ... the mailing lists of other catalogs, your name will get circulated. 8. Find ..., who the personnel are and, ... particular, who deals ... conservation matters and listed applications. 9. According ... its financial statement, the company made a profit ... \$21 million last year. 10. We're keeping this policy ... review. 11. All the organizations involved have sent urgent appeals ... the government, asking ... extra funding. 12. According ... recent news reports, two ... the victims are Americans.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Нове видання цієї відомої газети приділило свою увагу перевагам та недолікам вакцинації від ковіду. 2. Вчений заявив, що його винахід є найбільшим науковим успіхом в історії людства. 3. Стівен не виписує цей журнал, тому що головний редактор не дотримується професійної етики, а його поведінку можна піддати гострій критиці. 4. Незважаючи на тиск владних структур, газета продовжує інформувати читачів про наслідки цього інциденту. 5. Отримана виключно з компетентних джерел інформація дасть

Вам змогу бути в курсі подій і адекватно оцінити політичну ситуацію в державі. 6. Попри всі намагання, журналістові не вдалось опублікувати викривальний матеріал про спосіб життя окремих представників правлячих кіл країни. 7. Щорічний звіт урядовців про виконання бюджету завжди супроводжується бурхливими суперечками у політичних колах. 8. Засоби масової інформації оприлюднили коментар міністра оборони стосовно перехопленого спецслужбами кодованого повідомлення. 9. Повідомленнями про цю доленосну для Америки подію рясніли заголовки усіх загальнонаціональних газет. Наші ж місцеві газети навіть не завдали собі клопоту передрукувати інтерв'ю хоча б одного високопосадовця причетного до довгоочікуваних перетворень. 10. У мистецьких колах поширеною є думка про доцільність зміни пріоритетів у сфері прекрасного. 11. Світову спільноту вразили викривальні статті у авторитетних друкованих засобах масової інформації про злочинну діяльність окремих міжнародних благодійних організацій, які збагачувались завдяки численним закликam до громадськості робити пожертви нібито на підтримку сирітських притулків. 12. У вчорашньому випуску цього журналу йдеться про подію 10-річної давності, відлуння якої здатне змінити сьогоднішня. 13. Голова правління банку спростував офіційну заяву міністра фінансів про незаконність здійснених валютних операцій. 14. Головний редактор натрапив на старий тираж місцевої газети і був здивований упередженням висвітленням подій.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.

<https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20170301-lies-propaganda-and-fake-news-a-grand-challenge-of-our-age>

By Richard Gray
1st March 2017

With news sources splintering and falsehoods spreading widely online, can anything be done? Richard Gray takes an in-depth look at how we got here – and hears from the researchers and innovators seeking to save the truth.

Who was the first black president of America? It's a fairly simple question with a straightforward answer. Or so you would think. But plug the query into a search engine and the facts get a little fuzzy.

When I checked Google, the first result – given special prominence in a box at the top of the page – informed me that the first black president was a man called John Hanson in 1781. Apparently, the US has had seven black presidents, including Thomas Jefferson and Dwight Eisenhower. Other search engines do little

better. The top results on Yahoo and Bing pointed me to articles about Hanson as well.

Welcome to the world of “alternative facts”. It is a bewildering maze of claim and counterclaim, where *hoaxes* spread with frightening speed on social media and spark angry backlashes from people who *take what they read at face value*. Controversial, fringe views about US presidents can be thrown centre stage by the power of search engines. It is an environment where the mainstream media is accused of peddling “fake news” by the most powerful man in the world. Voters are seemingly misled by the very politicians they elected and even scientific research - long considered a reliable basis for decisions - is dismissed as having little value.

For a special series launching this week, BBC Future Now asked a panel of experts about [the grand challenges we face in the 21st Century](#) – and many named the breakdown of trusted sources of information as one of the most pressing problems today. In some ways, it’s a challenge that trumps all others. Without a common starting point – a set of facts that people with otherwise different viewpoints can agree on – it will be hard to address any of the problems that the world now faces.

The example at the start of this article may seem a minor, frothy controversy, but there is something greater at stake here. Leading researchers, tech companies and fact-checkers we contacted say the threat posed by the spread of misinformation should not be underestimated.

Take another example. In the run-up to the US presidential elections last year, a made-up story spread on social media claimed a paedophile ring involving high-profile members of the Democratic Party was operating out of the basement of a pizza restaurant in Washington DC. In early December a man walked into the restaurant - which does not have a basement - and fired an assault rifle. Remarkably, no one was hurt.

Some warn that “fake news” threatens the democratic process itself. “On page one of any political science textbook it will say that democracy relies on people being informed about the issues so they can have a debate and make a decision,” says Stephan Lewandowsky, a cognitive scientist at the University of Bristol in the UK, who studies the persistence and spread of misinformation. “Having a large number of people in a society who are misinformed and have their own set of facts is absolutely devastating and extremely difficult to cope with.”

A *survey conducted* by the Pew Research Center towards the end of last year found that [64% of American adults said made-up news stories were causing confusion about the basic facts of current issues and events](#).

Working out who to trust and who not to believe has been a facet of human life since our ancestors began living in complex societies. Politics has always bred those who will mislead to get ahead.

But the difference today is how we get our information. “The internet has made it possible for many voices to be heard that could not *make it through the bottleneck* that controlled what would be distributed before,” says Paul Resnick, professor of information at the University of Michigan. “Initially, when they saw the prospect of this, many people were excited about this opening up to multiple voices. Now we are seeing some of those voices are saying things we don’t like and there is great concern about how we control the dissemination of things that seem to be untrue.”

We need a new way to decide what is trustworthy. “I think it is going to be not figuring out what to believe but who to believe,” says Resnick. “It is going to come down to the reputations of the sources of the information. They don’t have to be the ones we had in the past.”

We’re seeing that shift already. The UK’s Daily Mail newspaper has been a trusted source of news for many people for decades. But last month editors of Wikipedia [voted to stop using the Daily Mail as a source for information](#) on the basis that it was “generally unreliable”.

Yet Wikipedia itself - which can be edited by anyone but uses teams of volunteer editors *to weed out inaccuracies* - is far from perfect. Inaccurate information is a regular feature on the website and requires careful checking for anyone wanting to use it.

For example, the Wikipedia page for the comedian Ronnie Corbett once stated that during his long career he played a Teletubby in the children’s TV series. This is false but when he died the statement cropped up [in some of his obituaries](#) when writers resorted to Wikipedia for help.

Other than causing offense or embarrassment – and ultimately eroding a news organisation’s standing - these sorts of errors do little long-term harm. There are some who care little for reputation, however. They are simply in it for the money. Last year, links to websites masquerading as reputable sources started appearing on social media sites like Facebook. Stories about [the Pope endorsing Donald Trump’s candidacy](#) and Hillary Clinton being indicted for crimes related to her email scandal were shared widely despite being completely made up.

“The major new challenge in reporting news is the new shape of truth,” says Kevin Kelly, a technology author and co-founder of Wired magazine. “Truth is no longer dictated by authorities, but is networked by peers. For every fact there is a counterfact. All those counterfactuals and facts look identical online, which is confusing to most people.”

For those behind the made-up stories, the ability to share them widely on social media means a slice of the advertising revenue that comes from clicks as people follow the links to their webpages. It was found that many of the stories were coming from [a small town in Macedonia where young people were using it as a get-rich scheme](#), paying Facebook to promote their posts and reaping the rewards of the huge number visits to their websites.

“The difference that social media has made is the scale and the ability to find others who share your world view,” says Will Moy, director of Full Fact, an independent fact-checking organisation based in the UK. “In the past it was harder for relatively fringe opinions to get their views reinforced. If we were chatting around the kitchen table or in the pub, often there would be a debate.”

But such debates are happening less and less. Information spreads around the world in seconds, with the potential to reach billions of people. But it can also be dismissed with a flick of the finger. What we choose to engage with is self-reinforcing and we get shown more of the same. It results in an exaggerated “echo chamber” effect.

“What is noticeable about the two recent referendums in the UK - Scottish independence and EU membership - is that people seem to be clubbing together with people they agreed with and all making one another angrier,” says Moy. “The debate becomes more partisan, more angry and people are quicker to assume they are being lied to but less quick to assume people they agree with are lying. That is a dangerous tendency.”

The challenge here is how to burst these bubbles. One approach that has been tried is to challenge facts and claims when they appear on social media. Organisations like Full Fact, for example, look at persistent claims made by politicians or in the media, and try to correct them. (The BBC also has its own fact-checking unit, called [Reality Check](#).)

Research by Resnick suggests this approach may not be working on social media, however. He has been building software that [can automatically track rumours on Twitter](#), dividing people into those that spread misinformation and those that correct it. “For the rumours we looked at, the number of followers of people who tweeted the rumour was much larger than the number of followers of those who corrected it,” he says. “The audiences were also largely disjointed. Even when a correction reached a lot of people and a rumour reached a lot of people, they were usually not the same people. The problem is, corrections do not spread very well.”

One example of this that Resnick and his team found was a mistake that appeared in a leaked draft of a World Health Organisation report that stated many people in Greece who had HIV had infected themselves in an attempt to get welfare benefits. The [WHO put out a correction](#), but even so, the initial mistake reached far more people than the correction did. Another rumour suggested the rapper Jay Z had died and reached 900,000 people on Twitter. Around half that number were exposed to the correction. But only a tiny proportion were [exposed to both the rumour and correction](#).

This lack of overlap is a specific challenge when it comes to political issues. Moy fears the traditional watchdogs and safeguards put in place to ensure those in power are honest are being circumvented by social media.

“On Facebook political bodies can put something out, pay for advertising, put it in front of millions of people, yet it is hard for those not being targeted to know

they have done that,” says Moy. “They can target people based on how old they are, where they live, what skin colour they have, what gender they are. We shouldn’t think of social media as just peer-to-peer communication - it is also the most powerful advertising platform there has ever been.”

But it may count for little. “We have never had a time when it has been so easy to advertise to millions of people and not have the other millions of us notice,” he says.

Twitter and Facebook both insist they have strict rules on what can be advertised and particularly on political advertising. Regardless, the use of social media adverts in politics can have a major impact. During the run up to the EU referendum, the Vote Leave campaign paid for nearly [a billion targeted digital adverts](#), mostly on Facebook, [according to one of its campaign managers](#). One of those was the claim that the [UK pays £350m a week to the EU](#) - a figure Sir Andrew Dilnot, the chair of the UK Statistics Authority, described as misleading. In fact the UK pays around £276m a week to the EU because of a rebate.

“We need some transparency about who is using social media advertising when they are in election campaigns and referendum campaigns,” says Moy. “We need to be more equipped to deal with this - we need watchdogs that will go around and say, ‘Hang on, this doesn’t stack up’ and ask for the record to be corrected.”

Social media sites themselves are already taking steps. Mark Zuckerberg, founder of Facebook, recently spelled out his concerns about the spread of hoaxes, misinformation and polarisation on social media in a [6,000-word letter he posted online](#). In it he said Facebook would work to reduce sensationalism in its news feed on its site by looking at whether people have read content before sharing it. It has also [updated its advertising policies](#) to reduce spam sites that profit off fake stories, and added tools to let users flag fake articles.

Other tech giants also claim to be taking the problem seriously. Apple’s [Tim Cook recently raised concerns about fake news](#), and Google says it is working on ways to improve its algorithms so they take accuracy into account when displaying search results. “Judging which pages on the web best answer a query is a challenging problem and we don’t always get it right,” says Peter Barron, vice president of communications for Europe, Middle East and Asia at Google.

Google is also helping fact-checking organisations like Full Fact, which is developing new technologies that can identify and even correct false claims. Full Fact is [creating an automated fact-checker](#) that will monitor claims made on TV, in newspapers, in parliament or on the internet.

Initially it will be targeting claims that have already been fact-checked by humans and send out corrections automatically in an attempt to shut down rumours before they get started. As artificial intelligence gets smarter, the system will also do some fact-checking of its own.

Researchers at the University of Mississippi and Indiana University are both working on an automated fact-checking system. One of the world’s most advanced

AIs has also had a crack at tackling this problem. IBM has spent several years working on ways that its [Watson AI could help internet users distinguish fact from fiction](#). They built a fact-checker app that could sit in a browser and use Watson's language skills to scan the page and give a percentage likelihood of whether it was true. But according to Ben Fletcher, senior software engineer at IBM Watson Research who built the system, it was unsuccessful in tests - but not because it couldn't spot a lie.

“We got a lot of feedback that people did not want to be told what was true or not,” he says. “At the heart of what they want, was actually the ability to see all sides and make the decision for themselves. A major issue most people face without knowing it is the bubble they live in. If they were shown views outside that bubble they would be much more open to talking about them.”

This idea of helping break through the isolated information bubbles that many of us now live in comes up again and again. By presenting people with accurate facts it should be possible to at least get a debate going. But telling people what is true and what is not does not seem to work. For this reason, IBM shelved its plans for a fact-checker.

“There is a large proportion of the population in the US living in what we would regard as an alternative reality,” says Lewandowsky. “They share things with each other that are completely false. Any attempt to break through these bubbles is fraught with difficulty as you are being dismissed as being part of a conspiracy simply for trying to correct what people believe. It is why you have Republicans and Democrats disagreeing over something as fundamental as how many people appear in a photograph.”

One approach Lewandowsky suggests is to make search engines that offer up information that may subtly conflict with a user's world view. Similarly, firms like Amazon could offer up films and books that provide an alternative viewpoint to the products a person normally buys.

“By suggesting things to people that are outside their comfort zone but not so far outside they would never look at it you can keep people from self-radicalising in these bubbles,” says Lewandowsky. “That sort of technological solution is one good way forward. I think we have to work on that.”

Google is already doing this to some degree. It operates a [little known grant scheme](#) that allows certain NGOs to place high-ranking adverts in response to certain searches. It is used by groups like the Samaritans so their pages rank highly in a search by someone looking for information about suicide, for example. But Google says [anti-radicalisation charities could also seek to promote their message](#) on searches about so-called Islamic State, for example.

But there are understandable fears about powerful internet companies filtering what people see - even within these organisations themselves. For those leading the push to fact-check information, better tagging of accurate information online would be a better approach by allowing people to make up their own minds about the information.

“Search algorithms are as flawed as the people who develop them,” says Alexios Mantzarlis, director of the International Fact-Checking Network. “We should think about adding layers of credibility to sources. We need to tag and structure quality content in effective ways.”

Mantzarlis believes part of the solution will be providing people with the resources to fact-check information for themselves. He is planning to develop a database of sources that professional fact-checkers use and intends to make it freely available.

But what if people don’t agree with official sources of information at all? This is a problem that governments around the world are facing as the public views what they tell them with increasing scepticism.

Nesta, a UK-based charity that supports innovation, has been looking at some of the challenges that face democracy in the digital era and [how the internet can be harnessed to get people more engaged](#). Eddie Copeland, director of government innovation at Nesta, points to an example in Taiwan where members of the public can propose ideas and help formulate them into legislation. “The first stage in that is crowdsourcing facts,” he says. “So before you have a debate, you come up with the commonly accepted facts that people can debate from.”

But that means facing up to our own bad habits. “There is an unwillingness to bend one’s mind around facts that don’t agree with one’s own viewpoint,” says Victoria Rubin, director of the language and information technology research lab at Western University in Ontario, Canada. She and her team have been working to identify fake news on the internet since 2015. Will Moy agrees. He argues that by slipping into lazy cynicism about what we are being told, we allow those who lie to us to get away with it. Instead, he thinks we should be interrogating what they say and holding them to account.

Ultimately, however, there’s an uncomfortable truth we all need to address. “When people say they are worried about people being misled, what they are really worried about is other people being misled,” says Resnick. “Very rarely do they worry that fundamental things they believe themselves may be wrong.” Technology may help to solve this grand challenge of our age, but it is time for a little more self-awareness too.

Unit 2

Industry

Vocabulary

1. affairs (home, national, domestic, internal/ foreign, international, world, external)
2. the latest events
3. the current events

4. enterprise
5. the international situation
6. events of great interest
7. the latest developments
8. reasonable competition
9. the developments in Asia
10. Home Office
11. Foreign Office
12. movement
13. to place the strong emphasis on
14. to launch (support, oppose, suppress) a movement
15. civil-rights (feminist, labour, peace, political, revolutionary, social) movement
16. to contribute to = to make contribution to
17. to tour the country
18. to make a tour over (of)
19. city (concert, good-will, organized, sightseeing, student, study) tour
20. under a handicap
21. to overcome a handicap
22. expired visa
23. to receive (renew) a license (for sth/to do sth)
24. to annul (suspend) a license (for sth/ to do sth)
25. mediocre
26. deadline
27. to break away
28. to claim for
29. claimant
30. to be subordinated to
31. petroleum
32. pipeline
33. underground parking lots
34. housing facilities
35. communication facilities
36. to be obtained from
37. ration card
38. approximately
39. infringement on inviolability
40. to deprive sb of sth
41. to enlist as a volunteer to

42. to apply for retirement
43. retirement age
44. to be engaged in
45. to sap demand for
46. loss/ damage
47. to trample on the rights of sb
48. to make territorial claims on sb
49. rush
50. oil products

Exercise 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:*

1. Police are attempting to reconstruct the sequence of events ... the night of the killing. 2. The aim of the civil rights movement was to eliminate racial discrimination ... all its forms. 3. Transportation ... pipeline and handling are simple, and local storage is not required. 4. Most of the relief work was done ... volunteers. 5. Delegates had set a November deadline completing the negotiations ... Geneva, which began in January 1995. 6. Did you see Bruce Springsteen ... his last tour? 7. The school sees its job as preparing students to make a contribution ... the democratic development of the society. 8. After the fire we made a claim ... our insurance company. 9. Will you be able to support yourself ... retirement? 10. Do you have a license ... that gun? 11. The team is hoping to start winning again ... last year's mediocre performance. 12. Local oil companies want a 15 percent tariff ... refined petroleum products and 5 percent duty ... imported crude oil.

Exercise 2. *Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. Це підприємство приділяє велику увагу чесній конкуренції на ринку. 2. Через прострочену візу дипломат втратив чудову посаду і велику суму грошей. 3. Останні події в Європі свідчать про успішне подолання найбільшої перепони на шляху до остаточного об'єднання країн-членів Євросоюзу. 4. Досягнувши пенсійного віку мій тесть одразу пішов на пенсію. 5. Для мене велика честь отримати пропозицію писати статті для цього журналу. 6. Організація висунула свої претензії на засоби зв'язку, які виявилися далеко не посередніми, про що вказано у попередньому звіті. 7. Штучно створений ажіотаж на ринку нафтопродуктів спричинив підвищення світових цін на нафту. 8. Речник МЗС назвав висунуті звинувачення безпідставними і запевнив громадськість у тому, що українським дипломатам не властиво займатися інтригами. 9. Хоча ця частина країни ще кілька століть тому відділилась і утворила нову державу, їй досі висуваються територіальні претензії. 10. Марка цинічно позбавили права на працю, тому він має всі підстави вимагати відшкодування збитків. 11. Наразі залишається невідомою причина тимчасового анулювання ліцензії підприємства на виробництво та реалізацію тютюнових виробів. 12. Посягання на права громадян спричинила

появу надзвичайно активного революційного руху в країні. 13. Узгодивши остаточний термін побудови нового газопроводу, сторони таки підписали контракт. 14. Карантин знизив попит на нафтопродукти та завдав збитків багатьом компаніям, які працюють у цій сфері.

Exercise 3. *Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.*

<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/02/02/business/energy-environment/exxon-mobil-bp-2020-loss.html>

By [Clifford Krauss](#)

Feb. 2, 2021

After a Bruising Year, the Oil Industry Confronts a Diminished Future

Big oil companies lost billions in 2020 because of the pandemic and face broad questions about how they will adapt to climate change and regulations.

[Exxon Mobil](#), BP and other large oil companies collectively lost tens of billions of dollars last year, posting their worst performance in years and, for some companies, in decades.

The pandemic was largely to blame. It sapped demand for gasoline, diesel and jet fuel as countries and states locked down and people stayed home. But such painful years could become more commonplace as growing concerns about climate change, [tighter regulations](#), and the rise of electric cars and trucks force a reckoning for an industry that has dominated the global economy over much of the last century. General Motors further raised the stakes for the industry last week when it said it aimed to do away with internal combustion engines and [sell only electric cars by 2035](#).

The oil industry is slowly transitioning to a future dominated by cleaner energy. BP, Royal Dutch Shell, Total and other European companies are investing considerable resources [in offshore wind and solar energy](#) while cutting back on oil. But those investments are unlikely to pay off for years, maybe even a decade or two.

The American oil majors have been far [slower to pivot from fossil fuels](#), but they are feeling increasing pressure from investors to change their business models. Exxon said this week that it was investing \$3 billion in a new business called Low Carbon Solutions, which will initially focus on carbon capture and sequestration projects.

On Tuesday, Exxon reported that it lost \$22.4 billion in 2020, compared with a profit of \$14.3 billion in 2019. Much of the loss came from a \$19.3 billion write-

down of assets, including natural gas operations that the company acquired when energy prices were much higher.

And BP said on Tuesday that it lost \$5.7 billion last year — its first loss in a decade. The company made a \$10 billion profit in 2019. Now the company is cutting at least 10,000 jobs from a work force of about 70,000 people and selling some \$25 billion in businesses it decided it didn't need anymore.

Conoco Phillips, the largest American independent producer, lost \$2.7 billion for the year. Chevron said last week that it had lost \$5.5 billion, down from a profit of \$2.9 billion in 2019.

Still, oil executives tried to strike an optimistic tone when speaking about the future, arguing that their business would bounce back in 2021 as vaccine distribution accelerated and economic activity recovered from the depths of the pandemic.

“We see more opportunity down the road,” Darren W. Woods, Exxon's chief executive, who normally skips the company's quarterly conference call with Wall Street analysts, said on the call Tuesday. “I feel good about where we are today. As I look at the first quarter we are already ahead of where we thought we would be.”

Through much of the last year, investors soured on Exxon, and Wall Street was rife with rumors that the company would slash its dividend to preserve cash. The share price had plummeted by roughly half from early last January — sinking as low as \$31 in November, its lowest level in nearly 20 years.

But Exxon's share price has climbed back to about \$46, principally because energy prices have recovered strongly in recent weeks. Oil prices are up by nearly 10 percent this year, and the blizzard in the Northeast is driving up natural gas prices because the fuel is used to heat homes and businesses. Exxon's dividend now appears safe. And aside from the write-downs, Exxon made a small profit in the last three months of the year.

“The industry has been to hell and back,” said Michael C. Lynch, president of Strategic Energy and Economy Research. “They've mostly survived the worst circumstances they have ever faced, and it's all but certain things will look up from here in terms of price and demand.”

Goldman Sachs has predicted that oil prices could rise another \$10 a barrel, to as high as \$65 by July. That would be a remarkable recovery from prices that languished at less than half that for much of 2020, though it would remain far below prices of a decade or so ago, when a barrel of oil surpassed \$140 and oil companies were making record profits.

The industry has suffered repeated shocks in recent years, with prices plummeting during the recession that started in December 2007, again in 2015 when OPEC flooded the market with crude to undercut American production, and last year, when the pandemic took hold.

The industry's pain forced many companies to lay off employees and cut dividends. Dozens of once high-flying businesses, [like Chesapeake Energy](#), declared bankruptcy in recent years.

Even now, when conditions seem to be improving, the industry's prospects remain uncertain. Because of the emergence of new coronavirus variants, it is not clear how quickly the United States, Europe and other major economies will get virus spread under control. And then there are the larger questions about climate change.

BP's chief executive, Bernard Looney, has pushed his company to [invest heavily in areas like offshore wind farms and hydrogen production](#) to prepare for a world that uses less oil and gas. But he acknowledged on Tuesday that the payoff from some of these investments might not come until the 2030s and that the company would remain reliant on oil and gas for its profits for some time.

Still, Mr. Looney said in an interview on Tuesday that he welcomed President Biden's commitment to fighting climate change. The new president has signed executive orders directing the government to raise fuel economy standards and limit [new oil and gas drilling on federal lands](#).

"That is one of the good things about being a company in transition," Mr. Looney said.

Exxon has taken a different tack. But even its chief executive appeared to acknowledge that the industry was in for more turbulence.

"We don't know where prices are going to go," Mr. Woods told analysts. "Our plan is to rebuild the balance sheet so we can be in a position going forward to absorb any shocks that come in the future."

Unit 3

Diplomatic Issues

Vocabulary

1. to adhere to (follow, pursue) a policy
2. cautious (clear/clear-cut, conciliatory, deliberate, economic, home, foreign, firm, flexible, foolish, long-range/long-term, short-range/short-term, military, monetary, national, official, open-door, prudent/wise/sound, rigid/tough) policy
3. to frame/ shape policy
4. policy of non-alignment
5. to adopt another course of action
6. to secede (from)

7. to set a precedent
8. to issue (make) an announcement
9. formal (official, public) announcement
10. to establish multilateral relations
11. to start diplomatic relations on the level of embassies
12. to exchange the diplomatic representations
13. diplomatic body
14. diplomatic service
15. (diplomatic) immunity = (diplomatic) inviolability
16. diplomatic post
17. Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador
18. the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization
19. envoy
20. joint communiqué
21. on the occasion of
22. to issue (make) a declaration
23. solemn declaration
24. to work out a plan
25. to downgrade the diplomatic status
26. to broaden (extend) cooperation
27. on the basis of mutual benefit
28. fruitful cooperation
29. relaxation of international tension
30. to hold (conduct) negotiations/ talks on
31. top level (summit) talks
32. to draft a resolution on
33. to adopt a resolution
34. to reach (an) agreement
35. to sign an agreement
36. bilateral agreement
37. to result in
38. to be exempt from taxes.
39. to afford diplomatic protection
40. to conclude a treaty on

41. ties, links (economic, cultural)
42. to sign up to a proposal
43. to render (give, offer, provide) assistance
44. considerable/ great (financial, legal, material, public, technical) assistance
45. economic assistance to underdeveloped countries
46. to mark (celebrate) an anniversary
47. to hold discussion
48. to quit one's post
49. to grant full diplomatic status
50. frontier guard

Exercise 1. *Fill in prepositions where necessary:*

1. The company has adopted ... a strict no-smoking policy. 2. The courts were asked to adopt ... a more flexible approach ... young offenders. 3. We were shocked ... the announcement that the mayor was resigning. 4. Moreover, this growth ... diplomatic contacts was a two-way process. 5. The conference referred ... the conditions ... which global interest rates would be cut, not raised. 6. Helsinki was full ... pious declarations about the inviolability of borders and non-interference ... internal affairs. 7. Julia's been busy making plans ... her wedding. 8. Burglar alarm companies claim they work ... close cooperation ... the police. 9. Tension ... the region has grown due ... recent bombings. 10. I thought we had an agreement that you would keep me informed ... any changes ... the programme. 11. But the policy emphasis was always ... job creation stimulated ... economic development rather than ... direct assistance ... the unemployed. 12. Others even offer to send e-mail reminders ... upcoming birthdays, anniversaries and holidays.

Exercise 2. *Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. Велика Британія збирається встановити прецедент тим, що відмовиться надати послу ЄС повний дипломатичний статус. 2. Головним завданням українського уряду є розширення співпраці з Китаєм на взаємовигідній основі. 3. Обидві країни зав'язали дипломатичні стосунки на рівні посольств і розробили план виходу із затьожної економічної кризи. 4. Тут йдеться про доцільність зміцнення економічних та культурних зв'язків між обома країнами, а також задекларовано готовність сторін надати економічну допомогу відсталим країнам. 5. Обмінюючись дипломатичними місіями, держави заявили про готовність до забезпечення плідної співпраці. 6. Всупереч очікуванням, переговори на вищому рівні і цього разу не мали своїм результатом підписання двосторонньої угоди про ненапад. 7. Незважаючи на послаблення міжнародної напруги, досі не досягнуто згоди стосовно розподілу природних ресурсів проблемного регіону. 8. Покидаючи

свій пост, спікер парламенту пообіцяв надати підтримку своєму наступникові. 9. Ця країна дотримується політики неприєднання, а тому вступ до НАТО є для неї неперспективним. 10. Якщо б у нього була нагода виправити свої помилки, він би відсвяткував річницю цієї події у сімейному колі. 11. Соромно дізнаватись про випадки коли обрані представники народу послуговуються недоторканністю як своєрідним щитом для здійснення незаконних обгородок. 12. Успішний лідер нації повинен проводити гнучку політику, укладати вигідні угоди з дружніми народами та не допускати жодних посягань на кордони підвладної йому країни. 13. Агресивний зовнішньополітичний курс та гучні заяви президента про відновлення робіт по створенню атомної бомби поставили під загрозу збереження миру у регіоні. 14. Цей дипломатичний персонал є звільнений від податків і користується усіма привілеями.

Exercise 3. *Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.*

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jan/21/uk-insists-it-will-not-grant-eu-ambassador-full-diplomatic-status>

By [Patrick Wintour](#) and [Daniel Boffey](#)
21 Jan 2021

UK insists it will not grant EU ambassador full diplomatic status

This article is more than 5 months old

Foreign Office says EU should not be treated as nation state, despite 142 countries granting bloc this status

A near-yearlong row about the UK's refusal to grant full diplomatic status of the EU mission to the UK has worsened, with the leak of letters revealing the EU foreign affairs chief has serious concerns about the status being given to EU officials in the UK.

The issue is likely to be discussed at a EU foreign affairs council on Monday, the first such meeting of member states' foreign ministers since the post-Brexit transition ended.

The UK has been insisting it will not give the EU ambassador to the UK, João Vale de Almeida, and his 25-strong mission the privileges and immunities afforded to diplomats under the Vienna Convention.

The Foreign Office said: "The EU, its Delegation and staff will receive the privileges and immunities necessary to enable them to carry out their work in the UK effectively."

The Foreign Office says it would *set a precedent* by treating an international body in the same way as a nation state. Other international organisations would

then apply, it says, leading to a proliferation of other such bodies seeking diplomatic status.

International organisations such as the International Maritime Organisation are on the UK diplomatic list, but not granted full diplomatic immunity.

It is understood that the Foreign Office is *affording* the EU the same level of *diplomatic protection* as other international organisations and this is considered sufficient for the staff. The protection includes embassy property and documents being inviolable, and some staff *being exempt from taxes*. No staff can be prosecuted for acts committed in the course of their diplomatic duties.

The head of the mission's residential home is also inviolable, and they are not required to pay any taxes or open personal baggage at airports.

Although the UK insists its position is not born of Euroscepticism, the UK is virtually unique in taking this position. The bloc enjoys full diplomatic status with 142 other countries around the world where it has delegations, and where its ambassadors are all granted the same status as diplomats representing sovereign nations.

Under Donald Trump, the US Trump *downgraded the diplomatic status* of the EU mission for nearly a year, but then reversed its position in March 2019.

The UK position reflects a wider ambivalence within the UK about holding discussions with the EU over a common foreign and security policy post-Brexit.

The UK has since Brexit set most store by *holding discussions* either bilaterally with the remaining 27 EU member states, or, for instance on the issue of Iran, holding discussions in special E3 format alongside the other two European major powers, France and Germany. The E3 recently held collective discussions on the Iran nuclear deal with Gulf state foreign ministers.

Michel Barnier, the EU's chief negotiator with the UK, said: "I know the spin. Sometimes more than the spin from the UK authorities speaking about the EU as like an international organisations, but we are [...] the union and the UK took part in the union for more than 47 years.

"I hope that we will be able to get up to find a clever and objective solution to the statute of the EU in London. I think it would be very wise in my view for the UK to find a clever solution."

EU officials have privately accused the Foreign Office of hypocrisy because when the EU's foreign service – known as the External Action Service – was set up in 2010 as a result of the Lisbon *treaty*, the UK *signed up to proposals* that EU diplomats be granted the "privileges and immunities equivalent to those referred to in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961". The UK could argue it is no longer bound to this agreement since it has left the EU.

At the time of the reinstatement of full diplomatic status by the Trump administration, the US ambassador to the EU, Gordon Sondland, said in the

statement that the EU was “a uniquely important organisation, and one of America’s most valuable partners in ensuring global security and prosperity”.

He added: “Europe’s security and success are inextricably linked to that of the United States, and this level of engagement and cooperation should be recognised appropriately in all settings.”

The two most senior EU officials will attend the meeting of the G7 in Cornwall in June as participating members alongside France, Germany and Italy.

David Lidington, the former Conservative cabinet minister, said he “really hoped the UK government did not pick a fight on this.

“Non-recognition could set a bad precedent for regimes that hate EU Ambassadors speaking up for human rights defenders,” he added.

Lord Adonis, a strongly pro-European Labour peer, said: “Boris Johnson and Dominic Raab have decided not just to leave the EU but to insult it – denying full diplomatic status to the EU ambassador being the latest insult. Very unwise.

“The Italian writer Niccolò Machiavelli once wrote: ‘People should either be caressed or crushed. If you do them minor damage they will get their revenge.’”

The EU mission in the UK is active in trying to explain EU thinking, including most recently on how the City of London will be treated post-Brexit. The emphasis of the mission since its inception has been on building cooperation between the UK and EU.

Almeida is regarded as a very senior EU diplomat, having previously served as EU ambassador to the UN from 2015 to 2019, and EU ambassador to the US from 2010 to 2014.

Unit 4

Global Finance

Vocabulary

1. inviting climate for foreign investors
2. monetary unit
3. transitional period
4. to fret about losses
5. outlay on/for scientific research
6. to make outlays for
7. capital (huge, large/modest, small) outlay
8. economic turmoil

9. bail-out
10. bare (hand-to-mouth) subsistence
11. means of subsistence
12. subsistence level
13. to pay in cash
14. public utilities
15. benefit
16. fringe benefit
17. to give sb benefit of one's experience (knowledge etc.)
18. to derive (get) (a) benefit from
19. to benefit (by, from)
20. living stage
21. to dwell on
22. advertisement
23. advertisement hoarding (billboard)
24. to advertise
25. bankruptcy
26. insolvency
27. advance payment
28. money laundry
29. constant sway
30. social tension
31. eruption of discontent
32. to lead to panic
33. undernourishment
34. to call for inquiry into financial affairs
35. commodity in short supply
36. to start emission
37. currency
38. to bid up the prices
39. currency snake
40. to ransom currency
41. current taxation legislation
42. politics of taxation

43. to evade income tax
44. brokerage firms
45. depreciation of the monetary unit
46. great depreciation of the standard of morals among the people
47. barter
48. wild cat money
49. uncovered paper money
50. velocity of money

Exercise 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. Foreign investors have shown considerable interest ... the venture. 2. We shouldn't display selflessness and disregard ... public service and professional responsibility. 3. This is a transitional period between wakefulness and sleep lasting only about three ... five minutes. 4. When we built the factory the outlay ... machinery was heavy but we were able to buy all the latest equipment. 5. Many of the families are forced to live ... the subsistence level. 6. She earns extra cash ... working as a waitress. 7. My proposition, I assure you would be ... our mutual benefit. 8. The Sunday papers are full ... advertisements ... cars. 9. In 2020 it was revealed that he was close ... bankruptcy. 10. Local banks give better rates ... converting your traveler's checks ... foreign currency. 11. He's working ... a finance company now, and making loads ... money. 12. Heavy selling of the dollar over the ensuing months produced a 6.2% depreciation ... the euro and the yen and 2.1% ... sterling.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Дуже часто брокерські компанії зациклюються на прибутку і забувають про гідність людини. 2. На думку прем'єр-міністра, передусім в Україні потрібно створити привабливий клімат для іноземних інвесторів. 3. Випуск незабезпечених паперових грошей може призвести до розвалу всієї національної економіки. 4. Президент висловив занепокоєння з приводу колосального падіння моралі у суспільстві і закликав громадські організації об'єднати зусилля задля порятунку нації. 5. Фінансисти заспокоюють, що це лише перехідний період у розвитку національної економіки, а тому подолання економічного безладдя в країні можливе. 6. Знецінення грошової одиниці призвело до паніки серед населення та банкрутства низки малих підприємств. 7. Національний банк забезпечив зміни валютного курсу у встановлених межах, що забезпечила послаблення соціальної напруги. 8. Мінімальний прожитковий мінімум вже роками є предметом обговорення і причиною розбрату у парламенті. 9. Люди, які не мають засобів до існування, часто страждають від недоїдання і потребують підтримки держави. 10. Ми не проти того, щоб поділитись із колегами досвідом

встановлення реklamних щитів та здійснення витрат на рекламу пропонуваніх послуг. 11. Чинне податкове законодавство не дає змоги отримати користь із власного бізнесу. 12. Уникаючи сплати податку з доходів, ви ризикуєте познайомитись із податковим інспектором. 13. Ми можемо розрахуватись за отримані товари готівкою або бартером. 14. Роздрібні торгівельні точки турбуються про втрати і намагаються не зловживати пільгами.

Exercise 3. *Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.*

<https://www.economist.com/leaders/2021/02/06/the-real-revolution-on-wall-street>

[Feb 4th 2021](#)

By Matt Murphy

The real revolution on Wall Street

Events on Wall Street have become so strange that Netflix is said to be planning a show to immortalise them. But what should be the plot? One story is of an anti-establishment movement causing chaos in high finance, just as it has in politics. Another is how volatile shares, strutting online traders and cash-crunches at *brokerage firms* signal that a toppy market is poised to crash. Both gloss over what is really going on. Information technology is being used to make trading free, shift information flows and catalyse new business models, transforming how markets work.

Don't expect screenwriters *to dwell on* that, obviously. Their focus will be the 8m followers of WallStreetBets, an investment forum on Reddit, who have invented a new financial adventurism: call it swarm trading. Together, they bid up the prices of some obscure firms in late January. This triggered vast losses at hedge funds that had bet on share prices falling. And it led to a cash squeeze at online brokers which must post collateral if volatility rises. Since January 28th the most prominent, Robinhood, has raised \$3.4bn to shore itself up.

The swarm seems to have moved on. This week the price of some favoured shares sank and silver leapt. Meanwhile, in many markets the normal rules of play have been suspended. Almost 300 "spacs" listed last year, raising over \$80bn and allowing firms to float without the hassle of an initial public offering (ipo). Tesla has become America's fifth most valuable firm. Bitcoin, having gone from the fringe to the mainstream, has a total value of \$680bn. Trading volumes for shares are at their highest in at least a decade and those for some derivatives are off the charts.

Part of the reason for this is that government *bail-outs* have put a floor under risky debt. Banks have so much spare cash—JPMorgan Chase's pile has risen by \$580bn in the pandemic—that they are turning depositors away. Instead of using

the lockdown to learn Mandarin and discover Tolstoy, some people have used their stimulus cheques to daytrade. Although the whiff of mania is alarming, you can find reasons to support today's prices. When *interest rates* are so low, other assets look relatively attractive. Compared with the real yield on five-year Treasuries, shares are cheaper than before the crash of 2000.

Yet the excitement also reflects a fundamental shift in finance. In recent decades trading costs for shares have collapsed to roughly zero. The first to benefit were quantitative funds and big asset managers such as BlackRock. Now retail investors are included, which is why they accounted for a quarter of all trading in January. Meanwhile, information flows, the lifeblood of markets, are being disaggregated. News about firms and the economy used to come from reports and meetings governed by insider-trading and market-manipulation laws. Now a vast pool of instant data from scraping websites, tracking industrial sensors and monitoring social-media chatter is available to those with a screen and the time to spare. Last, new business models are passing Wall Street by spacs are a Silicon Valley rebellion against the cost and rigidity of ipos. Robinhood, a tech platform from California, executes trades through Citadel, a broker in Chicago. In return for free trading, users' trades are directed to brokers who, as on Facebook, pay to harvest the data from them.

Far from being a passing fad, the disruption of markets will intensify. Computers can aggregate baskets of illiquid assets and deploy algorithms to price similar but not identical assets, expanding the universe of assets that can be traded easily. A sharply rising proportion of bonds is being traded through liquid exchange-traded funds, intermediated by a new breed of marketmakers, such as Jane Street. Contenders such as Zillow are trying to make housing sales quick and cheap, and in time commercial-property and private-equity stakes may follow.

On paper this digitisation holds huge promise. More people will be able to gain access to markets cheaply, participate directly in the ownership of a broader range of assets and vote over how they are run. The cost of capital for today's illiquid assets will fall. It will be easier to match your exposure to your appetite for risk.

But financial progress is often chaotic. First time around, innovations can cause crises, as the structured-credit boom did in 2007-09. The capacity of social media to spread misinformation and contagion is a worry. It is hard to see how some underlying assets justify the price rises of the past few weeks. Some fear that powerful firms hoarding the data of individual investors will exploit them. Already the Robinhood saga has led politicians on the right and the left *to fret about losses* for retail investors, mispriced assets and the threat to financial stability if market infrastructure should be overwhelmed as investors stampede from one asset to the next. Tellingly, the only big stockmarket dominated by technologically sophisticated retail investors is China's. Its government employs censorship and an array of price and behavioural controls to try to keep a lid on it.

Although that is thankfully not an option in America, the regulators' toolkit does need to be updated. It must be made clear that speculators, amateur and

professional, will still bear losses, even if they attract sympathy from politicians. Irrationality thrives in online politics because it imposes no direct cost. By contrast, in markets losses act as a disciplining force. If today's frothiest assets collapse, the bill could be perhaps \$2trn: painful but not catastrophic in a stockmarket worth \$44trn.

Insider-dealing and manipulation rules also need to be modernised to deal with new information flows. Stupidity, greed and a killer instinct are all perfectly acceptable: deception, including the spread of misinformation, is not. Price-sensitive data need to be kept widely available. And the plumbing must be renovated. America's trade-settlement system works with a two-day delay, creating a timing mismatch that can lead to cash shortfalls. It needs to be able to cope with faster trading in an expanding range of assets so that the system can withstand a crash. Netflix's TV drama will doubtless pitch daytrading heroes like Roaring Kitty against the wicked professionals on Wall Street. Off-screen, in the real revolution in finance, a far bigger cast can win.

Unit 5

Foreign Affairs

Vocabulary

1. to arrive in (a city) on the official visit
2. to schedule a visit to
3. to cancel a visit
4. to make a visit, to pay a visit
5. courtesy (flying, formal, official, friendly, return, state, unscheduled) visit
6. on the arrival
7. asylum
8. to extend (issue, send) an invitation
9. formal (informal) invitation
10. to decline (spurn) an invitation
11. to flee
12. to be on a mission of good will
13. people of good will
14. to exchange delegations (visits, speeches. views)
15. to receive delegations
16. statesman

17. a stay
18. to express the complete readiness to do sth
19. the reason for sth
20. physically (emotionally) handicapped
21. to aim to
22. to diverge
23. sovereignty
24. equality
25. an expired visa
26. visa restriction
27. to prevent the spread of sth
28. to predict
29. shelter
30. incompatible
31. brain drain
32. centre of strain
33. aggravation
34. irreconcilable
35. to immigrate
36. to deport
37. to export
38. to establish feedback
39. premature
40. refugee
41. official statistics
42. competitive capacity
43. evacuation
44. embassy
45. hiding place
46. takeover
47. preliminary estimate
48. with respect to
49. eligible
50. ill-considered step

Exercise 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. I'm only here ... the weekend - just a flying visit this time. 2. Only the timely arrival of the police prevented the situation ... becoming worse. 3. When pressure was put ... them for more radical measures, these measures were too late to make any significant impact on the situation. 4. His main mission ... life is to earn as much money as possible. 5. He can see ... the window that the delegation members have gathered ... two round tables. 6. Will he be remembered as a statesman ... his final days, or just another bought-and-paid-for hunk of political meat? 7. ... short, they have done everything ... their power to ensure a comfortable corporate stay in the city. 8. He changed his waiting attitude ... readiness ... a counter-attack. 9. The tower is closed ... reasons ... safety. 10. In his days the two kinds of profession were ... no means incompatible. 11. They didn't realize how popular this leader was because of inaccuracies ... the official statistics, which were available. 12. They looked empty and forlorn as if they had not yet adjusted themselves ... their premature change of life.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Дональд Трамп прибув до Києва з офіційним візитом і висловив абсолютну готовність обговорити з українським президентом усі стратегічно важливі питання. 2. Запланувавши візит до Китаю на 18 березня, прем'єр зробив необдуманий крок. Вчасно зрозумівши поспішність своїх дій, він скасував цей візит і дав доручення провести додаткові консультації на рівні посольств. 3. По прибутті в аеропорт де на делегацію вже чекали чимало державних діячів, люди доброї волі пояснили репортерам мету свого візиту. 4. За попередніми оцінками авторитетних служб, прогнози яких вже неодноразово підтверджувалися, податкова політика нового уряду може значно послабити конкурентоздатність малого та середнього бізнесу в Україні. 5. Журналістів, погляди яких несумісні з обраним курсом президента Лукашенка, влада у будь-який момент може вислати з країни. 6. Непримиренні протиріччя щодо питання рівності всіх громадян перед законом характеризують погляди представників цих двох партій. 7. Що стосується вчорашньої акції, то вона мала на меті встановлення зворотного зв'язку із владою, яка вже декларувала принцип прозорого керування суспільно-політичними процесами у країні. 8. Ідея державного суверенітету країни, як свідчить офіційна статистика, має прибічників у всіх регіонах. 9. Актуальною наразі видається потреба попередити подальше поширення хвороби серед населення і спрогнозувати її можливі наслідки для наступних поколінь. 10. Відхиливши запрошення посла, цей високопосадовець звів нанівець усі попередні спроби досягти порозуміння між конфліктуєчими державами. 11. Триденне перебування прем'єр-міністра у Тунісі не принесло очікуваного результату. 12. Оскільки наші погляди розходяться, навряд чи ми дійдемо згоди.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-58334811>

By Katie Wright

BBC News

25.08.2021

Afghanistan: UK's Kabul evacuation going at 'significant pace'

The UK's operation to evacuate people from Afghanistan ahead of the 31 August deadline is moving at "significant pace", the government has said.

Some 1,200 people had been evacuated by the UK in the last 12 hours, as of 18:00 BST on Wednesday, it added.

The UK is rushing to evacuate British nationals, as well as Afghans who worked for the UK and other vulnerable individuals, out of Kabul airport.

A 31 August deadline is in place for foreign troops to leave the country.

US President Joe Biden rejected calls from PM Boris Johnson and other allies to delay his withdrawal date for the remaining American troops past August.

The airport is currently being defended and run by the US, which has 5,800 troops on the ground.

About 2,000 people *eligible* for the the UK government's relocation programme - Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy (ARAP) - remain in Afghanistan, but the plan is to evacuate more in the coming days, the BBC was told earlier.

And the Pentagon said 10,000 people were still waiting to be evacuated by US aircraft. More than 82,000 people have been airlifted out of Kabul airport since the Taliban *takeover*, US Secretary of State Antony Blinken added.

Why can't the UK hold Kabul airport without the US?

Where will all the Afghan refugees go?

Minister offers help to get charity out of Kabul.

Earlier, Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab said British troops would withdraw from Afghanistan by the end of the month but would not give an exact date when the last UK flight would leave Kabul.

He said the UK wanted to keep using "every hour and day that we've got left" to fly British nationals and eligible Afghans out of the country.

Mr Raab was also pressed on whether the deadline for troops to leave Afghanistan was midnight on 30 or 31 August, after a White House press secretary was unable to confirm the exact timeframe.

In response, he said: "I think it's going right the way up to the end of the calendar month", adding that there would be "further details in due course".

One translator, who worked with British forces in Helmand Province, said he was trapped at Kabul airport with his wife and four-month-old daughter, who is becoming ill, unable to get a visa to leave the country.

The man - who the BBC is not naming for his own safety - said he had sent more than 100 emails to the British embassy but had not received a single reply.

He told BBC Radio 4's Today programme he feared for his life and the thought of evacuation flights ending in days was making him desperate.

"I'm feeling like I have five more days of my life," he said.

"Nobody cares about me. I really need them to help me, at least to help my little daughter, my wife. I've put their lives in danger now and they are facing every problem because of me."

More than 1,000 UK troops are on the ground in Kabul helping to process British nationals and eligible Afghans at the airport, where there have been chaotic scenes since the Taliban's swift takeover of the country.

The UK and other allies had urged the US to stay in Afghanistan beyond 31 August to allow more time for evacuation flights.

The Taliban have opposed any extension of the deadline and the US president said the airlift had to come to an end soon because of the growing risk of an attack by the Islamic State group in Afghanistan.

Unit 6

Organizing A Meeting

Vocabulary

1. to convene (hold) a conference
2. summit (peace, press, staff) conference
3. to arrange (hold, organise) a meeting
4. to chair (conduct, preside) over a meeting
5. joint meeting
6. to call off (cancel) a meeting
7. to bring up (raise) a question
8. to draw up / establish / set / follow agenda
9. on the agenda
10. agenda item
11. to opt for
12. key question
13. controversial (crucial, explosive, open, vexed) question
14. to bring a question to a vote

- 15.to discuss a question
- 16.to approve a proposal
- 17.to reject a proposal
- 18.to come (arrive) at a conclusion (decision)
- 19.to reach a deadlock
- 20.to break a deadlock
- 21.tentative agreement
- 22.preliminary
- 23.as a preliminary
- 24.preliminary finding
- 25.to invest sb/sth with sth
- 26.glass ceiling
27. pay gap
- 28.successful attempt
29. elusive reason
- 30.abortive (fruitless, futile, vain) attempt
- 31.last-ditch (bold, daring, rude) attempt
- 32.feeble (halfhearted, weak) attempt
- 33.deliberate attempt
34. mercenary
- 35.councillor
- 36.tycoon
- 37.labour dispute
- 38.manual (physical) labour
- 39.hard (sweated, sweatshop) labour
- 40.forced labour
- 41.office chit-chat
- 42.to incur a debt
- 43.to pay off one's debts
- 44.repudiate a debt
- 45.unsettled debt
46. remote work
- 47.to be in sb's debt
- 48.to wipe out a debt
- 49.to reinforce
- 50.side-process

Exercise 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. Baxter was ... Boston attending a conference ... the environment. 2. Peter's ...

London ... a business meeting. 3. The survey included questions ... age and smoking habits. 4. The new leaders have been very aggressive ... promoting their conservative agenda. 5. ... his original proposal, much of the savings would have gone ... the wealthy. 6. There are perhaps two main conclusions to be drawn ... the above discussion. 7. We finally came ... a firm decision ... the matter. 8. Vineyards like Napa Ridge like the idea ... using low impact, natural pest control and are pleased ... the preliminary results. 9. ... an attempt to diffuse the tension I suggested that we break ... for lunch. 10. Jane, who won the best actress award ... her role in Coming Home, married media tycoon Ted Turner. 11. The band will be ... debt ... the record company for years. 12. Their first trial ended ... deadlock when the jury could not reach an agreement.

Exercise 2. *Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. При посольстві було проведено конференцію з питань охорони придних ресурсів. На засіданні головував мій перший заступник. 2. На порядку денному було всього два питання, одне з яких піднімалося представниками саме нашої фракції. 3. Ключове питання, яке обговорювалося на засіданні уряду, стосувалося євроінтеграційного поступу України. 4. Головуючий на засіданні поставив на голосування дуже спірне питання, а тому згоди по ньому не було досягнуто. 5. Обговоривши це життєво важливе питання, члени комісії одностайно схвалили висунуту пропозицію. 6. Зайшовши у тупик, комісія дійшла висновку, що необхідно досягти хоча б попередньої домовленості по питанню, що обговорюється. 7. Попереднє обговорення цієї проблеми у колі фахівців значно покращить ваші можливості у підтвердженні своїх тез фактами. 8. Підсудний здійснив невдалу спробу заплутати слідство надавши неправдиві свідчення, що підтвердило його причетність до цього злочину. 9. Обговорення нового кредиту було відкладене до того як країною будуть сплачені всі борги. 10. Радник президента відзначив, що питання про побічні процеси входження в НАТО буде стояти на порядку денному. 11. Неприємним є те, що компанія залізла у великі борги і нездатна сама вийти із скрутного становища. 12. Важка фізична праця виснажила в'язня і стала причиною його передчасної смерті.

Exercise 3. *Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.*

<https://www.economist.com/business/2021/08/28/why-women-need-the-office>

Aug 28th 2021

Steven Gregor

Why women need the office

Female workers should think twice before opting for more remote work

It is a truth universally acknowledged that women carry a heavier burden than men when it comes to child care and household chores. It became truer still during the pandemic home-working experiment, and is likely to hold in the likely hybrid future of part-remote work. It is tempting for some women never to set foot in the office again, if their firms allow it, so they can devote time otherwise wasted on commuting or *office chit-chat* to more pressing family matters. According to research by Nicholas Bloom of Stanford University and colleagues, 32% of college-educated American women with children want to work remotely full-time, compared with 23% of comparable men.

Such decisions are completely understandable—not least because besides more responsibilities at home, women’s lot at work can be no picnic, either. Female managers often end up playing the conventional male and female roles, leading the pack while also nurturing those left behind. It can be tiresome to be many things at the same time.

Understandable, but still regrettable. Some reasons for that are mundane. Your columnist, a guest female Bartleby, finds that the office offers a welcome break from the never-ending duties of housekeeping and parenting. Other reasons are *mercenary*. One pre-pandemic study on work-life balance suggested that women were likelier than men to experience “flexibility stigma”.

In the wake of covid-19 flexible work arrangements are less stigmatised (for now). A recent British government report warned that their uptake may be unequal between the genders. If more women work from home, and take on an even greater share of family responsibilities, the result may be an ever-bigger gender *pay gap* and an ever-harder *glass ceiling*.

There is another, more *elusive reason* why women who do not return to the office are missing out. Not every workplace is as informal as The Economist’s (with its deadpan humour and discussions of muscle tone, alcohol consumption and the equity risk premium). Yet even in duller corporate settings, walking down a corridor, washing hands in the bathroom or making yet another cup of coffee in the kitchen, you are only seconds away from a chat or a joke. That can—admittedly unreliably and in ways that are difficult to measure—spur spontaneity and lead to new ideas.

Compared with that, virtual collaboration is like evaporated milk with 60% of its water removed: safer, mostly up to the job but a sterile version of face-to-face interaction that leaves an unsatisfying aftertaste. Physical proximity brings higher risks (once of death or injury by an enemy, today of a face-to-face snub, more painful than a mean tweet, or of a covid-19 infection). It also brings higher rewards, including emotional ones that are no less important than the pragmatic sort.

Though times have changed, many female workers, including Bartleby, find themselves sympathising with Irina, one of the titular “Three Sisters” in Anton Chekhov’s play from 1900. Holed up with her two siblings in the countryside she longs for Moscow—not only its vibrancy and worldliness but the opportunity it

affords for work. Her frantic desire to work reflects an attempt to escape the tedium of domesticity, and *invest life with* meaning by imposing a framework and a sense of accountability. Many modern executives, male and female, would recognise Chekhov's belief that being guarded from work is a curse, not a blessing. The same goes for being shielded from the office, notwithstanding its myriad complications.

There are downsides to being a clinically efficient flexiworker. They include relinquishing the daily banter and sense of complicity among colleagues, many of whom double as friends. Women determined not to waste a single minute when they could be multitasking will give up more than just professional advancement, important though that is. They are also giving up a sense of connection to others. Hyper-efficiency and distance mean less opportunity for interpersonal tension but also less gratuitous joy, which is hard to replicate on Zoom.

Those brief moments of joy are an important part of working life. It is nowhere and everywhere, like seeing the Virgin Mary in burnt toast. It is to be treasured precisely because it does not last. Bartleby recommends squandering precious minutes, here and there, on camaraderie and pointless glee. The cost, in the tedious aspects of office life, is tolerable. The returns, emotional as well as practical, can be immense.

Unit 7

Trade

Vocabulary

1. trade (in)
2. to build up (develop, drum up, promote) trade
3. to carry on (conduct) trade with many countries
4. brisk (domestic, export, fair, foreign, free, illicit, retail, wholesale) trade
5. trade partner
6. the Common Market
7. the world market
8. trade agreement
9. bond (commodities, housing, labour) market
10. trade fair
11. International Trading Centre
12. voucher
13. securities
14. bonds
15. share
16. share and share alike

17. to mis-/trust
18. to enjoy (have, gain, win) sb's confidence
19. to inspire (instill) confidence in sb
20. a contract for the delivery of some goods to
21. to remit money through the bank
22. remittance
23. to smuggle
24. cargo
25. contraband cargo
26. to seize contraband
27. air-freighter = freight carrier
28. cockpit
29. to slash the price
30. freight
31. containerized freight
32. fragile freight
33. unclaimed freight
34. goods
35. forwarder of goods (consignor)
36. air freight forwarder
37. recipient of goods (consignee)
38. freight charges
39. wreckage
40. examination (professional findings)
41. technical overhaul
42. complete (major, thorough) overhaul
43. overhaul base
44. scrutiny
45. to come under police scrutiny
46. flagship
47. seeker
48. as an equal
49. at a high/low price
50. grouping

Exercise 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. This insight ... the ethics of international trade comes from the Geneva- based World Economic Forum, a research organization.
2. September looked to be a dead month for mortgages, prompting fears ... a further collapse ... the market.
3. Two

months ago 1,450 firms from 30 countries laid out their wares ... a trade fair. 4. Careful scrutiny ... the company's accounts revealed a whole series ... errors. 5. ... closer examination the vases were found to be cracked ... several places. 6. We'll send your personal belongings ... air freight and your furniture ... sea freight. 7. The sea waybill also allows the consignor to vary his delivery instructions ... the carrier ... any time during the carriage. 8. The two pilots sat side-...-side ... an enclosed cockpit, with a gangway between the seats and full dual control provided. 9. A yacht or fishing vessel would find it quite easy to evade our controls and could carry large amounts ... contraband. We will forward the goods ... remittance ... J10. 11. These would require a proper balance between market and state controls, backed ... political reforms to restore confidence ... central direction. 12. She showed a great mistrust ... doctors.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Торговий договір був підписаний два роки тому, але це не спинило контрабанду цих товарів. 2. Наша компанія бере участь у перевезенні контейнерних вантажів на рівних правах. 3. Торговими партнерами цієї компанії є великі американські концерни, які мають велику частку на світовому ринку. 4. Україна веде жваву торгівлю з багатьма країнами і має від цього великі прибутки. 5. Торгівля цінними паперами є прибутковою сферою. 6. Наша компанія має довіру понад мільйона користувачів послуг мобільного зв'язку, а тому сумніватися у нашій щирості немає жодного сенсу. 7. Україна підписала договір про поставку низки товарів за доволі низькими цінами. 8. Ця подія вселяє довіру до наших урядовців, які пообіцяли надавати підтримку президенту в реалізації його передвиборної кампанії. 9. Якби я хотів, щоб ти переказав гроші через банк, я б не просив надсилати їх поштовим переказом. 10. Скільки контрабандних вантажів ввезло це угруповання на територію України, на превеликий жаль, не може сказати ніхто. 11. У цій компанії, яка віднедавна надає послуги з транспортного перевезення, дуже часто виникали серйозні конфлікти між відправником та отримувачем вантажу, що пов'язано із недобросовісністю її працівників. 12. Пройшовши техогляд автомобіля водій був впевнений, що поїздка буде безпечною. 13. Цей корабель знаходиться під постійним наглядом поліції у зв'язку з кількома тривожними сигналами про незаконні оборудки, що провертаються на його борту. 14. Поліція стверджує, що після отримання результатів експертизи, вона швидко знайде злочинців.

Exercise 3. *Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.*

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-58351462>

Aug 2021

By Daniel Thomas

Peloton cuts price of bike as sales growth slows

The fitness bike maker Peloton is *to slash the price* of its *flagship* bike as people head back to the gym and do less exercise at home.

The US firm will cut the price of its less expensive Bike machine by about 20% to \$1,495 from Thursday.

The change will take effect in all of its markets, including the US, UK, Canada, Australia and Germany.

It came as losses widened at the firm in the fourth quarter of the year and revenue growth began to slow.

The company has also had to shoulder costs associated with a treadmill it recalled in May, following the death of a child.

As more people exercised at home during the pandemic, sales of Peloton products surged, more than doubling to \$4bn in the year to 30 June.

However, the New York-based firm said it only expected revenue of \$800m in the first quarter of the financial year, far below market estimates of \$1bn.

It also said the decision to slash the price of its flagship bike would hit near-term profitability, sending its shares down 15% in after hours trading.

It is the second time in a year that the firm has cut the price of its Bike product.

"We know price remains a barrier and are pleased to offer our most popular product at an attractive everyday price point," the firm said in a letter to *shareholders*.

Peloton said it would begin selling a cheaper redesigned model of its Tread running machines next week in the US, after an older version and its more expensive Tread+ machine were pulled over safety concerns.

It came after a child was pulled under the Tread+ and died. Users had also reported the touch screen falling off the Tread.

Unit 8

Elections

Vocabulary

1. election
2. free (general, local, primary) elections
3. pre-term election
4. to hold a election
5. electoral system
6. electoral law
7. the run-up to the election
8. to vote

9. civic duty
10. election board
11. election campaign
12. to run neck and neck
13. result of the ballot
14. to win (swing) election
15. to lose (concede) election
16. to fix (rig) an election
17. to nominate sb for election
18. a constituency vote
19. a nominee
20. to back a particular candidate
21. open (secret) ballot
22. void ballot
23. elected by a great majority of the ballots
24. heavy (light) ballot
25. public opinion poll
26. polling station
27. to hand sb the candidacy
28. to campaign = to have a drive
29. brainstorming tour
30. to win over voters
31. ally
32. ally of moment
33. in alliance with
34. to enter into (form) an alliance
35. to dissolve the alliance
36. defense (military, political, unholy) alliance
37. under (relentless) pressure
38. to agree common ground
39. to bring pressure on
40. to face inexorable pressure of media
41. national minorities
42. national majority
43. right wing
44. to put together a coalition / to lead a coalition
45. to gain a weighty argument
46. collaboration
47. suffrage

- 48. haggle over ministerial appointments
- 49. bitter (deep, great, keen, profound) disappointment
- 50. in triumph = triumphantly =with signal success

Exercise 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. The Labour Party won the 2001 election ... a huge majority. 2. The people of Ulster had finally been given a chance to vote ... the issue. 3. He is mentioned as a possible vice-presidential nominee ... 1996. 4. The President would be elected ... the basis ... universal, equal and direct suffrage ... secret ballot ... a five-year term. 5. In many counties people found ... they were ... the list when they arrived ... the polling station. 6. She knew she had found an ally ... Ted. 7. Any such majority was now thought likely to depend ... formal or informal alliances, which might emerge ... the current intense negotiations. 8. There are other very strong arguments ... the importance ... reading books ... pupils under the age ... 16. 9. The company is building the centre ... collaboration ... the Institute ... Offshore Engineering. 10. This was a bitter disappointment ... Oliver, but his new friends were still as kind ... him as ever. 11. The dam represents man's triumph ... nature. 12. ... the speech, these words were: specifically pointed ... so that the listener could have been ... no doubt.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Партії знайшли спільну мову і сформували коаліцію досить швидко. 2. Комітет виборців Польщі закликав поляків виконати свій громадянський обов'язок і проголосувати за своє майбутнє. 3. Саморозпуск парламенту зумовив потребу провести дострокові вибори. Виборчий закон це дозволяє і передбачає усі нюанси передвиборчої боротьби. 4. Надмірні витрати на виборчу кампанію будь-якої партії є не виправданими і злочинними за умови животіння простого народу. 5. Результати голосування показують, що на виборах з величезним відривом від найближчих конкурентів перемогла пропрезидентська коаліція. 6. Програвши президентські вибори, прибічники старої влади намагатимуться взяти реванш на виборах до парламенту наступного року. 7. Вибори були визнані недійсними, оскільки під час таємного голосування чинився тиск на виборців. 8. Мер Кропивницького є обраний більшістю голосів, тому ніхто не має права ставити під сумнів законність його перебування на посаді. 9. Агітаційні тури протягом передвиборчої кампанії не принесли жодної користі зацікавленим політичним силам, а лише морально виснажили українського виборця. 10. Свідок надав вагомні аргументи на підтвердження вини підсудного у співпраці із німецькими загарбниками. 11. Безлад, що панував на виборчих дільницях є вигадкою політичних партій, які зазнали нищівної поразки на виборах. 12. Сумнозвісна ініціатива уряду зазнала шаленого тиску з боку ЗМІ, які висловили гірке розчарування з приводу затвердження медійної політики. 13. Тимчасовим союзником правих сил у парламенті при вирішенні цього

нагального питання стали соціалісти, які погодились на співпрацю за сприятливих для їх партії умов. 14. Демократична партія іде нога в ногу з консерваторами на цих виборах і досі не відомо хто завоює голоси виборців.

Exercise 3. *Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.*

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-58311108>

Aug 2021

German elections 2021: Simple guide to vote ending Merkel era

Germans vote in a month's time in parliamentary elections that mark the end of Angela Merkel's 16 years in office.

For the first time in 15 years, one *opinion poll* this week has given the centre left a lead over the outgoing chancellor's conservatives. But one thing is clear, whoever wins will have *to put together a coalition*. Three parties currently believe they could secure enough seats in parliament to do that and choose the next chancellor.

So, how will Germany's election work?

What is the vote for?

On Sunday 26 September, Germans will elect the lower house of the federal parliament, the Bundestag. Although voting in person takes place on the day, postal voting has already begun. Some 60.4 million Germans over the age of 18 are eligible to vote.

The Bundestag is made up of at least 598 seats, and usually more.

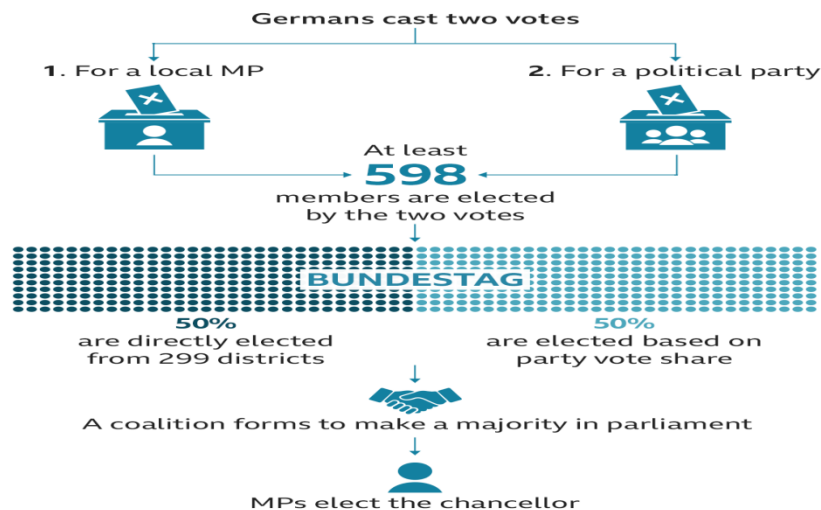
Although the winning party becomes clear on the night, the make-up of the next government is only known once the winner is able to form an absolute majority in parliament with one or two other parties. So the next chancellor will not be known immediately.

How is the chancellor selected?

Typically the coalition party with the most seats picks the chancellor. But coalition-building takes time as parties have *to agree common ground* and *haggle over ministerial appointments*.

When a deal has been struck, members of the newly elected parliament hold a vote to approve the new chancellor.

How a new chancellor is elected



BBC

Which political parties are in contention?

Latest opinion polls suggest three main parties are in the race to win enough seats *to lead a coalition* government and pick the next chancellor.

Christian Democratic Union

Mrs Merkel's conservative CDU has dominated German politics for decades along with its sister party in Bavaria, the Christian Social Union

CDU leader Armin Laschet would be Mrs Merkel's natural successor, but he has struggled *to win over voters*, particularly after he was pictured laughing during a visit to a flood-hit town in July. Bavarian leader Markus Söder is more popular but his conservative rival is unlikely *to hand him the candidacy*.

Social Democratic Party

The centre-left SPD has been in coalition with the conservatives and *is running neck and neck* in the polls with them. This week, one poll put the party ahead of the CDU for the first time in 15 years

Olaf Scholz, Germany's finance minister, is the party's candidate for chancellor and now has a real chance of victory.

Greens

The left-wing party focuses on climate change and social justice and earlier this year was leading the polls

Greens leader Annalena Baerbock has not yet had a role in government but she could lead her party into a coalition.

Coalitions are known by the colours of the parties. So expect to hear a lot of talk of red-red-green coalitions if the centre-left (red) wins, or Kenya and Jamaica coalitions if the CDU (black) is victorious.

Other parties that could also feature in a coalition government include the liberal Free Democrats (yellow) and socialist Die Linke (The Left). The far-right Alternative for Germany (AfD) enjoys strong support in eastern parts of Germany, but is shunned by the mainstream parties because of its politics.

Just how far to the right is AfD?

How is the winner decided?

When Germans go to the polls, they get two votes.

The first is *a constituency vote* to elect a local MP. There are 299

constituencies - roughly one MP for every 250,000 people. The candidate who wins the most votes in each constituency is guaranteed a seat. This winner-takes-all system is known as first-past-the-post voting, similar to the election for the UK parliament.

The second vote is based on a different system - proportional representation. The remaining 299 seats are allocated based on each party's share of the vote - and they are assigned to candidates on ranked lists drawn up by each party.

This is the Bundestag's own explanation of the vote

Why is the second vote decisive?

First, a party has to win at least 5% of the second vote to enter the Bundestag. This threshold was designed to prevent small, often radical, parties from gaining power.

Then, according to Germany's mixed electoral system, the make-up of parliament must reflect the result of this second vote.

The second vote therefore determines the percentage of seats each party will get in the Bundestag and its chances of forming a government.

So why does the Bundestag's size vary?

This is the tricky part. The number of seats in parliament can increase if there are imbalances between each party's results in the two votes. So the outgoing Bundestag doesn't have 598 seats, it has 709.

Consider this hypothetical example:

The CDU wins 110 seats in the constituency vote and 100 seats in the party vote. In this scenario, the CDU would have 10 more seats than it should, according to its share of the all-important second vote. Sometimes voters *back a particular candidate* and then choose a different party.

So, the CDU gets to keep the extra 10 seats, which are known as "overhang mandates".

However, the CDU now has 10 more seats than it should have, an unfair advantage.

To level the playing field, all other parties are assigned so-called balancing seats. This increases the number of representatives for all other parties on a percentage basis.

In this example, their seats would increase by 10% of their election results to correct the imbalance.

When will we know the result?

The winners and losers should be clear within hours of the vote closing.

That was the case in the last Bundestag vote in 2017, when Angela Merkel delivered a sombre speech to mark her party's underwhelming results.

But talks on forming a government can take weeks, as in 2017, when there was a failed attempt to form a Jamaica coalition with the CDU (black), Greens and FDP (yellow).

Unit 9

Law

Vocabulary

1. law (currently) in force
2. labour (remedial, health, environmental) legislation
3. session
4. joint (special, working, planery, briefing) session
5. to elect a chairman
6. amendment
7. to participate = to take part in
8. to vote a measure (a bill, etc.) through
9. committee
10. to advance/ to put forward a proposal (plan, programme)
11. to submit a resolution (agreement, treaty) for consideration
12. to be under consideration
13. to bring forward / introduce / propose a bill
14. proposed legislation
15. to adopt / approve a bill
16. to adopt (enact, pass) legislation
17. to abrogate (repeal) legislation
18. to vote down legislation
19. to veto legislation
20. to impose (put, set) a veto on
21. to override a veto
22. policymaking (also policy-making)
23. able-bodied
24. military obligation
25. military service
26. military secret
27. military rank
28. military bearing
29. according to the law
30. to fulfill an objective
31. to administer (apply, enforce) a law
32. to annul (repeal, revoke) a law
33. to break (flout, violate) a law
34. to cite a law

- 35.to interpret a law
- 36.to provide a framework for a statutory body
- 37.to be in trouble with the law
- 38.to obey (observe) a law
- 39.fair (just, stringent, unfair) law
- 40.unwritten law
- 41.to promulgate a law
- 42.to put force to = to implement a law
- 43.to come / enter into force
- 44.to remain in force
- 45.abuse of power
- 46.law of income of enterprises
- 47.law of surplus value
- 48.Murphy's law = Sod's law
- 49.to enact policy
- 50.administrative (business, canon, civil, commercial, constitutional, copyright, corporate, criminal, family, feudal, international, Islamic, labour, maritime, marriage, military, natural, patent, private, public, Roman, substantive, conflict-of-interest, antitrust, lynch) law

Exercise 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. ... current legislation the school will have increased control of its resources, even if the latter do not increase. 2. Board members met ... the closed session. 3. The report, which has been submitted ... a parliamentary committee, set ... two lines of argument. 4. Many individuals also attend training and educational programs sponsored ... industry associations, often ... collaboration with postsecondary institutions. 5. However, the effect of requiring unanimity means ... practice that any constituent body has a right... veto. 6. Armed forces: No standing army since 1875; citizens under 55 liable ... military service ... emergency. 7.... the law, seatbelts must be worn ... all passengers. 8. He died ... forty, leaving me with two children; my son got ... trouble ... the law. 9. ... an unwritten rule, they avoided controversy ... the sake ... good fellowship. 10.I think a lot of readers will recognize your Murphy's Law, Jean, and may even have another name ... it. 11. When the police or the system fail to implement these laws, it can lead ... catastrophic repercussions. 12. Most of those words are cynical, humorous and often subversive ... the established order.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Уряд схвалив законопроект про захист тварин з усіма поправками до нього. 2. Незважаючи на підтримку голови, решта членів комітету провалили

цю пропозицію. 3. Чинне законодавство цієї країни часто суперечить неписаним законам моралі. 4. Верховній раді вдалося одностайним голосуванням провести закон, який вже рік знаходився на розгляді у профільному комітеті. 5. У трудоному законодавстві не передбачена виплата заробітної плати “у конвертах”. За законом, перед яким усі рівні, оплата праці найманих робітників повинна проводитись відкрито, а також із забезпеченням усіх відрахувань до держбюджету. 6. Позафракційні депутати подали на розгляд законопроект, який вимагає негайного схвалення і прийняття парламентом. 7. Опозиційні партії закликали однотумців до єднання, щоб разом мати змогу подолати вето президента накладене на запропонований законопроект. 8. Придатні до строкової служби громадяни не мають права уникати армії, адже держава покладає на них захист своїх кордонів. Військова повинність, військова тасмниця, військова виправка, військове звання - це речі, з якими знайомить юнаків військова служба. 9. Чиновникам забороняється тлумачити закон на свій лад, вони можуть лише цитувати його. 10. Чому б американцям і не дотримуватись своїх законів, якщо вони вважають їх найсправедливішими й найгуманнішими в світі. 11. Саме час застосувати цей закон на практиці і встановити порядок на ринку чорних металів. 12. Кожен працівник повинен дотримуватись правил службової етики, оскільки за цим пильно стежить наглядовий комітет. 13. Закон набуде чинності лише через місяць після його опублікування. 14. Цей законопроект забезпечує основу для статутного органу і виконує поставлену мету.

Exercise 3. *Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.*

<https://theconversation.com/animal-sentience-bill-is-necessary-for-the-uk-to-be-a-true-world-leader-in-animal-welfare-165576>

The Conversation
August 5, 2021
Steven McCulloch

Animal sentience bill is necessary for the UK to be a true world leader in animal welfare

The UK has a proud history as a leader in animal welfare, *passing* one of the world’s first [animal protection laws](#) in 1822, to prevent the cruel treatment of cattle.

While such laws have continued to improve – the [Animal Welfare Act 2006](#) introduced a requirement to provide for the welfare needs of animals, not just prevent unnecessary suffering – the UK now needs specific animal sentience legislation.

The [Animal Welfare \(Sentience\) Bill](#), currently awaiting report stage in the House of Lords, would ensure the government considers how all its policies – not just those dealing directly with animals – affect the welfare of sentient animals.

Sentience is the capacity to experience feelings and emotions. Science informs us that vertebrates — mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and reptiles — are sentient. [Recent research](#) also provides strong evidence that some invertebrates, including octopus, squid, crabs and lobsters, are sentient.

As a member of the EU, the UK was subject to a legal recognition that “animals are sentient beings”. [Article 13](#) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union legally obliges the EU and member states to “pay full regard” to animal welfare in crafting and *implementing policy*. The EU *enacted* this sentience *policy* because, despite animals being able to suffer, they are legally classed as property and traded as commodities.

Post-Brexit, the UK is no longer subject to this legislation. This bill would fill gaps in animal protection by ensuring that all policy considers their welfare.

The bill provides a framework for a statutory body, the Animal Sentience Committee, to scrutinise whether the government has given “all due regard” to how any given policy might affect “the welfare of animals as sentient beings”.

Supporters of the legislation, including groups [like the RSPCA](#), are calling for the committee to be fully independent and composed of members with expertise in animal welfare science, ethics, policy and law.

But the government will require a formal process to assess how policy options will affect animals. Government departments, or the committee itself, should conduct impact assessments *to fulfil this objective*. Given the inherent [moral dimension](#) of sentience consideration, government policy should also be subject to ethical review. Wherever possible, harm to sentient animals should be mitigated reasonably and proportionately.

In my recent research, co-authored with Michael Reiss, we have shown how [animal welfare impact assessments](#) could be conducted for government policy that significantly affects sentient species.

We proposed in our research that government assess positive and negative welfare impacts of policy options for all species significantly affected by policy. We have argued that this kind of approach was required by EU sentience policy, but that the UK did not fully implement Article 13.

The sentience bill, through the committee, provides an accountability mechanism to ensure the government pays due regard to animal welfare in *policymaking*.

The government’s [Green Book](#) – its central guidance on evaluation of policy – gives some indication of how sentient animals are excluded in policymaking. In its 152 pages, this key document does not contain a single reference to “animal”, let alone “sentient animal”, or “animal welfare”.

Governments conduct impact assessments, for instance, economic impact assessments, for effects on human society. For large planning projects, environmental impact assessments are conducted to assess the impacts on the environment.

Where the impact on animals is direct and more clear – as in agricultural or research policy – the government is likely to have considered animal welfare. Where it is indirect – as in budgetary, planning or trade policy – they are much less likely to consider the impacts. However, there is no formal and systematic mechanism to assess how government policy affects sentient animals specifically.

Sentience legislation is a Conservative Party manifesto commitment and at the heart of the government's [Action Plan for Animal Welfare](#).

Despite this, some Conservative Lords and party donors are opposed to this bill. They have [written](#) to the prime minister claiming that the bill will cause unnecessary bureaucracy, lead to judicial reviews, and be hijacked by an animal rights agenda.

Opponents have raised concerns that the bill would affect the use of animals in medical research, religious slaughter, and countryside pursuits. In their communications, they generally reiterate their belief that animals are sentient, but that the bill is nevertheless unnecessary.

These concerns are misplaced. The only power of the proposed committee is to report to parliament on how the government has paid due regard to animal welfare in policy making. The committee might also publish its findings to promote media and public scrutiny of the issue at hand.

As the government minister Lord Benyon has advised in [parliament](#), while the committee provides scrutiny of policy, it is for government ministers to make decisions on policy matters. The purpose of this bill is simply to ensure that sentience is taken into account.

In [my view](#), this legislation is fundamentally necessary if the UK is to be a global leader in animal welfare, and to promote the protection of sentient species generally.

If science informs us that animals are sentient, and if the government is to pay all due regard to animal welfare, then we must have structures and processes in place to assess how government policy affects such species.

Unit 10

Unemployment

Vocabulary

1. clash of opinions
2. unemployment rate

3. high (low) unemployment
4. an unemployment black spot
5. to eliminate (reduce) unemployment
6. the prices on sth are going up
7. staff shortages
8. to impose (levy) a tax (on)
9. to lower (reduce) tax rates
10. taxes are up
11. free of tax = tax-free
12. tax evasion
13. infringement of safety arrangements
14. to call (to declare, to stage) a strike
15. to be (go) on strike
16. to avert a strike
17. to break a strike
18. to settle a strike
19. strike action
20. to raise a claim
21. to lay claim to sth = put sth in a claim
22. annual collective labour contract
23. standard of living – living standard
24. to come out for (against)
25. to oppose sth
26. to arouse (stir up) opposition
27. to offer (put up) opposition
28. to retain staff
29. to come across (meet, run up against) opposition
30. to crush (overcome) opposition
31. to drive up a wage
32. determined (fierce, stiff, strong, unbending, unyielding)opposition
33. defense
34. to speak out in defense of justice
35. to support
36. ardent (complete, firm, solid, unwavering, wholehearted, active, loyal, government, public) support
37. to lend (give, offer, provide) support
38. mutual understanding
39. to be short of staff
40. to reach an understanding to keep a dispute out of the newspapers

- 41.on the understanding that
- 42.to resist pressure from extremist groups
- 43.wave of protest
- 44.furloughed jobs
- 45.to put up resistance
- 46.to consolidate
- 47.to moonlight
- 48.to issue an edict (an order)
- 49.under the agreement with
- 50.divergence

Exercise 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. A rising national income is generally associated ... a fall ... unemployment. 2. People ordinarily do buy more of a given product ... a low price than they do ... a high price. 3. ... these circumstances individuals would not pay taxes ... interest or investment income. 4. It is reported that miners began a hunger strike ... protest. 5. It is opposed ... religious people who believe that one can and should pray ... home or ... a place ... worship. 6. But the girlfriend of deputy manager Mark Johnson spoke out ... his defense. 7. When a baby is newborn, friends, family, and even strangers deluge us ... moral support and advice. 8. The programme of the same name will promote growth ... mutual understanding and cross community awareness ... Protestant and Catholic communities. 9. 7000 employees came out... strike ... protest... the poor working conditions. 10. It's surprising how little resistance there's been ... the new budget plan. 11. Several people were nearly trampled ... death ... the rush to get out. 12. The parties committed electoral suicide ... nominating extremist candidates like Michael Smith and Barry Lee.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Статистика свідчить про велику кількість тимчасово звільнених робочих місць у цьому регіоні внаслідок карантину. 2. Профспілка висунула вимогу припини перегляд правил укладання щорічного колективного трудового договору та знизити рівень безробіття у країні. 3. Високий рівень безробіття зумовив низку страйків, які значно поглибили політичну кризу в державі. На захист безробітних малий та середній бізнес, представники якого закликали главу держави підтримати своїх співгромадян. 4. Якби ціни на харчі не зростали, страйки не були б такими чисельними, а страйкарі не мали б такої широкої суспільної підтримки. 5. Нам ще треба вчитись обкладати товари податком без ущемлення інтересів громадян. Розумна податкова політика є запорукою стабільності. 6. Розбіжність у поглядах президент назвав головною причиною неможливості досягнення компромісу між владою та бізнесом. 7. За мовчазною згодою президента в країні рішуче подолано спротив

екстремістських угруповань і запроваджено тотальний контроль над діяльністю радикально налаштованих організацій. 8. Масштабні хвилі протесту прокотилися столицею після ганебних спроб силових структур припинити студентські страйки. 9. Хоча деяка інформація про згадане непорозуміння і виринула у вузьких бізнес колах, прийняте рішення приховати конфлікт від газетярів зіграло свою роль. 10. Ініціативи уряду зустріли шалений опір з боку профспілок, представники яких висловилися на захист справедливості. 11. За умови наявності порушень правил безпеки власник підприємства та контролюючі органи ніколи не досягнуть взаєморозуміння. 12. Громадськість виступила за зниження податкових ставок та підвищення життєвого рівня пересічного українця. 13. Якби цей товар не підлягав оподаткуванню, механізм його реалізації був би значно спрощеним. 14. Високий рівень безробіття спричинив проблему ухиляння від податків великою часткою населення.

Exercise 3. *Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.*

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-58241503>

Aug 2021

By Sarah Dickins

Staff shortages remain despite more out of work in Wales

Serious *staff shortages* remain in the food and drink industry despite 21,000 more people in Wales being out of work compared with a year ago.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) said there were 62,000 unemployed people at the end of June, down 6,000 on the previous three months.

There are also 68,000 *furloughed jobs* and it is not known if employees will have work to return to when the scheme finishes at the end of September.

Lorry firms are also short of staff.

The pandemic is still heavily affecting jobs and the picture is complicated. A shortage of HGV drivers is being blamed for shortages in supermarkets and the building trade, as well as driving up prices.

Is there a solution to the hospitality staff crisis?

For instance, timber prices have doubled in the past year.

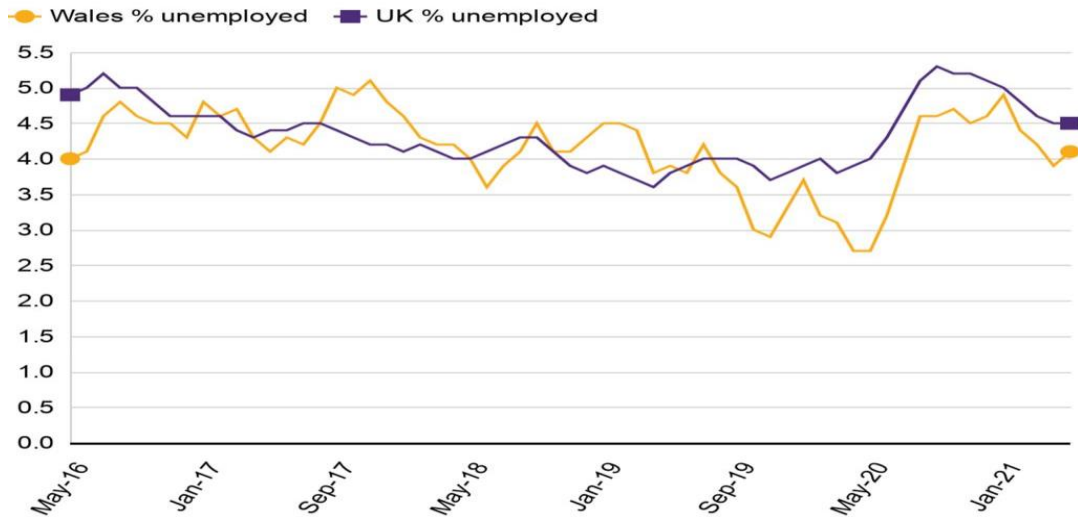
Employers in the hospitality sector are having to compete for staff, *driving up wages*.

For years it has been an industry dominated by low pay and has struggled to be seen as an attractive industry with a strong career path and opportunities to develop.

As a result, employers have relied on staff from EU countries where the industry is rated more highly, but many of those employees have returned to work in the EU since Brexit.

Unemployment in Wales

% unemployed, aged 16 and over



Source: ONS, 17 August

BBC

Tuesday's figures from the ONS show 4.1% of over-16 year-olds in Wales are unemployed, a lower proportion than the UK as a whole which has an unemployment rate of 4.7% .

Only the east and south west of England and Northern Ireland have a lower *unemployment rate*.

Unemployment figures count people over 16 who are not working and are available for work. It does not include adults who are not working and not available to work because they may be sick, caring for someone or in full-time education.

Because of this, the figures for employment and unemployment do not neatly mirror each other.

Statisticians warn that it is dangerous to interpret too much from changes in the jobs market over three months. They prefer to look at changes across a year.

The latest unemployment figures may look promising compared with three months earlier, however, it is the longer-term pattern of employment and unemployment in Wales that is more significant.

Once furlough has finally ended in the autumn we will have a clearer picture of the jobs market in Wales, but it will be very hard to untangle causes - what is a result of the pandemic, what has changed because of Brexit and what are long-term weaknesses in the Welsh economy.

Ben Francis, policy chairman at the Federation of Small Businesses, said the three-month fall in unemployment was "very heartening".

He added: "This data also shows that small firms need to recruit and *retain staff* in order to build their own economic recovery - which means that it is vital that businesses are able to access the people that they need to rebuild."

Unit 11

Conflict of interest

Vocabulary

1. mortal / sworn (powerful, common, insidious, natural, political) enemy
2. to conquer (overcome, route) an enemy
3. conflict of interest
4. to come into conflict with
5. to provoke a conflict
6. protracted conflict
7. armed conflict
8. to demand independence
9. to make territorial claims on the successors
10. to take a turn for the worse (for the better)
11. the state of emergency
12. to impose a curfew
13. curfew order
14. to arouse (generate, stir up) discord
15. to spread discord
16. to raid
17. casualties
18. conventional armaments
19. nuclear armament
20. armament race = rush of armament
21. warhead
22. to cast a cold eye on
23. to detonate (explode, set off) a bomb
24. to drop a bomb
25. to plant a bomb
26. to deactivate (defuse) a bomb
27. atomic (fission, fusion, hydrogen, nuclear, napalm, neutron) bomb
28. troops
29. to open fire on the enemy
30. fierce
31. to perish = to be lost
32. prolonged confrontation
33. cessation of hostilities
34. the right to

- 35.to sustain a blockaded city
- 36.to abridge (curtail) freedom
- 37.to grant freedom
- 38.to gain (secure, win) freedom
- 39.to disguise
- 40.to win a victory
- 41.in the immediate aftermath of
- 42.bloodless (cheap, clear, decisive, glorious, hard-won, Pyrric) victory
- 43.hireling
- 44.to stabilize the situation
- 45.stabilization effort
- 46.frontal attack
- 47.refugee
- 48.political refugee
- 49.to be granted civic right = to get the rights of citizenship
- 50.inviolability of frontiers

Exercise 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. One minute they were sworn enemies, the next they agreed ... making business together. 2. UN troops intervened to avert a threat... violent conflict. 3. While Nelson expressed affectionate thoughts about his business partners, he was also clearly ... conflict with them. 4. Algeria won independence ... France more than thirty years ago. 5. The President was stunned ... the sudden turn ... events. 6. They responded ... arresting politicians ... wartime emergency rules. 7. Another 20 people were shot in Karachi where at least three districts were placed ... curfew. 8. Armaments and related technologies remain the main sump that diverts funds ... essential human priorities. 9. ... comparison, the atomic bomb explosions that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki were about 20 kilotons each. 10. Castro shows no signs of allowing any market policies to lead to the creation of opposition political parties or freedom ... expression. 11. At last the moment to silence all the doubters ... a decisive victory arrived. 12. The rebels blamed the massacre ... the government troops and the government blamed it... the rebels.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Влада намагалась підтримувати блоковане місто та постачати туди продукти попри тривале протистояння. 2. Рішучі, але необдумані кроки новоствореного уряду спровокували збройний конфлікт у якому ніхто не здобуде перемогу. 3. Затяжний конфлікт між двома країнами почався з того, що у свій час хтось висловив територіальні претензії правонаступникам у надто різкій формі. 4. Непорушність кордонів нашої держави є головним пріоритетом обраного зовнішньополітичного курсу. Жоден конфлікт інтересів не повинен дестабілізувати ситуацію та призвести до втрати

незалежності. 5. Здобутий урядовими військами “успіх” виявився пірровою перемогою, оскільки він не виправдав кількості принесених у жертву життів. 6. Загін отримав наказ відкривати вогонь по ворогу без попередження. Тільки так можна було зламати опір повстанців. 7. Ситуація у країні змінилася на краще виключно у зв’язку з припиненням бойових дій. 8. В умовах надзвичайного стану в країні вводиться комендантська година. 9. Багато біженців було вбито і ще більше солдатів загинуло. Стабілізаційні заходи влади виявились непродуктивними. 10. Добре вишколені та озброєні до зубів найманці є сильним і підступним ворогом. 11. Наші країни були втягнуті у гонку озброєнь, накопичуючи все більше і більше зброї. 12. Витрачаючи гроші, які могли б допомогти сиротам на атомні, напалмові, нейтронні та інші види бомб, людство наближує себе до катастрофи. 13. Американські війська не використовували в Іраку боєголовок із атомними зарядами. Ця дезінформація справді викликала гарячі дискусії у суспільстві, але не підірвала авторитету США як “головного борця за демократію” у всьому світі. 14. Командир скептично розглядає ситуацію, яка склалась у цьому регіоні і надіється на відсутність жертв у цьому протистоянні.

Exercise 3. *Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.*

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2021/08/27/bidens-afghanistan-policy-shows-world-wobbly-impulsive-us/>

The Washington Post
By George F. Will
Aug 2021

Biden’s Afghanistan policy shows the world a wobbly, impulsive U.S.

In the immediate aftermath of the heroic rescue of soldiers from [Dunkirk](#), Winston Churchill [addressed](#) the British as adults, reminding them that “wars are not won by evacuations.” As the U.S. engagement in Afghanistan ends, the authors of the ignominious and tragic last chapter are hoping that perceptions will be more malleable than facts are.

With an effrontery that deserves derision, the Biden administration has [compared](#) U.S. flights out of Kabul to the [U.S. flights into Berlin](#) that began in 1948. Both exemplified U.S. military virtuosity, but sent different signals.

By *sustaining a blockaded city of [2.2 million](#)*, the Promethean delivery of food and fuel into Berlin — almost [300,000 flights](#), over 11 months — announced that the United States had the will and capacity for a *prolonged confrontation* with the Soviet Union. The flights out of Kabul, rescuing some of the Americans and others caught in a made-in-America calamity, announce national bewilderment. This is what “America First” looks like when a slogan becomes a policy.

Every war, even inconclusive ones, must end, but not like this. In late November 1952, president-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower flew in a light plane over the front lines in Korea. “It was obvious,” he laconically recalled in his 1963 memoirs, “that any *frontal attack* would present great difficulties.” He decided to seek a negotiated end to the war. Sixty-nine years later, there are 28,500 U.S. troops, and peace, on the Korean Peninsula.

The current president’s party controls both houses of Congress, and nowadays members of both parties act as though their duty is not to make independent institutional judgments but rather to demonstrate a vassal’s fealty to presidents of their party. So, Congress probably will not *cast a cold eye on* the incompetent and dishonorable conduct that Rory Stewart summarized with his riveting, scalding [responses](#) in a video interview in London.

Stewart, a British politician and diplomat, [lived](#) three years in Afghanistan and recalls that by 2001, when the previous Taliban regime was toppled, 4 million Afghans from a population of [20 million](#) had fled the country to escape the dark night of theocratic cruelties. Stewart was incensed about Biden’s “incredibly offensive” Aug. 16 [address](#), in which Biden disparaged the Afghans’ “will to fight.” [Stewart](#):

“The United States provided all the air support for the Afghans. [The Americans] didn’t just take their own planes away. They took away 16,000 civilian contractors who were maintaining the Afghan helicopters. ... So those things can’t even fly. And the morale damage. They left in the middle of the night from Bagram [air base]. They didn’t even tell the commander that they were leaving. The Afghans woke up in the morning. All their planes disabled, the Americans have left, no support of any kind. And you’re asking who exactly? Who is President Biden asking to fight?

“I mean, if you are an Afghan woman teaching in a school in Pul-e-Charkhi. Really? Really? I mean what are they expecting? A bunch of guys come riding in in pickup trucks with heavy machine guns, into your town. You don’t want the Taliban in there, you don’t support them. But if you’re genuinely asking them *to put up a suicidal fight* when the United States ... was not even prepared to keep 2,500 soldiers and some planes in the country, with *zero casualties*, zero risk over the last few years. ... No U.S. serviceman has been killed in Afghanistan for 18 months. No British serviceman for longer than that. This has not been a costly mission since 2014. ... To basically hand [the Afghan people] over to the Taliban and then say, it’s your fault, you’re all a bunch of cowards, when we pulled out and weren’t prepared to accept a tiny presence.”

On Thursday, after Stewart spoke, the evacuation suddenly became horrifically [more deadly](#) for the U.S. military than the war had been for years. Biden’s hasty and unilateral decision to abandon NATO’s Afghanistan mission has done more damage to that alliance than the strains of 45 Cold War years did. Worldwide, nations are recalibrating their security policies, weighing reliance on a wobbly, impulsive United States against accommodation with a China that is on a

different trajectory. Biden's immediate task is to reassess his reliance on the intelligence, military and policymaking officials who gave him assessments and assurances that have been shredded by events. When there is no penalty for failure, failures proliferate.

Biden expresses an — strictly speaking — incredible confidence that his decisions since July have been sound. The nation could have more confidence in him if he had less in himself.

Unit 12

Crime

Vocabulary

1. to transgress (violate, break) the law
2. to observe the law = to keep within the law
3. in the name of the law
4. to commit a crime
5. to prevent a crime
6. to adjudicate a crime beyond the remit of domestic jurisdictions
7. assault
8. assault-homicide case
9. attempt on sb's life
10. to seize (take) sb a hostage
11. to hold sb (as a) hostage
12. to commit an arson
13. to exceed one's authority
14. to hold back the payment
15. to withhold information from the police
16. with the end in view
17. coercion
18. unlawful enrichment
19. game of changes
20. forged documents
21. interception
22. to investigate (inquire into)
23. to launch an investigation into charges of corruption
24. painstaking (thorough, impartial) investigation
25. to sell into bondage
26. to deliver from bondage

27. to adopt a protocol
28. to capture
29. beyond the remit of domestic jurisdictions
30. to detain; detention
31. to be in detention
32. preventive detention
33. house of detention
34. to sentence to
35. death sentence
36. to commute (reduce) a sentence
37. to get off with a light sentence
38. to pass a sentence upon sb = to impose (pronounce) a sentence
39. to serve one's sentence = to do time
40. to suspend a sentence
41. under sentence
42. to carry out (execute) sentence
43. to vacate a sentence
44. death penalty = capital punishment
45. life sentence
46. suspended sentence
47. human trafficking
48. condemned cell
49. to extirpate corruption
50. to appeal for pardon

Exercise 1. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

I. He was sentenced ... 25 years ... prison ... rape and other sexual crimes against women. 2. The driver was charged ... obstruction, and the passenger travelling with him was charged ... assault. 3. Williams received the George Medal ... saving three young children who had been taken hostage during a bank robbery. 4. I was fairly sure we would find ample evidence ... their connections to the increased arson and bombing attacks ... clinics. 5. One can only assume that the Roman officials exceeded their authority and treated the royal family ... disrespect. 6. These measures helped to extirpate the widespread corruption that had been glaring ... the Yeltsin regime. 7. Later generations were frequently reminded that they had been members of a slave community whom the Lord had mercifully redeemed ... bondage. 8. Detained numbers ... refugees seeking asylum in the United Kingdom are held ... detention for long periods following their arrival. 9. I feel that the death penalty is not a solution ... the problems ... hand. 10. He spent a night... the cell ...the local police station. 11. Juan will be freed when a letter is discovered granting

him pardon ... his crime. 12. The truth is that an aircraft accident investigation should be carried ... a completely impartial and objective manner.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Винесення рішення про злочини, що не входять до компетенції національних юрисдикцій, повинне здійснюватись вповноваженими органами. 2. Цей чоловік звинувачується у вчиненні замаху на життя голови правління Національного Банку, кількох розбійних нападах на перехожих та здійсненні низки підпалів у нічних клубах столиці. 3. Провівши ніч у камері попереднього затримання, молодик усвідомив помилковість своїх вчинків, які могли мати для нього фатальні наслідки. 4. Пом'якшуючою обставиною було добровільне зізнання у скоєному злочині, що сприяло заміні смертної кари на довічне ув'язнення. 5. Хоча розслідування звинувачень у корупції розпочато, ніхто не очікує швидкого винесення вироку чиновникам, причетним до цієї справи. 6. Іноді вчиняти злочин людей змушує саме влада. Незаконне збагачення її окремих представників, недотримання ними закону та повна відсутність контролю з боку правоохоронних органів руйнує систему моральних цінностей в суспільстві. 7. Засуджений до страти бос мафії подав президенту прохання про помилування, стверджуючи, що знайдені у його помешканні трупи, наркотики та підроблені документи були підкинуті йому членами ворогуючого клану. 8. Підсудний неодноразово перевищував свої повноваження, захоплювався азартними іграми та приховував від поліції важливу інформацію. 9. Правоохоронні органи часто вдаються до прослуховування телефонних розмов, щоб запобігти вчиненню злочину. 10. По завершенні ретельного розслідування детективи ознайомили засоби масової інформації із подробицями жахливого вбивства. 11. Працівники ФБР затримали осіб причетних до вивозу за кордон та продажу в рабство громадян України. Всіх затриманих чекає великий термін ув'язнення, але остаточний вирок за судом. 12. У засобах масової інформації неодноразово висловлювалася думка про те, що смертна кара є справедливим покаранням для злочинця, який захопив у заручники 54 дитини. 13. Тимчасово відклавши виконання вироку, суд зажадав остаточної перевірки обставин вчинення злочину.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the following article. Discuss it using the suggested vocabulary.

<https://harvardilj.org/2021/05/taking-down-one-of-the-worlds-largest-and-more-profitable-criminal-industries-trafficking-in-persons-part-i/>

Harvard International Law Journal

May 2021

Taking Down One of the World's Largest and Most Profitable Criminal Industries: Trafficking in Persons

Human trafficking is one of the gravest violations of human rights that affects every country of the world. With annual profit as high as \$150 billion, it represents the world's third largest and most profitable crime industry after illicit drug and arms trafficking.

According to the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Migration Agency, in 2016 alone, over 40 million people were victims of "modern slavery." To break it down, more than 25 million have been victims of forced labor, including forced labor exploitation, forced sexual exploitation of adults, commercial sexual exploitation of children, and state-imposed forced labor and over 15 million people were victims of forced marriage. Of this 40 million, the report estimates, 71% of victims of "modern slavery" are women and girls, and one in four victims is a child.

The most widely accepted definition of human trafficking is included in the 2003 UN Trafficking Protocol ("Trafficking Protocol"), *adopted* by 178 states. According to Article 3(a) of the Protocol, to constitute trafficking in persons, three basic elements need to be established: an action ("recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons") by certain means ("threat or use of force or other forms of *coercion*, of *abduction*, of fraud, of deception, of the *abuse of power* or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person"), for the purpose of exploitation (which "includes at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs").

This Protocol, which calls on states parties to establish policies to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, aims at creating consistency in domestic criminal systems around the world, rather than criminalizing the act internationally. However, the numbers given above indicate the insufficiency of the existing legal frameworks, and their enforcement, in curbing the crime effectively.

Under the current system, the only judicial body capable of *adjudicating crimes beyond the remit of domestic jurisdictions* is the International Criminal Court ("ICC"). While the crime of human trafficking is not criminalized under the Rome Statute, the founding treaty of the ICC, the inclusion of the crime could be warranted given the scale, gravity, and brutality of the crime.

This article explores the possibility of *prosecuting human trafficking* under (i) the current framework of the Rome Statute system; (ii) through amending the Rome Statute to include human trafficking as a separate underlying act of crimes against humanity, or (iii) through an *amendment* to the Rome Statute to include a

new stand-alone core crime of human trafficking, as defined under the UN Trafficking Protocol.

1. “Premiers Responsables”: States

As a preliminary matter, before prosecution under any of the three avenues discussed in this article could take place at the ICC, the Court must first determine if it is able to exercise jurisdiction. As enshrined in paragraph 6 of the preamble of the Rome Statute, states have the primary duty to exercise jurisdiction over international crimes. Only when states are unable or unwilling to prosecute a crime can the ICC intervene. This is one of the core principles of the system created by the Rome Statute: the principle of complementarity.

As of February 2020, all but seven ICC states parties have ratified or signed the Trafficking Protocol, which requires states to adopt national legislation in line with the treaty so they can then prosecute human trafficking domestically. According to the 2018 Global Study on Trafficking in Persons from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (“UNODC”), which covered 100 ICC states parties, most states have enacted human trafficking-related domestic legislation.

However, despite the increase in the adoption of comprehensive trafficking in persons in the domestic legislations in recent years and pronounced increasing trends in the numbers of convictions, many countries in Africa and Asia continue to have very low numbers of detection of victims and convictions for human trafficking. The inclusion of human trafficking as a new core crime under the Rome Statute would create individual responsibility independent of domestic legal systems and could serve not only as an additional prosecution channel, but also as a much-needed deterrent in light of the current climate of impunity.

2. Prosecuting Human Trafficking under Existing Provisions of the Rome Statute

Human trafficking is neither a core crime under the Rome Statute nor an underlying act under the existing core crimes: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crime of aggression. The travaux préparatoires of the Rome Statute do not offer much insight into why human trafficking was not explicitly included in the Rome Statute. However, Article 7 of the Rome Statute on crimes against humanity may be read as encompassing human trafficking, whether under enslavement or as other inhumane acts, two of the underlying acts of crimes against humanity.

In order for an act to amount to a crime against humanity, it must meet the requirements included in the chapeau of its definition. That is, it must be part of a “systematic or widespread attack against the civilian population” done “pursuant to or in furtherance of a state or organizational policy.”

The term “widespread” has mainly a quantitative meaning referring to the scale of the attack or to the number of victims. It covers situations involving a multiplicity of victims, as a result of the cumulative effect of a series of inhumane acts or the singular effect of one inhumane act of extraordinary magnitude. The

term “systematic” refers to the “organised nature of the acts of violence and the improbability of their random occurrence.” An attack’s systematic nature can “often be expressed through patterns of crimes, in the sense of non- accidental repetition of similar criminal conduct on a regular basis.”

An attack under Article 7 of the Rome Statute does not have to be a military attack but can entail “a campaign or operation carried out against the civilian population,” “consist[ing] of a course of conduct involving multiple commission of acts referred to in article 7(1).” “Civilian population” refers to persons who are civilians, as opposed to members of armed forces and other legitimate combatants. The attack needs to be directed against the civilian population and not merely against randomly selected individuals.

The “state or organizational policy” requirement can be satisfied by circumstantial evidence showing that the “attack follow[ed] a regular pattern” and was not an “isolated act of violence.” The policy does not need to be formalized and it can be deduced from the “systematic” element.

a) Enslavement

Beyond the chapeau, one of the enumerated prohibited acts under Article 7 is the act of enslavement, defined in the Rome Statute as “the exercise of any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over a person and includes the exercise of such power in the course of trafficking in persons, in particular women and children.” The essential element under this article is the existence of a right of ownership over the trafficked persons acquired “by purchasing, selling, lending or bartering such a person or persons, or by imposing on them a similar deprivation of liberty.”

Prosecuting human trafficking under the already existing crime of enslavement as crime against humanity would not require an amendment to the Rome Statute. However, despite presenting the most feasible way to prosecute human trafficking at the ICC at this moment, this option would require that the act of human trafficking complies with all the elements of the definition of crimes against humanity in addition to the elements of the crime of enslavement.

b) Other Inhumane Acts

Another potential provision under which to prosecute human trafficking under the Rome Statute is Article 7(1)(k): “other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.” This provision covers acts which are “of a character similar to any other act” referred to in Article 7(1) of the Rome Statute.

The classification of trafficking in human persons as inhumane clearly does not require further discussion. The serious social, psychological, and physical harm human trafficking victims suffer is of comparable gravity to other Article 7(1) acts.

c) Practical Implications

Despite the overlap of the existing Rome Statute provisions with the crime of human trafficking crime, the current legal framework is insufficient to effectively address most human trafficking crimes.

Using the underlying acts of crimes against humanity would limit the prosecution to human trafficking that takes place in the context of “widespread or systematic attack against civilians,” “pursuant to or in furtherance of a State or organizational policy.” Even when most trafficking is committed by criminal networks, these, while organized, may not meet the requirements of “organizational policy” developed by the ICC jurisprudence for organized groups:

(i) whether the group is under a responsible command, or has an established hierarchy; (ii) whether the group possesses, in fact, the means to carry out a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population; (iii) whether the group exercises control over part of the territory of a state; (iv) whether the group has criminal activities against the civilian population as a primary purpose; (v) whether the group articulates, explicitly or implicitly, an intention to attack a civilian population; (vi) whether the group is part of a larger group, which fulfils some or all of the abovementioned criteria.

Such interpretation suggests that only high-level organized criminal networks de facto governing a part of state territory, may satisfy the element of “organizational policy.” As such, the trafficking groups which, although not reaching the “organizational policy” threshold are nevertheless capable of committing systematic or widespread attacks against a civilian population, would not be prosecutable under the existing Rome Statute provisions.

Despite the overlap of the crime of enslavement and other inhumane acts with human trafficking and the corresponding jurisprudence of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (“ICTY”) and regional courts, which have used the crime of enslavement against human traffickers, these crimes are insufficient to cover all elements defined in the Trafficking Protocol.

In particular, the definition of enslavement under the Rome Statute would only cover the prosecution of acts resulting in the enslavement of the victim—which forms only one of the purposes of exploitation under the Trafficking Protocol. This would exclude the ability to capture other forms of exploitation which do not entail the right of ownership or deprivation of liberty as they are done by, e.g., abusing power or victim’s vulnerable position.

Further, as stemming from the Trafficking Protocol definition, trafficking actually does not require the exercise of any powers of ownership over the trafficked person as required under the crime of enslavement. While trafficking can serve as one of the vehicles for the exercise of a power attaching to the right of ownership of the kind required to constitute enslavement, in many instances, it will not give rise to the power of ownership. For instance, this could encompass the transportation of individuals—by, e.g., deception or other means in case of adult victims—for a service amounting to exploitation. The conduct in question may—but also may not—amount to the control of someone’s movement and/or

psychological control over an individual, yet the difference is a matter of degree and an assessment of a person as another's "possession" and "exercise of ownership." In the above example, it could not be determined the victim is "enslaved" at that stage. Obtaining someone's consent—to be transported/recruited/harbored etc.—by fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, does not equate to "exercising ownership" or "enslaving the person."

Another important distinction lies in the element of consent. Trafficking requires a proof of "means"—coercive circumstances to demonstrate the adult victims' lack of consent, whereas the slave trade/enslavement does not require such proof. Consent is neither an element nor a defense to the slave trade.

While it could be argued that the residual provision of "other inhumane acts" could compensate for these shortcomings, it would be an imperfect solution to addressing this grave widespread crime to simply call it "other inhumane act" and not accord it the qualification as required. Naming a crime is an essential part of criminal law which not only gives it the force, but also offers legal certainty to the defendants and victims. Or else we would not need to have any specific underlying acts of crimes against humanity whatsoever.

Finally, the absence of certain elements under the existing Rome Statute provisions, which form an integral part of human trafficking, would also limit the prosecution's options in terms of applicable modes of liabilities. In particular, the acts of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt would likely only be prosecutable under alternative modes of indirect perpetration liability (ordering, soliciting, inducing, aiding, abetting, or otherwise assisting in the commission of the crime) or contribution liability ("in any other way contribut[ing] to the commission or attempted commission of such a crime by a group of persons acting with a common purpose") rather than under direct (co-) perpetration of the human trafficking—simply because the crimes of enslavement or other inhumane acts do not include these acts within their elements. This could, therefore, lead to shorter sentences in case of adjudication of criminal liability, potentially limiting the deterrence effect of the ICC for these crucial parts of the crime of trafficking in persons.

3. Amendment to the Rome Statute

None of the existing international or regional human rights treaties addressing human trafficking create a mechanism to establish individual criminal responsibility. Adding human trafficking as a new crime under the Rome Statute would allow for a precise definition of the offense which international law seeks to address. The inclusion of human trafficking under the Rome Statute as defined in the UN Trafficking Protocol could be pursued in two ways: through adding an underlying act of human trafficking under the existing provision of crimes against humanity, or as a new Article 5 core crime.

The first option would already expand the material jurisdiction of the ICC to the elements that the crime of enslavement or other inhumane acts would not

cover. While potentially more likely to be accepted by states parties, the disadvantage of opting for an amendment expanding the underlying acts of Article 7 of the Rome Statute to acts of human trafficking are, as explained above, glaring: prosecuting trafficking as a crime against humanity would require the satisfaction of the core crime's chapeau elements, limiting the ICC jurisdiction to human trafficking committed in a widespread or systematic manner pursuant to or in furtherance of an organizational policy. This would, as a result, disregard the majority of the crimes as the organized groups would not reach the organization threshold criteria required by the Rome Statute.

For this reason, a stand-alone crime under the Rome Statute would offer the widest—and for the moment the only—international legal avenue to investigate and prosecute human trafficking not limited to the required elements of crimes against humanity.

Creating a new core crime would allow the Court to pursue specific, tailored cases without needing to jump through jurisdictional hurdles or to cherry-pick facts to fit the existing crimes. Prosecutions would address the multiple and diverse stages of the crime of human trafficking, tailored to the specific elements of the crime. This guidance will not only aid the Prosecutor in developing the case, but will allow focused and effective investigations that target the key individuals in trafficking operations, rather than individuals whose actions best match the current existing crimes.

Gang leaders and heads of criminal organizations could be prosecuted in the same manner that commanders and armed forces leaders may be, including through the principle of command responsibility. Given the publicity and exposure of proceedings at the ICC, such prosecutions could deter traffickers and end the prevailing impunity.

The definition of trafficking in persons enshrined in the UN Trafficking Protocol could serve as the basis for an amendment to the Rome Statute, with its specificities added to the Elements of Crimes. This definition has not only achieved almost universal acceptance, as mentioned above, but has also been transposed into the domestic legislation of many states parties to the Rome Statute.

4. Conclusion

Given the widespread commission of trafficking in human beings, further exacerbated by the reported government complicity in several countries and regions, it is imperative to continue contemplating innovative solutions to enforce accountability on traffickers. The ICC, while limited through its resources and capacity to change the trafficking in human being's landscape, nonetheless has the potential to contribute meaningfully to bringing justice for trafficking victims.

Whether and how the ICC should get involved with prosecuting trafficking in persons is a question that requires continued reflection and engagement on behalf of states impacted by human trafficking. Amending the Rome Statute to include human trafficking as a crime would nevertheless be a first step to cope with the reality of modern slavery.

Given the gravity of the crime and the absence of any other criminal jurisdiction willing or able of ending the current impunity enjoyed by traffickers in the face of voluntary or involuntary inaction by states and regional bodies, the debate on whether to establish a direct role for the ICC in prosecuting human traffickers is not only highly anticipated, but also very foreseeable.

Питання для обговорення

1. What is the role and place of mass media in modern world?
How can a person stay well-informed on everyday basis?
2. Media-literacy, media bias and information-manipulation.
Being a media-literate person.
3. Peculiarities on the election process in Ukraine and abroad: comparative aspect.
Political manipulation and techniques in the election process.
4. The notion of diplomacy and recent developments in the sphere.
The rights and duties of the diplomatic corps.
5. How to organize and hold a meeting.
The role and place of the chairman and the agenda.
6. Warfare and peace processes in the modern world.
The diplomatic involvement in them.
7. Economy and finance: what is the difference?
Financial literacy: is it a domain of specialists?
8. Law enforcement processes in the national and foreign legislation.
The rule of law.
9. Conflicts of interests and ways of dealing with them.
Negotiation strategies.
10. International and domestic crime.
Dealing with new challenges.

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Social-Political Glossary

Укладачі
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Тираж 100 пр.