

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
Минский государственный лингвистический университет

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**ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНОМУ ПЕРЕВОДУ
ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ**

Сетевое электронное учебное издание
для магистрантов, обучающихся по специальности 1-21 80 24
«Перевод и переводоведение (с указанием языков)»

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Т45 Практикум по институциональному переводу для самостоятельной работы : сетевое электронное учебное издание для магистрантов, обучающихся по специальности 1-21 80 24 «Перевод и переводоведение (с указанием языков)» / А. В. Титова, Е. А. Шпаковская, А. В. Горбань. – Минск : МГЛУ, 2020. – 0,435 Мб.

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Издание разработано с целью совершенствования знаний, умений и навыков, необходимых для качественного перевода официальных материалов ООН, и содержит глоссарии и упражнения, направленные на усвоение и закрепление переводческих эквивалентов для лексики, наиболее часто используемой в текстах этой организации.

Предназначено для магистрантов, обучающихся в МГЛУ по специальности 1-21 80 24 «Перевод и переводоведение (с указанием языков)».

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Практикум предназначен для самостоятельной работы по учебной дисциплине «Письменный институциональный перевод (первый иностранный язык)» и адресован магистрантам, обучающимся по специальности 1-21 80 24 «Перевод и переводоведение (с указанием языков)».

Целью данного издания является формирование переводческой компетенции, необходимой для выполнения качественного и соответствующего международным стандартам письменного перевода официальных документов и иных материалов Организации Объединенных Наций, а также совершенствование знаний, умений и навыков, необходимых для перевода таких текстов.

Для языка ООН характерен ряд отличительных особенностей, в частности в области лексики. При переводе рекомендуется использовать конкретные эквиваленты определенных лексических единиц для обеспечения связности и единообразия во всех текстах Организации. Практикум призван помочь студентам сформировать активный вокабуляр для перевода текстов, усвоить и закрепить навык использования таких эквивалентов для наиболее частотных слов и словосочетаний, которые встречаются в официальных материалах, расширить фоновые знания.

Издание включает 10 разделов, посвященных переводу предложений и текстов, содержащих элементы, которые можно отнести к классу лексики, наиболее часто употребляемой в материалах ООН. Отбор лексических единиц проводился на основе анализа корпуса документов и иных текстов, находящихся в открытом доступе на официальном сайте Организации и ее специализированных структур, а также практического опыта их письменного и устного перевода.

Unit 1 PEACE

Glossary

peaceful transition	мирный переходный процесс
to achieve peace	достигать мира
lasting/durable peace	прочный мир
international peace	международный мир
maintain peace	поддерживать мир
sustain peace	сохранять мир
<p>peacekeeping</p> <p>Politico-military activity aimed at conflict control, which involves a United Nations presence in the field (usually involving military and civilian personnel), with the consent of the parties, to implement, or monitor the implementation of, arrangements relating to the control of conflicts (ceasefires, separation of forces and so forth), and their resolution (partial or comprehensive settlements) and/or to protect the delivery of humanitarian relief.</p>	поддержание мира
<p>peacebuilding</p> <p>In the aftermath of conflict, involves identifying and supporting measures and structures that will solidify peace and build trust and interaction among former enemies, in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. Often involves elections organized, supervised or conducted by the United Nations, the rebuilding of civil physical infrastructures and institutions such as schools and hospitals, and economic reconstruction.</p>	миростроительство
<p>peacemaking</p> <p>Diplomatic process of brokering an end to conflict, principally through mediation and negotiation, as foreseen under Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations.</p> <p>Military activities contributing to peacemaking include military-to-military contacts, security assistance, shows of force and preventive deployments.</p>	миротворчество

<p>peace enforcement</p> <p>Consists of action undertaken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (such as sanctions, under article 40, or the use of armed force under article 42), to maintain or restore international peace and security in situations where the Security Council has determined the existence of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression.</p> <p>It may involve the threat or application of armed force to restore or maintain peace. Such action is designed to protect humanitarian aid, restore order and stability, guarantee movement, enforce sanctions, establish protected zones and forcibly separate belligerents. Because the concept does not exclude the use of force, this term is deemed oxymoronic by many.</p>	<p>принуждение к миру</p>
<p>peace operations</p>	<p>операции в пользу мира</p>
<p>peace processes</p>	<p>мирные процессы</p>
<p>to undermine peace</p>	<p>подрывать мир</p>
<p>peace and security architecture</p>	<p>архитектура мира и безопасности (ГА, СБ и другие организации)</p>
<p>to bolster peace</p>	<p>обеспечивать, укреплять мир</p>
<p>threats to peace</p>	<p>угрозы миру</p>
<p>sustainable peace</p>	<p>устойчивый, прочный мир</p>
<p>peace consolidation</p>	<p>укрепление мира</p>
<p>to facilitate peace process</p>	<p>способствовать / содействовать мирному процессу</p>
<p>High Peace Council</p> <p>A body of the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program, established by Hamid Karzai to negotiate with elements of the Taliban.</p>	<p>Высший совет мира</p>
<p>peace agenda</p>	<p>программа мира, повестка дня мира</p>
<p>to promote peace</p>	<p>содействовать миру, содействовать укреплению мира</p>
<p>peace talks</p>	<p>мирные переговоры</p>

peaceful solution	мирное урегулирование
to establish peace	устанавливать мир
peace agreement	мирное соглашение
peace advocate	борец за мир

1. Переведите предложения с английского на русский язык.

1. The goals for Syria have been clearly defined and must be gradually achieved in order to be able to offer the Syrian people a future full of promise, after so many years of savagery. The first goal is, and must continue to be, achieving a political solution that would end the crisis and lead to a **peaceful transition** in Syria.

2. Delivering justice for the hundreds of thousands of innocent victims in the conflict is essential to **achieving lasting peace**.

3. We trust that the Council can overcome its differences and assume its responsibility in order to guarantee **international peace** and security.

4. In considering the mandates of peacekeeping and special political missions, the Security Council regularly requests reports on the mitigation of threats posed by dangerous explosives such as anti-personnel mines, the explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices.

5. Bolivia firmly believes that mitigating such threats is essential to ensuring the success of missions and to promoting **peacebuilding** and stabilization efforts in countries in conflict.

6. The Security Council recognizes that **peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding** are often closely interrelated.

7. Mine action affects not only the security of those immediately exposed to such threats but also contributes significantly to **maintaining peace** and bolstering stability.

8. The **peace agreement** between the Afghan Government and the Hezb-i Islami (Gulbuddin) should be implemented, which will serve as a model for further promoting national reconciliation in the country.

9. Let me conclude by expressing support and solidarity with the Government of the country in its difficult task of addressing the country's multiple challenges with a view to **promoting peace**, reconciliation and development.

10. We also hope that the arrangements made at the Kabul process conference on 6 June will help to reboot **peace talks** and enlist neighbours in a regional fight against terrorism.

11. In Astana earlier this month, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and President Ashraf Ghani agreed to re-energize Pakistan-Afghanistan cooperation so as to eliminate the menace of terrorism from our region. They also agreed to **promote peace** and reconciliation in Afghanistan.

12. The regional pact bears elements of all the three pillars of the **peace and security architecture**.

13. The entry into force in 2009 of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Central Asia and Africa strengthened the international **peace and security architecture**.

14. The determination of the parties to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to **sustain peace**, stability and coexistence will be the deciding factor in setting the course.

15. We also welcome the work of other members of the international community, including the international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, as important and critical partners in **sustaining peace** efforts with development in countries emerging from conflicts.

16. It recognizes the disproportionate impact that conflict has upon women and children, the vital role women play in **maintaining and sustaining peace**, as well as the need to engage women across all sectors, starting from the very beginning of the peace process.

17. A consultancy paper on human rights capacity-building in **post-conflict peace operations** was presented to the Board, which encouraged, in the framework of the Office's current overall evaluation of the technical cooperation programme, the elaboration of standards and principles to support the implementation of technical cooperation by human rights components.

18. The challenge is to translate this experience into predictable frameworks for cooperation in **peace operations**.

19. In many countries, successful return and reintegration have been hindered by stalled or failed **peace processes**, the presence of landmines, insufficient registration, inadequate reception capacity and shortages of services and livelihood opportunities.

20. He encouraged States not to view refugees passively, as victims; rather, he emphasized that refugees could play an important role in **peace processes**, and that peace agreements should always contain provisions concerning displaced populations.

2. Расставьте термины и переведите текст на русский язык.

threats to peace

peacekeeping

sustaining peace

consolidate peace

to bolster peace

to undermine peace

peace architecture

Despite laudable progress in democratic consolidation, the security situation in West Africa and the Sahel remains a cause for concern. The efforts of Member States of the region to deliver on development, improve infrastructure, create jobs and strengthen human security are being hampered by traditional and new drivers of conflict and insecurity.

However, the mentioned problems should not divert our attention from other pressing threats, such as the intercommunal tensions witnessed in several countries. Clashes between farmers and herders across the region threaten ... , social cohesion and food security. The United Nations continues to advocate for a regional solution, while at the same time supporting the countries of the region in strengthening their national

West Africa and the Sahel also continue to be negatively affected by transnational organized crime and other cross-cutting ... and security. Smugglers of drugs, human beings and weapons continue to criss-cross borders and establish new operational zones where the State has withdrawn or maintains only a tentative presence. Insecurity and lawlessness also stretch to the Gulf of Guinea, where criminal elements increasingly resort to piracy and hostage-taking.

In Burkina Faso and The Gambia, the United Nations continues to pursue the ... approach in support of the priorities of the respective Governments. The United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) is focusing on complementing ongoing development interventions by the United Nations country teams with targeted political interventions and institutional strengthening in politically sensitive areas such as justice and the rule of law, security sector reform and national reconciliation.

In the context of transitions from ... , I have already liaised with authorities in Côte d'Ivoire, and I plan to visit the country soon after today's briefing to the Security Council. My objective will be to work with Ivoirian stakeholders to sustain the country's strong recovery and ... and security efforts. In the light of the recent mutinies that have threatened the so far impressive recovery of the country, continuous support to deepen the reform of the defence and security sector, as well as national reconciliation and disarmament efforts, is imperative.

In conclusion, let me assure the Council that UNOWAS will continue to work closely with all stakeholders and development partners in the region to help ... and stability in West Africa and the Sahel. I also reiterate my appeal to partners to maintain their engagement, including through financial support, to continue saving lives and to promote sustainable solutions.

3. Переведите текст с русского на английский язык.

Поддержание международного мира и безопасности

Организация Объединенных Наций появилась на свет в 1945 году после опустошительной Второй мировой войны с целью поддержания международного мира и безопасности. Организация добивается осуществления этой цели путем предотвращения конфликтов, оказания содействия сторонам конфликта в примирении, осуществления миротворческой деятельности, а также создания условий, способствующих установлению и укреплению мира.

Совет Безопасности ООН несет главную ответственность за поддержание международного мира и безопасности и играет ведущую роль в определении наличия угрозы миру или акта агрессии. Он призывает стороны в споре урегулировать его мирным путем и рекомендует методы или условия урегулирования. В соответствии с главой VII Устава, Совет Безопасности может принимать принудительные меры для поддержания или восстановления международного мира и безопасности. Совет также учреждает операции ООН по поддержанию мира и специальные политические миссии.

Генеральная Ассамблея и Генеральный секретарь играют важные и взаимодополняющие роли в деле укрепления мира и безопасности наряду с другими органами и учреждениями ООН. Ассамблея предлагает возможности для достижения консенсуса по трудным вопросам, являясь форумом для ведения дипломатических переговоров и высказывания претензий. Вопросами мира и безопасности занимаются Первый комитет (вопросы разоружения и международной безопасности) и Четвертый комитет (специальные политические вопросы и вопросы деколонизации).

Миротворческая деятельность является одним из наиболее эффективных инструментов Организации Объединенных Наций по оказанию помощи странам, которые идут по непростому пути от конфликта к миру. Развернутые сегодня многопрофильные миротворческие операции призваны не только поддерживать мир и безопасность, но и содействовать политическим процессам, защищать гражданских лиц, оказывать помощь в разоружении, демобилизации и реинтеграции бывших комбатантов; поддерживать конституционные процессы и организацию выборов, защищать и поощрять соблюдение прав человека и помогать в восстановлении верховенства закона.

Деятельность ООН по миростроительству направлена на оказание помощи странам, выходящим из конфликта, с тем чтобы снизить риск возобновления конфликта и заложить фундамент для устойчивого мира и развития. Архитектура миростроительства ООН включает в себя Комиссию по миростроительству, Фонд миростроительства и Управление по поддержке миростроительства.

Unit 2 COMMUNITY

Glossary

COMMUNITY	1. сообщество, общество, общественность, общность 2. объединение 3. содружество 4. группа 5. община, землячество, коммуна 6. населенный пункт, поселение 7. население 8. общественный
community-based	местный, локальный
international community	международное сообщество
world community	мировое сообщество
business community	деловые круги
Community law	закон Европейского союза, право Европейского союза, коммунитарное право

1. Переведите предложения с английского на русский язык.

1. In addition, the Mission coordinated regular interactions with the **diplomatic community** in Juba to identify issues of mutual concern and facilitate a common political position in the **international community** to ensure a coherent international approach to achieving stable peace in South Sudan.

2. The **microcredit community support programme** aims to promote the socioeconomic development of Palestinian **refugee communities** and to increase the individual household assets of vulnerable Palestinian refugees through supporting **community-managed funds**, the main purpose of which is to (a) provide financial and non-financial services to vulnerable refugees and increase their access to credit opportunities at the **community level**; (b) increase the financial revenues of **community-based organizations** in order to support their programmes, **community projects** and activities.

3. The situation along the Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire border areas continued to improve, but important border-related challenges remained owing to cross-border movements of armed individuals, land issues and **inter-community conflict**, and were heightened by the movements in the area of refugees and internally displaced persons.

4. The MONUSCO force will take robust and proactive action to protect civilians and conduct operations to address the problem of armed groups. That will also involve good offices and **community engagement**, based on detailed and regular conflict analysis that takes into account local, provincial, national and regional dynamics.

5. Over the same 10-year time frame, however, disasters have continued to exact a heavy toll, and as a result the well-being and safety of persons, **communities** and countries as a whole have been affected.

6. Progress in stemming the epidemic is associated with several factors, including strengthened government and **community ownership**; improved coordination, especially at the subnational level; and progress on the integration of the four lines of action.

7. Climate change, with extreme weather events such as hurricanes as its corollary, may be an existential threat to **coastal communities**.

8. Education was an important contribution and a **community engagement programme** was designed to strengthen understanding and ties between people of different races and religions.

9. This model supports the importance of ensuring **community engagement** in the planning and implementation of the programme so that there is no coercion to be HIV tested or take antiretroviral therapies, and that there is adequate support for individuals with questions and concerns.

10. These "best practices" will be identified in a number of fields: law enforcement, victim services, **Aboriginal community development** and violence reduction.

11. While noting the measures adopted by the State party to ensure the right to education, including the adoption in June 2002 of the decree on the equal opportunity in education in the **Flemish Community** and the 2006 circular on free education, the Committee expresses concern about the significant inequality in the enjoyment of the right to education among children in the State party, and particularly at the impact of socioeconomic status on the education opportunities accessible to children and their school performance.

12. The Organization was a universal forum where the **world community** could hold debates on many concerns.

13. In the case of minors convicted of an offence, the court may impose such basic types of punishment as a fine, **community service**, correctional work, detention or deprivation of liberty for a specified period.

14. Others criticized the Special Rapporteur for failing to take fully into account the provisions of their domestic law or, in the case of the European Union in particular, the specificity of **Community law** on the expulsion of aliens who were not citizens of member States.

15. Threat analysis is a multidisciplinary activity, with inputs from the country's **law-enforcement, intelligence, and medical and scientific communities.**

2. Переведите тексты на русский язык.

a) Is community buy-in essential for the success of innovative schools?

Parent outreach and engagement can support school models that break the mold.

For schools and educators testing out new models, the most pressing questions are often addressed within the school building: what devices to buy, which teachers to hire, and what support to bring in.

But the ultimate success of those innovations doesn't just rely on in-classroom decisions and school-building solutions. However well-implemented an innovative model may be, schools have to find ways to demonstrate the worth of their work to parents and community members.

Community buy-in offers schools a number of benefits. For one, the difference between a model that lasts two years and one that lasts 10 is outside pressure. Turnover in district and school leaders means that institutional knowledge may be ephemeral. But if parents consistently push for a certain way of doing things, it's likely to stick around.

For new schools – especially charters and others that may have to demonstrate demand – finding ways to reach out to local communities can also help prevent empty classrooms and conflict once the school opens. The early involvement of community members also means the school is more likely to fill a need in the community and not duplicate what's already there.

Studies have found that parents support innovative and tech-driven approaches in general, but that doesn't mean building support for a new approach within a school or an entire school building that breaks the mold is straightforward. For example, Jonathan Hanover, the founder of Denver's Roots Elementary, spent three years talking to community members before his school ever opened. The school was a tricky sell: With no traditional classrooms, a constantly shifting school schedule, and a tech-backed approach, it wouldn't look like anything the district had ever opened before.

So Hanover, his founding leadership team, and charter board knocked on every door within the school's proposed enrollment boundary multiple times – a process that required numerous hours of work. They also attended community meetings,

neighborhood block parties, festivals, and more with no other purpose than to introduce themselves and the future school. That's a lot of effort to put in when the payoff is highly uncertain, especially in the case of new schools. In Roots' case, Hanover began the community outreach process two years before his school even got approved to open. "The way the bureaucratic side of the charter school approval process works, it's really hard to build deep authentic relationships with the community because you don't even know if you're going to have a school until 8 months before it opens," Hanover said.

Still, when his school's proposal went in front of the Denver school board, it got a rare unanimous vote of support from the often divided political body. And he's not the only one.

Other schools rolling out new initiatives have found success with communicating and involving the community early. Parental support means that schools looking to bring in new technology or personalized learning can move forward with a mandate to innovate.

And there are more tools available for involving parents and community members in school operations – from learning management systems that allow students to invite non-academic mentors to help them reach their goals to texting systems that allow principals and teachers reach out to large groups of parents quickly.

Hanover has one caution for educators looking to get community buy-in, though: Don't start by selling your idea. Listen first.

"Go early, listen and be patient," Hanover said. That means "not coming in saying, 'We're going to save your neighborhood.' "

In the end, he said, "that kind of humility and genuine human effort pays off really big down the road."

b) In response to the communication of 19 November 2008 addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bolivia is submitting the present document for consideration at the eighth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

Bolivia is going through one of the most momentous eras of its history. The force of its social movements, of which indigenous and aboriginal farmers' organizations and intercultural communities are an essential part, has ushered in a new country; the water war of 2000 followed by the gas war of October 2003 culminated, in January 2006, in the historic election victory of Evo Morales Ayma, the country's first indigenous President.

In this context, the Government is committed to the protection, guarantee, promotion and full exercise of indigenous rights. As a result, indigenous and aboriginal farming nations and intercultural communities now exercise sovereignty

and take public policy decisions. Previously, indigenous farming populations were treated as a separate sector, in an almost paternalistic manner. Now those communities are part and parcel of Bolivia's united multi-ethnic communitarian social State governed by the rule of law.

Of particular note are Bolivia's efforts to promote the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted on 13 September 2007, and its subsequent adoption of the Declaration at the national level as Law No. 3760 of 7 November 2007.

Other significant developments include the nationalization of hydrocarbons and other natural resources and the successful effort to eradicate illiteracy through the cooperation and solidarity of the people and Governments of Cuba and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. These efforts culminated in the declaration, in Cochabamba on 20 December 2008, that Bolivia had become the third illiteracy-free zone in Latin America.

The constitutional process came to fruition on 7 February 2009 with the promulgation of the new Political Constitution of the Multi-ethnic State, adopted with 61 per cent of the popular vote in a referendum held on 25 January 2009. This Constitution protects and proclaims the existence and leadership of indigenous and aboriginal farming nations and intercultural and Afro-Bolivian communities as the foundation of the multi-ethnic communitarian State, and marks the beginning of the refoundation of Bolivia.

The aboriginal and contemporary natives of this vast territory, diverse in language and experience, have come together to embrace a culture of life, living in unity and building a community based on "living well".

Unit 3
INCLUSIVE / COMPREHENSIVE

Glossary

INCLUSIVE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. инклюзивный 2. всеобщий 3. безбарьерный 4. содержательный 5. многопрофильный 6. недискриминационный 7. интегрированный
inclusive growth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. всеохватывающий рост 2. инклюзивный рост 3. всесторонний рост
inclusive education	инклюзивное образование
inclusive approach	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. всеобъемлющий подход 2. комплексный подход 3. инклюзивный подход 4. открытый подход
inclusive society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. инклюзивное общество 2. солидарное общество 3. всеохватное общество 4. общество равных прав и возможностей
inclusive process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. всеохватный процесс 2. коллективный процесс 3. инклюзивный процесс
inclusive development	всеохватывающее развитие
inclusive dialogue	всеобщий диалог
INCLUSION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. интеграция 2. включение 3. вовлечение

COMPREHENSIVE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. всеобъемлющий 2. исчерпывающий 3. целостный 4. детальный 5. комплексный 6. всемерный 7. глубокий 8. универсальный
comprehensive approach	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. комплексный подход 2. всесторонний подход 3. всеобъемлющий подход
comprehensive information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. полная информация 2. подробная информация 3. всеобъемлющая информация
comprehensive framework	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. всеобъемлющая структура 2. всеобъемлющие рамки 3. всеобъемлющая основа
comprehensive understanding	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. всеобъемлющее понимание 2. полное понимание 3. всестороннее понимание

1. Переведите предложения с английского на русский язык.

1. In addition, some key documents to support **inclusive education** have been translated into the six official languages, and publications have been distributed to UNESCO field offices.

2. We resolve, between now and 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and **inclusive societies**.

3. We resolve also to create conditions for sustainable, **inclusive and sustained economic growth**, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

4. Sustainable development recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, **inclusive and sustainable economic growth** and fostering **social inclusion** are linked to each other and are interdependent.

5. We will adopt policies which increase productive capacities, productivity and productive employment; **financial inclusion**; sustainable agriculture, pastoralist and fisheries development; sustainable industrial development; universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services; sustainable transport systems; and quality and resilient infrastructure.

6. Empower and promote the **social, economic and political inclusion** of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

7. The Security Council agrees that an **inclusive political process** is necessary to improve and maintain the security in the country.

8. National planning should be a transparent and **inclusive process**, with full disclosure to the general public and assurance of the involvement of Government, NGOs, research and professional practice experts, parents and children.

9. Peru highlighted the **inclusive process** for the elaboration of the national report, which also described the challenges faced by Paraguay in the promotion and protection of human rights.

10. As noted in paragraph 4 of the report, the indicative **inclusion** of the effect of applying the recommendations of the Committee is provided without prejudice to decisions yet to be made by the General Assembly on those recommendations.

11. Accordingly, just two months ago, the Government of Afghanistan and UNHCR organized an international conference in Kabul to consolidate a **comprehensive strategy** for the sustainable return and reintegration of the country's refugees and displaced persons.

12. Tackling such discrimination will usually require a **comprehensive approach** with a range of laws, policies and programmes, including temporary special measures.

13. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to provide **more comprehensive information** with respect to an after-service health insurance reserve fund and its investment strategies.

14. The Committee is also concerned about the **lack of comprehensive information** on this issue, and statistical data on the number of persons concerned, as well as about the number of persons prosecuted and convicted.

15. The absence of and the need to develop a **comprehensive framework** for assessing the quality of education had been recognized.

16. Although 10 years ago, the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action presciently provided a **comprehensive framework** to address contemporary challenges, today we must confront the regrettable gap between the commitments made at that time and the concrete and effective action actually undertaken.

17. The Human Rights Support Unit is designed to play a major role in facilitating a **comprehensive understanding** and mainstreaming of human rights across line ministries.

18. For a **comprehensive understanding** of the situation, it is imperative to look at the different dimensions of the phenomenon of illicit drug use.

19. Due to the short time available between the official closing of accounts and this session of the Executive Board it was therefore impossible to provide a **comprehensive analysis** of programme implementation by object of expenditure.

20. Malaysia was undertaking a **comprehensive review** of its national legal framework in order to ensure compatibility with the international instruments to which it intended to accede, including the international human rights covenants and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

2. Переведите текст на русский язык.

Including all learners and ensuring that each individual has an equal and personalized opportunity for educational progress is still a challenge in almost every country. Despite commendable progress made over the past two decades to expand access to basic education, further efforts are needed to minimize barriers to learning and to ensure that all learners in schools and other learning settings experience a genuine inclusive environment.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its focus on leaving no one behind, provides a unique opportunity to build more inclusive and equitable societies. This should start with inclusive education systems.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 on education calls for inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030. It emphasizes inclusion and equity as laying foundations for quality education and learning. SDG 4 also calls for building and upgrading education facilities that are child-, disability-, and gender-sensitive and for providing safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

To achieve this ambitious goal, countries should ensure inclusion and equity in and through education systems and programs. This includes taking steps to prevent and address all forms of exclusion and marginalization, disparity, vulnerability and inequality in educational access, participation, and completion as well as in learning processes and outcomes. It also requires understanding learners' diversities as opportunities in order to enhance and democratize learning for all students.

UNESCO supports government education policy-makers, practitioners and key stakeholders in their efforts to develop and implement inclusive policies, programmes and practices that meet the needs of all learners. We are confident that this Guide for Ensuring Inclusion and Equity in Education will serve as a resource for countries and will contribute to accelerating efforts worldwide towards inclusive education.

3. Переведите текст с русского на английский язык.

Управлением Верховного комиссара ООН по правам человека (УВКПЧ) опубликован отчет о проведенном тематическом исследовании, посвященном реализации права на образование лицами с ограниченными возможностями здоровья. Основной акцент в отчете сделан на инклюзивном образовании лиц с ограниченными возможностями как на одном из «фундаментальных принципов образования».

Подготовка данного исследования была инициирована Советом по правам человека на 22-й сессии. Следует отметить, что исследование подготовлено на основании обобщения экспертами практики реализации Конвенции ООН о правах лиц с ограниченными возможностями (Нью-Йорк, 13 декабря 2006 г.)

В соответствии с Конвенцией о правах инвалидов (КПИ), инклюзивное образование имеет важное значение для реализации права на образование для всех без дискриминации и на основе равенства возможностей, в том числе для лиц с ограниченными возможностями.

Исследование объясняет, что включение в образовательный процесс обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями требует устранения барьеров, которые ограничивают их участие в системе общего школьного образования, и изменения культуры, политики и практики в общеобразовательных школах, чтобы удовлетворить потребности таких учащихся.

Инклюзивное образование представляет собой платформу для противодействия стигматизации и дискриминации. Она также позволяет людям с ограниченными возможностями в полной мере участвовать в жизни общества.

В исследовании отмечается недопустимость ограничения доступа в общеобразовательные школы на основании наличия инвалидности. Образовательные системы должны способствовать переводу студентов с ограниченными возможностями из специальных школ в обычные и таким образом искоренять сегрегацию по признаку наличия инвалидности или иных условий, ограничивающих возможности здоровья.

Исследование обращает внимание на устранение любых барьеров (физических, социальных, экономических, психологических и коммуникативных) для обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

Unit 4 CHALLENGE

Glossary

CHALLENGE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. вызов 2. проблема 3. сложная задача 4. перспектива 5. угроза 6. испытание
challenging	сложный, затруднительный, трудный, проблематичный, амбициозный, перспективный
to challenge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. бросать вызов 2. провоцировать 3. оспаривать 4. угрожать, ставить под угрозу 5. подрывать (авторитет) 6. ставить амбициозную задачу
challenging environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. сложная обстановка 2. сложные условия
challenging work	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. интересная работа 2. сложная работа
challenging times	трудные времена

1. Переведите предложения с английского на русский язык.

1. The Board underlined the fact that enhancing institutional commitment within OHCHR to raise economic, social and cultural rights to the same level as civil and political rights, as well as addressing the lack of understanding and knowledge of those rights in OHCHR remains a **priority challenge**.

2. It is not clear yet how the financial and economic crisis will influence the transfer of technology, but the need for access to new technologies is widening, especially with the recognition that urgent action will have to be undertaken in order to address the **challenge of climate change**.

3. In the very **challenging environment** of South Sudan, the Division will provide support based on the mission's concept of operations, the Organization's financial regulations and rules, United Nations Headquarters policy and guidance, and lessons learned from UNMIS.

4. Progress in meeting these conditions will depend not only on improving the recruitment and training of Afghan forces; another key factor will be providing those forces with the assistance and equipment needed to perform their functions in a very **challenging environment**.

5. Meanwhile, the equally **challenging work** of fostering links with the Decade's activities and other UN initiatives like the Millennium Development Goals, Literacy Decade and Education for All, as well as with UN agencies, is also getting off the ground.

6. Employees are well matched to their jobs, with 78 % agreeing that their job provides them with interesting and **challenging work**.

7. The IAEA will continue to assist Japan as it tackles the **challenging work** of decontamination and remediation in the affected areas.

8. The two Tribunals consider that the transition to the Residual Mechanism requires extensive work by a number of actors under **challenging deadlines**.

9. In these **challenging times**, the United Nations and MINUSTAH have played a central role in Haiti.

10. He concludes that the historic interpretation of the right to personal integrity and human dignity in relation to the death penalty is increasingly **challenged** by the dynamic interpretation of this right in relation to corporal punishment and the inconsistencies deriving from the distinction between corporal and capital punishment, as well as by the universal trend towards the abolition of capital punishment.

11. The State party **had challenged** the complainant's credibility and the authenticity of a number of documents provided to the Committee.

12. In light of the particular **socio-economic and health challenges** faced by families in Ukraine, please explain what services are available at the local level to prevent separation, in particular to provide support to parents in difficulty and for family reintegration of children temporarily placed in special protection.

13. However, they face major **financial, human resources and technological challenges** common to the media sector which threaten their sustainability.

14. The most **important challenge** for the HRCM is in creating awareness among the people on human rights issues and thus, enabling them to adopt a proactive approach to the realisation of their rights.

15. These painful circumstances have enabled us to clearly understand the links between forced displacement and peacekeeping, especially in situations where mass displacements threaten the stability of the places of origin, transit and destination and which represent a **huge challenge** for the effective protection of people throughout the displacement cycle.

2. Переведите текст на русский язык.

a) The Zero Hunger Challenge: Transforming our Food Systems to Transform our World

The Zero Hunger Challenge was launched by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2012. The Zero Hunger vision reflects five elements from within the SDGs, which taken together, can end hunger, eliminate all forms of malnutrition, and build inclusive and sustainable food systems:

- All Food Systems are Sustainable: From Production to Consumption;
- An End to Rural Poverty: Double Small-scale Producer Incomes & Productivity;
- Adapt All Food Systems to Eliminate Loss or Waste of Food;
- Access Adequate Food and Healthy Diets, for all People, all Year Round;
- An End to Malnutrition in all its forms.

The ZHC has contributed to a changed narrative. It has inspired action at country level and contributed to ensuring that food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture have remained high on the global development agenda. It has encouraged all to work together towards ending hunger.

Within the 2030 Agenda, it is now the time to renew the call to action for zero hunger and malnutrition, and for the deep transformations required on agriculture and food systems to build an inclusive, safe, sustainable and resilient society. The ZHC provides a platform that brings together governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and others for collective impact in the area of food security, nutrition and sustainable food systems.

Governments will lead implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including efforts to end hunger and create sustainable food systems. The five elements of the ZHC, if integrated into nationally-led SDG implementation strategies, can end hunger and pay dividends right across a broad range of SDGs. Each element is aligned with the 2030 Agenda and will deliver outcomes across a range of the agenda's goals and targets.

b) Building lasting peace in war-torn societies is among the most daunting of challenges for global peace and security. Peacebuilding requires sustained international support for national efforts across the broadest range of activities – monitoring ceasefires; demobilizing and reintegrating combatants; assisting the return of refugees and displaced persons; helping organize and monitor elections of a new government; supporting justice and security sector reform; enhancing human rights protections and fostering reconciliation after past atrocities.

Peacebuilding involves action by a wide array of organizations of the UN system, including the World Bank, regional economic commissions, NGOs and local citizens' groups. Peacebuilding has played a prominent role in UN operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Kosovo, Liberia and Mozambique, as well as more recently in Afghanistan, Burundi, Iraq, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste. An example of inter-state peacebuilding has been the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Recognizing that the United Nations needs to better anticipate and respond to the challenges of peacebuilding, the 2005 World Summit approved the creation of a new Peacebuilding Commission. In the resolutions establishing the Peacebuilding Commission, resolution 60/180 and resolution 1645 (2005), the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council mandated it to bring together all relevant actors to advise on the proposed integrated strategies for post conflict peacebuilding and recovery; to marshal resources and help ensure predictable financing for these activities; and to develop best practices in collaboration with political, security, humanitarian and development actors.

The resolutions also identify the need for the Commission to extend the period of international attention on post-conflict countries and where necessary, highlight any gaps which threaten to undermine peacebuilding.

Unit 5

MESSAGE

Glossary

MESSAGE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. сообщение 2. послание 3. лозунг 4. посыл 5. сигнал 6. идеи 7. требование 8. позиция 9. донесение 10. тезис 11. призыв 12. выводы
alert message	сообщение об опасности, сигнал тревоги
to send a message	дать понять, направить сигнал, указать
to convey a message to communicate a message	передать сообщение / послание / идею
to exchange messages	обменяться сообщениями / посланиями
to receive a message	получить сообщение / послание
urgent message	срочное сообщение
explicit message	недвусмысленное / ясное сообщение
ambiguous message	двусмысленное заявление, противоречивый сигнал

1. Переведите предложения с английского языка на русский.

1. The **message** of the Iraqi president carried the very same allegations repeatedly made by the Iraqi leadership over the last days preceding the 1990 invasion and during the post-invasion period.

2. The Board of Directors of the Cuban American National Foundation publishes a self-satisfied and cynical **message** in which it literally describes the hotel bombings as “incidents of internal rebellion which have been taking place in Cuba over the past few weeks” and states that “the Cuban American National Foundation supports these without hesitation or reservations”.

3. This unanimous resolution sends a clear and unambiguous **message** to the Libyan authorities to end the carnage against their people.

4. The Department must explain the **message** of the United Nations and the importance of its work, particularly in the areas of combating poverty, disease and armed conflict, and mobilize the international community to put an end to all forms of colonialism and foreign occupation.

5. We will continue with our **message** of promoting international peace and security and confronting despair and hatred under one human umbrella.

6. This **message**, clearly, was transmitted yesterday in the open debate held by the Council, with the participation of the wider membership of the United Nations.

7. We did so because we believed that it was important to send a message to all concerned that any contemplated act of deportation of Mr. Arafat would be illegal and inconsistent with the objectives of the Middle East peace process.

8. Until the final moments of his long and rich life, Pope John Paul II did not hesitate to travel to all regions of the world to bring in person his **message** of peace and fraternity.

9. You may recall that my Government has continued to caution the Council about sending a wrong **message** to the rebel groups in Darfur.

10. That course is to send a clear **message** to Iraq insisting on its disarmament in the area of weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems, or face the consequences.

11. We assert, in that regard, that support for UNRWA at this difficult juncture on the part of all international actors is imperative to conveying a **message** of hope and collective political commitment to the rights and aspirations of Palestine refugees, so as to ensure that their growing needs are adequately met and their right to return, consistent with the relevant resolutions, in particular General Assembly resolution 194 (III), is preserved and respected.

12. Those **messages** were reinforced by the Security Council in a press statement of 19 December on the situation in Lebanon.

13. In line with the Committee's call for a sustained culture of evaluation that enables the Department to focus its **messages** and products for the greatest impact and reach, the Department uses evaluation metrics and feedback in its work, including an audience impact study conducted at the Committee's request in 2016.

14. Amid the relentless and massive global flow of information, the Department of Public Information had a duty to convey an accurate and credible **message** about the Organization, with professional integrity and due regard to the needs of the developing countries among its clients.

15. The Security Council is sending a clear **message** to North Korea today – stop firing ballistic missiles or face the consequences.

2. Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский, используя слово *message*.

1. По мнению представителей местных органов власти и представителя католической церкви, с которыми я встречался, миротворцы МИНУСКА мусульманского происхождения (преимущественно марокканцы) явно пристрастны и симпатизируют мусульманским общинам, поэтому из Бангасу их следует отозвать.

2. Департаменту общественной информации следует укрепить координацию своих действий при подготовке планов и обращений в рамках своей информационно-разъяснительной работы по Повестке дня в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года, Парижскому соглашению об изменении климата и итоговым документам трех процессов обзора по вопросам миротворческих операций и миростроительства.

3. Совет Безопасности должен воспользоваться этой возможностью и дать ясно понять правительству и народу Гамбии, а также международному сообществу, что Организация Объединенных Наций активно занимается этим вопросом и просит все заинтересованные стороны, в том числе гамбийские силы обороны и безопасности, проявлять сдержанность.

4. Я хотел бы призвать членов Совета усилить сигнал, который они уже направили конголезским политическим субъектам в ходе своей поездки в Демократическую Республику Конго в прошлом месяце о том, что они по-прежнему несут главную ответственность за обеспечение мира и стабильности в своей стране.

5. Если мы хотим противостоять распространению террористических идей, то мы должны мотивировать и мобилизовать нынешнее поколение молодежи (крупнейшее по численности в истории), с тем чтобы придать большую силу нашим идеям человеческой общности.

6. Хранитель двух священных мечетей подчеркнул важное значение диалога в исламе и напомнил участникам о том, что в Откровениях содержится призыв ко всем творить добро в интересах человечества, хранить человеческое достоинство и укреплять ценности морали и веры.

7. Многие послания, полученные от глав государств и правительств различных государств – членов Организации Объединенных Наций, стали для нас источником вдохновения.

8. Традиционные средства коммуникации по-прежнему имеют важное значение для эффективного распространения идей Организации, поэтому некоторые ораторы призвали Департамент продолжать укреплять свои связи с радиостанциями в государствах-членах.

9. Центры служат важными механизмами доведения идей Организации Объединенных Наций и информации по вопросам, вызывающим у нее озабоченность, до общин во всем мире и используются в качестве средства регулярной прямой связи Организации с издателями, работниками вещания и неправительственными организациями.

10. Департамент также активно стремился сделать ощутимым присутствие Организации во всем мире путем выполнения указаний государств-членов, учета их приоритетов, планирования и координации своих связей и сотрудничества с бесчисленными партнерами в целях распространения своих информационных материалов по ключевым вопросам.

3. Переведите текст с английского на русский язык.

The Egyptian Co-Chairperson, Ambassador Hisham Badr, welcomed participants to the event and commended High Commissioner Guterres for his guidance, dedication and efficient management. He noted that Egypt was elected to serve as the African Chair of UNHCR's Executive Committee for 2010–2011 and stated that during this period, significant progress was achieved, such as increasing recognition of the important role played by refugee-hosting countries and improving the response to both protracted situations and the challenges of urban refugee populations. He also remarked that UNHCR had confronted two major refugee crises as a result of the Libyan uprising and the drought and famine in the Horn of Africa. Ambassador Badr commended the work of humanitarian agencies, including UNHCR, and noted that a thorough assessment is essential for comprehensive solutions. He concluded his remarks by reemphasizing that the event represented a strong message of hope to refugees and that States should translate this message into action by seriously and comprehensively addressing their needs.

In a recorded message the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, stressed the importance of the event in relation to the reduction of statelessness and the protection of refugees and called upon States to pledge their support for UNHCR and for the protection of all refugees. He emphasized that the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness helped millions of people around the world. He recalled that the 1951 Convention was based on the principle that people should never be forced into harm's way.

The Secretary of State of the United States of America, The Honourable Hillary Rodham Clinton, represented one of two States delivering special messages during the opening ceremony. She recalled that UNHCR, its staff and its humanitarian partners had helped more than 34 million refugees and persons of concern around the world. She also remarked that the 1951 and the 1961 Conventions enshrined and guaranteed the rights of refugees and stateless persons and created a system for protecting refugees and other vulnerable persons and responding to crises. Millions continued to be uprooted by wars or were victims of persecution; many, too, were internally displaced. Secretary Clinton said the United States of America attached priority to addressing discrimination against women, one of the major causes of statelessness. Discriminatory laws prevented women from acquiring, retaining or transmitting citizenship to their children or their foreign spouses, or stripped them of citizenship if they marry a foreigner. The United States of America had launched an initiative to build global awareness and to support efforts to repeal or amend such discriminatory laws. She urged States to make pledges and to turn the pledges into actions and remarked that this would make a real difference.

Unit 6

COMMITMENT

Glossary

COMMITMENT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. обязательство 2. обязанности 3. приверженность 4. готовность 5. вера 6. стремление 7. желание 8. решимость 9. самоотверженность
commitment authority	полномочия на принятие обязательств
Affirmation of Commitments (AoC)	подтверждение обязательств
irrevocable commitment	безотзывное обязательство
renewed commitment	новые обязательства
revocable commitment	отзывное обязательство
passionate commitment	решительная приверженность, искренняя приверженность, страстная верность
programme commitment	обязательства по программам
Lima Commitment Adopted on 17 June 2002 by the member States of the Andean Community.	Лимское соглашение
firm commitment steadfast commitment	твердое обязательство
gender-related commitment	обязательства, взятые в связи с гендерными вопросами

sustainable commitment	твердая решимость, неизменная приверженность, надежные обязательства, устойчивые обязательства
to reaffirm commitment to reiterate commitment to renew commitment	подтверждать обязательства, приверженность
to fulfil commitments to honour commitments to uphold commitments	выполнять обязательства
statement of commitment	заявление о приверженности
to deepen commitment to strengthen commitment to foster commitment to reinforce commitment	укреплять приверженность, углублять приверженность, проявлять более твердую приверженность
to exemplify commitment	отражать приверженность, отражать стремление, служить подтверждением приверженности
to commit to	1. взять на себя обязательство 2. заявлять о приверженности 3. проявлять приверженность 4. брать решительный курс на что-либо 5. давать обещания
to commit	совершать
to commit a crime	совершать преступление
to allegedly commit	якобы совершать, предположительно совершать
committed	преданный идее полный решимости глубоко заинтересованный задействованный
committed project	действующий проект, одобренный проект

committed water	задействованные водные ресурсы
committed crime	совершенное преступление

1. Переведите предложения с английского на русский язык.

1. On 16 September 2016, a payment plan of ten years duration was signed with Armenia, to cover the arrears of €922,604, including the **commitment** to meet future years' assessments.

2. While drug trafficking and the diversion of drugs into illicit channels may require the use of interdiction efforts, criminal prosecution and the imposition of criminal sanctions, State approaches to dealing with criminal behaviour **committed** by persons affected by drug use and addiction has become more differentiated in recent years.

3. A pre-forum was held in Doha in May 2011 for the purpose of holding consultations with civil society organizations not only as part of a strategy of consolidating the role of civil society in the pursuit of the Alliance's goals, but also as part of the Qatari vision of the Fourth Forum as a key opportunity for the Alliance to achieve a turning point in terms of reaching the grass roots, raising visibility, reinforcing **commitments** to action and bringing the Millennium Development Goals into its agenda.

4. We are **committed to** that approach and support any approach that prioritizes the Syrian people, regardless of the interests that can be seen at play and which are the real cause of the suffering in that country.

5. The current session of the General Assembly offers a unique opportunity not only to acknowledge the accomplishments of the United Nations over the last 70 years, but also to reiterate our strong **commitment** to meeting the aspirations and hopes of our peoples for secure and sustainable development.

6. At the June 2014 Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, representatives from over 120 different countries **committed to** strengthening accountability.

7. We also encourage all Member States to honour all the relevant international obligations and keep their **commitments** under international law and international humanitarian law.

8. The conference brought together regional countries, key international partners and relevant international institutions to focus on two imperatives: first, garnering a new level of **commitment** in support of our peace agenda and, secondly, identifying a common approach to end the cycle of terror and violence in the country.

9. The Government must return to its 2014 **commitments**, which underscored the necessity of equitable representation, with attention to inclusiveness and the unique political and societal composition of Afghanistan.

10. We would also urge UNAMI to invigorate its ongoing efforts, in coordination with Iraqi authorities, to increase transparency in the protection of Iraq's most vulnerable groups, such as internally displaced persons in transit, and encourage Iraq to hold accountable those who **committed** atrocities against such groups.

11. Together with our partners from all over the globe, the ICTY and the Mechanism are **committed to** continuing the fight to end impunity and, through our work, to supporting the strengthening of the rule of law at the international level and around the world.

12. Based on its firm **commitment** to the goals and objectives of the resolution, in 2010, my country adopted a national action plan to implement resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security in the Republic of Serbia over the period 2010–2015.

13. Over the past 15 years, there have been seven Security Council resolutions demonstrating the international **commitment** to the principles of the protection, prevention, participation of women and gender mainstreaming.

14. Considering the complexity of our cases, the breadth of our indictments and the large number of victims and witnesses, the completion of such a high number of cases since the establishment of the Tribunal by the Security Council is a clear demonstration of the efficiency of the Tribunal's proceedings and of its steadfast **commitment** to the completion of its mandate.

15. We recognize the need to impart new momentum to our cooperative pursuit of sustainable development, and **commit to** work together with major groups and other stakeholders in addressing implementation gaps.

2. Переведите текст с английского языка на русский.

Today, peacekeeping faces critical challenges, and success depends on all stakeholders playing their part in a renewed collective commitment. We support the Secretary-General's vision for reforming the peace and security pillar of the UN Secretariat and his commitment to improving the ability of the UN to deliver on its mandates through management reform, which will enhance the impact of peacekeeping.

We recall the importance of peacekeeping as one of the most effective tools available to the UN in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security. We collectively reaffirm our continued and strong commitment

to peacekeeping that plays a critical role in preventing, containing and resolving conflicts where peacekeeping operations are deployed and to its role in promoting compliance with international law and building peace.

We collectively commit to stronger engagement to advance political solutions to conflict and to pursue complementary political objectives and integrated strategies, including at national and regional levels, within our respective mandates and responsibilities.

As Member States, we commit to pursue clear, focused, sequenced, prioritized and achievable mandates by the Security Council matched by appropriate resources; to seek measures to enable greater coherence between mandates and resources; and to support the implementation of Security Council resolutions through our bilateral and multilateral engagements.

To strengthen consultation between peacekeeping stakeholders on mandates and their implementation, we collectively commit to implement existing intergovernmental commitments on triangular cooperation between uniformed personnel contributing countries, the Security Council and Secretariat, and to consider options for further direct engagement between host governments and the Security Council.

We as endorsers of this Declaration commit to translating these commitments into our positions and practices in the relevant UN bodies, including the General Assembly and the Security Council in their consideration of peacekeeping, and to meet periodically in relevant formats to review progress, including at field-level.

3. Переведите отрывок из выступления А. Н. Бородавкина на пленарном заседании конференции по разоружению с русского языка на английский.

Уважаемый г-н Председатель, поздравляем Вас с назначением на этот высокий пост. Вы можете рассчитывать на поддержку и сотрудничество со стороны российской делегации. В текущем году нас ждет ряд значимых мероприятий в сфере многостороннего разоружения и нераспространения. Это, в первую очередь, вторая сессия Подготовительного комитета Обзорной конференции (ОК) ДНЯО. Россия ответственно подходит к выполнению своих разоруженческих и нераспространенческих обязательств по ДНЯО.

Одновременно у нас вызывает сожаление, что Конференция по вопросу создания на Ближнем Востоке зоны, свободной от ядерного и других видов ОМУ, и средств его доставки не состоялась в 2012 году. Будучи твердо приверженной своим обязательствам и мандату соучредителей, Россия полагает, что решение о переносе Конференции могло быть оправданно лишь при условии ясно выраженного согласия на это со стороны стран Ближнего Востока и четкой фиксации будущих сроков проведения Конференции.

На наш взгляд, наиболее серьезным вызовом в 2013 году может стать продолжающаяся стагнация на ооновских разоруженческих площадках и, в первую очередь, на Конференции по разоружению. Российским приоритетом на Конференции остается тематика предотвращения гонки вооружений в космическом пространстве. Крупным шагом к обеспечению безопасности в космосе могло бы стать обязательство государств не выводить первыми оружие в космос. К этой инициативе России в 2005 года присоединились государства-члены ОДКБ. Кроме того, Президенты России и Бразилии в совместном заявлении 14 декабря 2012 года «подтвердили приверженность своих государств политике “неразмещения первыми” оружия в космосе и призвали все космические державы следовать ей». Надеемся, что государства прислушаются к этому призыву.

Россия открыта к обсуждению любых вопросов, связанных с укреплением международной безопасности, включая ядерное разоружение. На данном этапе приоритетом в этой сфере для нас является выполнение российско-американского Договора о дальнейших сокращениях и ограничениях стратегических наступательных вооружений (ДСНВ), реализация содержащихся в нем норм, пониманий, мер контроля. Как подчеркнул Президент В. В. Путин в Послании Федеральному Собранию Российской Федерации 12 декабря 2012 года, «Россия отстаивает принципы согласованных, коллективных усилий в решении проблем современности» и она привержена цели построения безъядерного мира.

4. Переведите текст с русского языка на английский.

Участники первой встречи, посвященной сотрудничеству в области мира и безопасности в рамках Кабульского процесса и организованной правительством Афганистана 6 июня, подтвердили приверженность Афганистана, его соседей по региону и международного сообщества поддержке осуществляемого под руководством афганцев и при их участии политического процесса, направленного на достижение мира в Афганистане. Соединенные Штаты присоединились к 27 странам и организациям, принявшим участие в этой встрече, и призвали вооруженные и экстремистские группы объявить о немедленном прекращении нападений и своей готовности приступить к мирным переговорам с правительством Афганистана. В этой связи мы воздаем должное правительству Афганистана за его неизменную приверженность инклюзивному мирному процессу, осуществляемому под руководством самих афганцев, несмотря на постоянные нападения.

Прогресс, достигнутый в осуществлении мирного соглашения с «Хизб-и-Ислами», дает нам надежду на достижение аналогичного прогресса в мирном урегулировании конфликта с движением «Талибан». Такие переговоры крайне

важны. Никакое военное решение не принесет прочного мира. Путь к урегулированию на основе переговоров существует, и «Талибан» должен выбрать именно его. Прочный мир и подлинная стабильность в Афганистане могут быть обеспечены лишь при условии приверженности этим целям как ближайших, так и более далеких соседей Афганистана. Мы приветствуем обязательства, взятые в ходе заседаний в рамках Кабульского процесса, и призываем соседей Афганистана безоговорочно прекратить поддерживать вооруженные и воинствующие экстремистские группы. Сейчас эти обязательства имеют принципиальное значение. «Талибан», а также «Сеть Хаккани», организации, связанные с «Исламским государством Ирака и Шама», и другие вооруженные группы активизируют свои нападения, что приводит к гибели и ранениям тысяч афганцев и сдерживает прогресс, столь необходимый Афганистану. И хотя помощь в целях развития по-прежнему активно оказывается, резкое сокращение объема внутренних и иностранных инвестиций замедлило рост частного сектора, который требуется Афганистану для того, чтобы обеспечить занятость молодежи, сократить масштабы нищеты и дать надежду отчаявшимся общинам.

Unit 7 CONFLICT

Glossary

conflict resolution conflict management	разрешение (урегулирование) конфликтов
parties to the conflict	стороны в конфликте
conflict privatization Conflicts characterized by the involvement of non-State belligerents	«приватизация» конфликта
conflict prevention	предотвращение конфликтов
conflict transformation	трансформирование конфликтов
conflict mitigation	смягчение последствий конфликта
criminalization of conflict The process whereby wars are fought, often by warlords and guerrilla groups, to advance lucrative criminal interests – e.g., interests in the selling of illegal drugs.	криминализация конфликтов
sliding back into conflict	сползание в конфликт
conflict line	линия конфронтации / противостояния / соприкосновения
conflict of interest	конфликт интересов
conflict of laws	коллизии законов, коллизионное право
armed conflict	вооруженный конфликт
non-international armed conflict	вооруженный конфликт, не имеющий международного характера

nonviolent conflict	ненасильственный конфликт
low- (mid-, high-) intensity conflict	конфликт малой (средней, высокой) интенсивности
conflict fatigue	изнурительный конфликт
frozen conflict	замороженный конфликт
inter-State conflict	конфликт между государствами
intra-State conflict	внутренний / внутригосударственный конфликт
water conflict	конфликт по вопросу воды
post-conflict institution	постконфликтный институт
post-conflict State	постконфликтное государство
post-conflict clearance	постконфликтное разминирование
post-conflict recovery post-conflict reconstruction post-conflict rehabilitation	постконфликтное восстановление
to fuel conflict	разжигать конфликт
to escalate conflict to exacerbate conflict to intensify conflict	усугублять / обострять конфликты
to provoke conflict	провоцировать возникновение конфликтов

1. Переведите предложения с английского на русский язык.

1. We support the efforts by the International Criminal Court to carry out a fair and impartial investigation into the actions of all **parties to the conflict** in Libya and to bring to justice individuals involved in possible crimes against humanity and serious violations of international humanitarian law in Libya.

2. The continuous flow of arms to all **parties to the conflict** and the lack of accountability for serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law exacerbated the culture of impunity.

3. **Conflict fatigue** and desire for normal life precludes extremists from mobilizing mass support and they are gradually isolated.

4. The focus of activities of the Regional Centre will be demand-driven and directed towards problems related to food security, poverty alleviation, peace and **conflict mitigation**, indigenous to the region.

5. In 2011, as regards the promotion of the rule of law in post-conflict situations in particular, the Commission emphasized the relevance of the instruments and resources of the Commission for creating an environment of sustainable economic activity conducive to post-conflict reconstruction and preventing societies from **sliding back into conflict**.

6. The Committee highlights the importance of quality education which increases social cohesion and supports **conflict resolution** and peacebuilding.

7. Moreover, elders may play a role in **conflict management**, for instance by acting as arbiters in disputes between community members.

8. In conflict-ridden states, the media can **exacerbate conflict** and hatred but attempts to respond to this should not be permitted to lead to censorship by governments for partisan political purposes.

9. We also urge the United Nations, through the advice of the Peacebuilding Commission, to continue to promote **post-conflict institution building** as a thematic and programme area.

10. In the specific case of Timor-Leste, extensive action has been taken by UNESCO since October 2002 to develop and implement appropriate responses to **post-conflict recovery** and development needs.

11. For the purposes of this study, “missing persons” are those whose families are without news of them and those who are reported, on the basis of reliable information, unaccounted for as a result of an **international or non-international armed conflict**.

12. As States adopt diverging rules on the acquisition of nationality, a **conflict of laws** between the States involved typically will leave the child stateless if the State of birth grants nationality *jus sanguinis* and the State of nationality of the parents grants nationality *jus soli*.

13. On 23 February 2011, in consultations of the whole, members of the Council emphasized the importance of a regional approach to **conflict prevention** and encouraged the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa in Libreville to facilitate coordination among the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the United Nations system and other regional organizations.

14. Oil and gas resources generate great wealth, but if poorly managed extractive revenues can also undermine economic growth, create incentives for rent-seeking activity, heighten corruption in the public and private sectors, and may even **fuel conflict**.

15. Ms Olimova gave detailed information on religious attitudes and tendencies, especially in Tajikistan where Islamic movements and orientations had an influence on the civil war and in **the post-conflict rehabilitation**.

2. Переведите текст с английского языка на русский.

Conflicts around the world are coming to an end and the countries that are or were involved in those conflicts have to succeed in transitioning from a state of war to a state of peace and stability. Naturally this process of transition is not something any country can manage on its own; therefore the United Nations conceived the idea of peace-building missions and post-conflict operations. While the two are connected, they are in their core, different, as peace-building focuses on the reestablishment of peace and security and post-conflict recovery aims to tackle multiple aspects that arise in a post-conflict area.

One of the outcomes of wars and conflicts is that they have a strong effect on the economy, environment and society long after they have ended. Many countries are not capable of dealing with issues that might arise at the time of their transition and relapse into war or violent conflicts. What is more, war-torn countries have been weakened from the said conflict or war and therefore their government, legal and judicial systems are, most of the times, destroyed. Other immediate concerns might involve distorted economic incentives, problems with poverty and unemployment, as well as destroyed human, social and physical capital. Moreover, it is not uncommon for criminal networks, former warlords or organizations to take advantage of the state's resources or powers, seeing as the post-conflict states are more often than not, in no condition to face them.

As mentioned above, no country would be capable of dealing with the previously mentioned issues that are likely to arise while in transition. Therefore it has been one of the United Nations primary concerns to enhance peace-building missions and improve post-conflict recovery operations. As a concept, they include a wide range of activities, functions and roles that are taken up by governmental as well as non-governmental organizations, the UN and other bodies. Some of these functions aim to rebuild the political and institutional framework and the legal and judicial system as well as to establish the socio-economic foundations for long-term peace.

3. Переведите текст с русского языка на английский.

Эскалация вооруженных действий в йеменской Ходейде приносит невыносимые страдания жителям – голодающим, измученным, живущим в постоянном страхе. Мишель Бачелет, Верховный комиссар ООН по правам человека потребовала, чтобы все, кто имеет влияние на стороны конфликта и поставляет им оружие, остановили бойню, в которой гибнут мирные жители.

«Коалиция во главе с Саудовской Аравией и проправительственные силы, противостоящие им хуситы и те, кто поставляет им оружие или оказывает поддержку другого рода, могут и должны дать жителям Йемена передышку и прекратить мучения людей», – с негодованием заявила Мишель Бачелет.

По сообщениям, поступающим в Управление ООН по правам человека, только за неделю, начиная с 31 октября, по Ходейде, Саде и Санае было нанесено 110 авиаударов. С тех пор военные действия только активизировались. С четверга самолеты коалиции постоянно находятся в небе над Ходейдой – причем на низкой высоте, а хуситы ведут по ним артиллерийский и минометный огонь. В самом городе идут ожесточенные бои.

Верховный комиссар по правам человека призвала немедленно прекратить военные действия, которые привели к тому, что в стране голодают 14 миллионов человек. Дело в том, что Йемен еще до войны импортировал 90 процентов продовольствия и топлива, то есть полностью зависел от внешних поставок, которые прибывали в страну через порт Ходейды. Теперь порт – единственное «окно» и для доставки гуманитарной помощи.

Мишель Бачелет потребовала от коалиции, возглавляемой Саудовской Аравией, снять все ограничения, препятствующие доставке в Йемен жизненно необходимых запасов продовольствия и других товаров первой необходимости.

«Я хочу напомнить государствам, что, согласно Женевским конвенциям, все страны, даже не участвующие в вооруженном конфликте, обязаны принять меры, которые заставили бы стороны соблюдать положения Конвенций, – заявила Бачелет. – Одна из таких мер – прекращение или ограничение поставок оружия». Известно, что Саудовской Аравии оружие поставляют США, а в поставках вооружений повстанцам-хуситам подозревают Иран.

В ООН не раз призывали все стороны, так или иначе причастные к конфликту, не допустить катастрофы в Ходейде, однако, судя по всему, проправительственные силы и Саудовская Аравия намерены захватить Ходейду, а удерживающие ее хуситы, по их собственным заявлениям, готовы удержать ее во что бы то ни стало.

«Нарушения со стороны одного из участников конфликта не означают, что другая получает “карт бланш” на ответные вооруженные действия для достижения своей цели любой ценой, – напомнила Верховный комиссар. – Даже на войне есть правила: все стороны конфликта обязаны уважать международное гуманитарное право, а также право в области прав человека».

Unit 8 SUPPORT

Glossary

SUPPORT	1. поддержка 2. обеспечение 3. содействие
support obligation	обязанности по поддержке
combat support	боевое / оперативное обеспечение
direct support	непосредственная поддержка
Support Committee	комитет по поддержке
material support	материальное обеспечение, материальная поддержка
Support Group	группа поддержки
logistical support	материально-техническая поддержка
financial support	финансовая поддержка
humanitarian support	гуманитарная поддержка
adequate support	надлежащая поддержка
to strengthen support	усиливать / укреплять поддержку
to garner support to mobilize support	мобилизовать поддержку
to provide support	оказывать поддержку
to undermine support	подрывать поддержку
to withdraw support	прекращать поддержку

to ensure support	обеспечивать поддержку
to support strongly to support vehemently	решительно поддерживать
to support actively to support vigorously	активно поддерживать
to support unanimously	единогласно / единодушно поддерживать
assistance	1. помощь 2. содействие
legal assistance	юридическая помощь
multilateral assistance	многосторонняя помощь
emergency assistance	чрезвычайная помощь
supplementary assistance	дополнительная помощь
livelihood assistance	помощь в обеспечении средств к существованию
operational assistance	оперативная помощь
humanitarian assistance	гуманитарная помощь
to provide assistance	оказывать помощь
to seek assistance	обращаться за помощью
to coordinate assistance	координировать оказание помощи
aid	помощь
humanitarian aid	гуманитарная помощь

1. Переведите предложения с английского на русский язык.

1. **Combat support** and **combat service support** units are being fielded, a medical branch is being developed, increasing emphasis is being put on developing a logistics system and 11 out of 12 branch schools are now open.

2. **Combat support** and **combat service support** troops conduct integration training with UNMIL.

3. In view of the low level of **material support** in a large part of the regions for families with children, the constituent entities have gradually raised monthly child allowances.

4. The Section also provided **logistical support** such as hiring of office space, communications, including means of transport, and furniture to district human rights committees.

5. Member States might wish to create an entity similar to the Inter-Agency **Support Group** on Indigenous Issues at the national level in order to enable and enhance their own partnerships with their respective indigenous communities.

6. Along with Afghanistan, its neighbours and the international community, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) plays an important role in supporting a political solution, notably through the **Salaam Support Group**.

7. In August, the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General convened a meeting of international partners to **garner support** for the implementation of the Commission's strategic plan.

8. UNHCR reserves the right to **withdraw its legal support** at any stage of this process.

9. Under the Public Assistance Act, Japanese citizens who are struggling to make ends meet are provided with **livelihood assistance**, education assistance, housing assistance, medical assistance, long-term care assistance, maternity assistance, occupational assistance, and funeral assistance.

10. Where national systems fail to address and redress child rights violations, and all domestic remedies have been exhausted, child victims of violations should be given the opportunity to **seek assistance** at the international level.

11. UNESCO **operational assistance** will primarily concentrate on upstream policy advice and capacity-building to restore access to quality services.

12. The Committee also notes with concern the use of force when boarding vessels carrying **humanitarian aid** for the Gaza Strip, which resulted in the death of nine individuals and the wounding of several others.

13. While noting that the rights of the child are well protected by the Government, the Sudan stated that the international community should help Burundi to **provide assistance** to children affected by HIV / AIDS, women and for eliminating poverty.

14. Only this will help to normalize the situation in a country such as Somalia, bring an end to the recruitment of children and facilitate the resumption of **emergency assistance** to the Somali population.

15. A counsel must use all legal means and methods of defence, shedding light on circumstances which may exculpate or limit the liability of the suspect, indictee or defendant, whom the counsel must provide with the required **legal assistance**.

2. Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский.

1. Смешанные потоки миграции могут создать серьезные трудности для национальных систем убежища и приема, **подрывают поддержку** института убежища обществом и приводят к проведению более ограничительной политики и практики.

2. Хотя солидарность в деле приема беженцев имеет большое значение, было отмечено, что также существует необходимость **оказания финансовой поддержки** принимающим общинам в дополнение к улучшению условий жизни и безопасности в странах происхождения, с тем чтобы обеспечить устойчивое добровольное возвращение.

3. В этой резолюции Совет также «просит Генерального секретаря продолжать **координировать помощь**, предоставляемую международным сообществом в поддержку национального диалога и переходного процесса».

4. Многие афганцы, включая видных общественных деятелей, **решительно поддерживают** смертную казнь, полагая, что эта мера служит сдерживающим фактором в условиях роста преступности.

5. Мы **решительно поддерживаем** право религиозных учреждений участвовать в жизни стран, отстаивать свои ценности и даже пытаться воздействовать на государственную политику, но считаем, что религиозные организации не должны пользоваться особыми правами лишь потому, что они религиозные.

6. Резолюция 46/182 Генеральной Ассамблеи прямо требует, чтобы **гуманитарная помощь** предоставлялась с согласия пострадавшего государства; таким образом, она представляет собой доказательство с точки зрения обычного международного права.

7. Совет несет ответственность за реагирование на ситуации вооруженных конфликтов, когда **гуманитарная помощь** преднамеренно блокируется, и при этом Совет должен не просто призывать соответствующие стороны разрешить беспрепятственную доставку помощи, но и принимать адресные меры в серьезных случаях умышленного срыва таких поставок.

8. По мнению других делегаций, такие призывы к созданию специальных фондов или оказанию в этих случаях **многосторонней помощи** заслуживают углубленного изучения.

9. **Многосторонняя помощь** системы Организации Объединенных Наций состоит в основном из средств, предоставляемых Объединенной программой Организации Объединенных Наций по ВИЧ / СПИДу, ЮНФПА, Детским фондом Организации Объединенных Наций и Всемирной организацией здравоохранения.

10. В Сирии 4 миллиона человек нуждаются в срочной продовольственной помощи и **поддержке систем их жизнеобеспечения** на фоне продолжающегося гражданского конфликта.

11. Миссия будет и впредь сосредоточивать внимание на предоставлении основной **консультативной помощи** и вопросах наращивания потенциала, а также на **оказании** ограниченной **оперативной помощи** Независимой избирательной комиссии.

12. Печально и особенно тревожно то, что Совет Безопасности не смог **единодушно поддержать** решение Лиги арабских государств от 22 января содействовать политическому переходу к демократической, плюралистической политической системе, при которой все сирийцы будут равными, независимо от их взглядов, этнического происхождения или религиозных верований, и станут, таким образом, гражданами своей страны.

13. Участвовавшие в совещании высокопоставленные работники государственных органов **единодушно поддержали** упомянутые принципы, поскольку более ответственная практика финансирования способствовала бы обеспечению финансовой стабильности и экономического роста.

14. Именно поэтому мы **поддерживаем** сохранение численности военных и полицейских подразделений МООНСГ на нынешнем уровне, что позволит **обеспечить поддержку** гаитянских сил безопасности и армии.

15. Республике Южный Судан, как и любому молодому государству, только начинающему свой путь, необходима **надлежащая поддержка** международного сообщества, основанная на учете реальных потребностей и условиях на местах.

3. Переведите текст с английского языка на русский.

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled “Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations” was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153, 58/114, 59/141, 60/124 and 61/134).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to upgrade the current Central Emergency Revolving Fund into the Central Emergency Response Fund by including a grant element based on voluntary contributions; took note of the fact that an advisory group would be established, as an independent body, to provide advice to the Secretary-General on the use and impact of the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the detailed use of the Fund (resolution 60/124).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly:

- requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue his efforts to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance;
- called upon the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to improve the humanitarian response to natural and man-made disasters and complex emergencies;
- encouraged relevant United Nations organizations to strengthen the coordination and collaboration between development and humanitarian entities, and to support the efforts of Member States to strengthen systems for identifying and monitoring disaster risk;
- recalled the request made by the Economic and Social Council that the Secretary-General review and report on the use of military assets for disaster relief;
- called upon United Nations humanitarian organizations, in consultation with Member States, to strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian assistance;
- and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2008, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and to submit a report to the Assembly on the independent review of the Central Emergency Response Fund in 2008 (resolution 62/94).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly underlined the importance of disaster risk-reduction activities and reiterated its commitment to support the efforts of countries to strengthen their capacities at all levels in order to prepare for and respond rapidly to natural disasters; reaffirmed the request made by the Economic and Social Council to the Secretary-General to review and report on the use of military assets for natural disaster response; encouraged Member States and relevant United Nations organizations to enhance the global capacity for sustainable postdisaster recovery; requested the United Nations system to improve its coordination of disaster recovery efforts, in support of national authorities; called upon relevant United Nations humanitarian and development organizations to ensure continuity and predictability in their response; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-third session (resolution 62/92).

Unit 9

CAPACITY

Glossary

<p>CAPACITY The ability of people, organisations and society as a whole to manage their affairs successfully (OECD).</p>	<p>1. потенциал 2. способность</p>
<p>capacity-building capacity development The process whereby people, organisations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time (UNDG).</p>	<p>создание потенциала, укрепление потенциала, наращивание потенциала</p>
<p>advisory capacity</p>	<p>консультативные функции, консультативный потенциал</p>
<p>in the capacity of</p>	<p>в качестве</p>
<p>surge capacity</p>	<p>возможности для быстрого разворачивания</p>
<p>institutional capacity</p>	<p>институциональный потенциал</p>
<p>legal capacity</p>	<p>правоспособность</p>
<p>deployment capacity</p>	<p>потенциал разворачивания</p>
<p>load capacity</p>	<p>грузоподъемность</p>
<p>earning capacity</p>	<p>трудоспособность, потенциальный доход</p>
<p>productive capacity</p>	<p>производственный потенциал</p>
<p>excess capacity surplus capacity</p>	<p>избыточные мощности</p>
<p>pipeline capacity</p>	<p>пропускная способность трубопровода</p>

standby capacity	резервные мощности, незагруженные мощности, простаивающие мощности
catch capacity fishing capacity	рыбопромысловый потенциал
heat capacity thermal capacity	теплоемкость
borrowing capacity	кредитоспособность
leadership capacity	руководящий потенциал, потенциал в области руководства, потенциал руководящих кадров
medical capacity	потенциал системы медицинского обеспечения
mitigative capacity	способность к смягчению воздействий
passenger capacity	пассажировместимость
to build / increase / strengthen capacity	наращивать потенциал

1. Переведите предложения с английского на русский язык.

1. The Centre should assess risks on the basis of information that countries and others provide and have powerful analytical, data-processing and **advisory capacity** to command respect in policy and scientific communities.

2. Many United Nations organizations support South-South cooperation in response to the requests for assistance from Member States to strengthen **human and institutional capacities** for the formulation and implementation of national development policies and strategies.

3. Norway indicated that it managed **fishing capacity** through the granting of fishing licences.

4. The United Nations held joint symposia with the organization on topics related to the United Nations agenda, to **increase capacity – and institution-building** in the institutions worldwide.

5. On the supply side, **excess capacity** in most oil-producing countries remains limited.

6. The responsibility for ensuring a reliable and effective rapid **deployment capacity** must be shared by the Member States which provide the personnel, equipment and other resources.

7. He served **in a leadership capacity** in numerous processes, committees and other entities of the Organization – a reflection of his competence and skill.

8. Measurement of **capacity development** success cannot be reduced to an increase in input resources such as human, financial, or physical resources.

9. **Surge capacity** is used when there are unforeseen emergencies and disasters, when a crisis deteriorates or when a force majeure affects an office.

10. We recognize the importance of synergies between various stakeholders to **boost capacities** and resources for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and we are dedicated to sustaining an enabling environment for partnerships.

11. Through the network, country-level information is synthesized and shared across countries, enhancing collective disaster preparedness and **mitigation capacity**.

12. Rapidly emerging global challenges such as the current sharp rise in commodity prices, climate change, and natural disasters and epidemics, **stretch the capacity** of national institutions to cope and ultimately threaten achievement of the Millennium Development Goals at all levels.

13. Even **high-capacity** States rely primarily on evidence collected nationally to prosecute foreign terrorist fighters.

14. The ocean's large mass and high **heat capacity** enable it to store huge amounts of energy, more than 1,000 times that found in the atmosphere for an equivalent increase in temperature.

15. It is urgent to support the empowerment of indigenous women, build their **leadership capacities** and ensure their full participation in decision-making processes at all levels and in the political, economic, social and cultural life.

16. The Security Council stresses the need for States and international organizations to continue addressing the problem of the **limited capacity** of the judicial and the corrections systems of Somalia and other States in the region to effectively prosecute and detain suspected, and imprison convicted, pirates.

17. The project seeks to support the establishment of a medical emergency response team, which will provide an efficient **emergency medical capacity** to support United Nations and international humanitarian operations within Afghanistan and improve the national **emergency medical capacity** to serve the Afghan population.

18. Forced marriage, deemed by elders as a means to protect girls, in fact limits their education and potential **earning capacity**, making them vulnerable in numerous ways.

19. We recognize that much work remains to be done in that context and are committed to doing our part **in our capacity as** coordinator of the group of least developed countries at the United Nations.

20. At Geneva, inadequate capacity and unavailability of qualified translators in some language combinations were the primary causes for the low rate of timely issuance of documentation.

2. Расставьте термины и переведите текст на русский язык.

<i>human capacity</i>	<i>capacity assets</i>	<i>capacity assessment</i>
<i>capacity gaps</i>	<i>levels of capacity</i>	<i>to strengthen capacity</i>
<i>capacity development initiatives</i>		<i>capacity development response</i>

A good ... builds on existing ... to address the ... identified in a Most stakeholders prefer to play to their strengths – their capacity assets – and use what they are doing right to do other things better.

Because the four core issues reinforce each other and are highly contextual, the effectiveness of the response will increase if it combines actions across core issues and ... based on the local situation. For instance, an assessment of the procurement office of a ministry of health (organizational level) may need to be complemented by a revision of the government's procurement guidelines (enabling environment). Similarly, the ministry's ... needs to be ... : procurement officers may need to be trained in applying these guidelines and an incentive system put in place to encourage procurement officers to use the new system and guidelines.

Sometimes it may be important to define quick win / short-term activities to help shore up support while the foundation is being laid for longer-term The design of a capacity development response should therefore contain a combination of quick-impact initiatives (less than one year) and short- to medium-term (one year or longer) initiatives. This is particularly critical in post-crisis and transition situations.

3. Переведите тексты с английского на русский язык.

a) The concept of capacity building (later replaced by capacity development) gained prominence in development discourse in the 1990s as a better way of 'doing' development. While little was written in academic literature on capacity development in the previous decades, the 1990s and subsequent years saw a dramatic increase in references to capacity development. Development organisations, both multilateral and bilateral, emphasise the importance of capacity development in their strategy documents, and for several of these organisations, capacity development is the primary purpose of their development assistance.

The concept of capacity development has evolved over the past two decades, from one that focused on human resource development and individuals, to a concept that encapsulates individuals, organisations and the wider society in which they function. Importantly, there is recognition in development discourse that sustainable capacity development is an endogenous process driven by those whose capacities are to be developed. This means that while external assistance can play an important role in developing capacities, externally imposed initiatives are less likely to develop sustainable capacities. Developing sustainable capacity, therefore, needs to be demand-driven and focus on outcomes or results, in contrast to technical assistance that tends to be supply-driven and focus on inputs.

Capacity development is a core function of the United Nations development system and has appeared in resolutions of the General Assembly for the past two decades. As far back as December 1995, GA resolution A/RES/50/120 comprehensively addressed the issue of capacity development (then referred to as capacity-building). The General Assembly decided “...that the objective of capacity-building and its sustainability should continue to be an essential part of the operational activities of the United Nations system at the country level, with the aim of integrating their activities and providing support to efforts to strengthen national capacities in the fields of, inter alia, policy and programme formulation, development management, planning, implementation, coordination, monitoring and review”.

b) The terms ‘capacity’ and ‘capacity development’ are not precise terms and are open to varying interpretations. Capacity development is often used synonymously with training and technical assistance, or policy advice, although these are amongst several approaches to developing capacity. In development discourse the term ‘capacity development’ is preferred to the term ‘capacity building’ – capacity development starts from the premise that capacity exists and can be strengthened, whereas capacity building assumes that no capacity exists.

The UNDG has adopted the concepts of ‘capacity’ defined by the OECD / DAC as “...*the ability of people, organisations and society as a whole to manage their affairs successfully...*” and capacity development as “...*the process whereby people, organisations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time.*” United Nations entities in their corporate guidance documents have used the UNDG definition or slight variations of this. For example, UNDP views capacity development as “...*the how of making development work better and is in essence about making institutions better able to deliver and promote human development.*”

There is convergence within the United Nations development system on a framework for capacity development. United Nations entities see capacity development at three levels, namely, individual, organisational, and the enabling

environment. These levels are seen as interlinked, and the entry point for capacity development depends on the country context and the particular development issues to be addressed. For capacity development to be effective, experiences within the United Nations development system and elsewhere indicate that capacity development should ideally be addressed at all three levels and follow a systems approach. For example, developing skills of individuals will not be effective if policies and systems in the organisation do not support the utilisation of these newly acquired skills.

4. Переведите текст с русского на английский язык.

Центральным элементом любой стратегии в области развития является финансирование процесса укрепления производственного потенциала. Прежде всего необходимо мобилизовать внутренние ресурсы для направления инвестиций в развитие производственного потенциала и технологическую модернизацию.

Для укрепления производственного потенциала требуется создание благоприятных условий в принимающих странах для инвестиций, передачи технологии и развития предпринимательства. Такие усилия могут дополняться политикой и мерами, которые страны базирования инвесторов могут осуществлять для поощрения потока инвестиций и передачи технологии и увеличения выгод, получаемых развивающимися странами от притока инвестиций.

Использование долгосрочного стратегического подхода позволит создать более устойчивые рамки для эффективного, систематического и целенаправленного осуществления деятельности по наращиванию потенциала. Проекты, предусматривающие оценку и определение приоритетности пробелов и потребностей, нередко оказываются весьма продуктивными, в особенности в тех случаях, когда они осуществляются в тесном сотрудничестве со странами-партнерами для обеспечения того, чтобы усилия по наращиванию потенциала опирались на существующие запросы и учитывали потребности на местах. Некоторые из наиболее эффективных подходов сочетают обмен опытом на региональном уровне с осуществлением мер, разработанных с учетом специфики страны, диверсификацией методов по наращиванию потенциала с учетом существующих потребностей и практикой применения на местном уровне.

Unit 10 EFFORT

Glossary

collective efforts	коллективные
continuing / ongoing efforts	продолжающиеся
coordinated efforts	согласованные усилия
development efforts	усилия в области развития, усилия по развитию, деятельность в области развития, деятельность в целях развития
mediation efforts	посреднические усилия, посредничество
rebuilding efforts	усилия по восстановлению
stabilization efforts	усилия по стабилизации
reconciliation efforts	усилия по примирению
relief effort	усилия по оказанию помощи
rescue effort	спасательные работы, спасательные операции
outreach effort	разъяснительная работа
poverty alleviation efforts	усилия по ликвидации нищеты
disarmament effort	усилия по разоружению
sustained effort	последовательные меры
deliberate effort	целенаправленные усилия
sincere efforts, good faith efforts	добросовестные усилия
futile / fruitless / unsuccessful / vain efforts	тщетные попытки, жалкие / бесплодные усилия

vigorous efforts	энергичные усилия, активные меры
awareness-raising efforts	информационно-просветительские усилия
grassroots efforts	усилия / меры / деятельность / инициативы на низовом уровне
to undermine / sabotage / thwart / frustrate efforts	подрывать, срывать, блокировать, сводить на нет усилия
to impede / hinder efforts	препятствовать усилиям
to suppress efforts	подавлять усилия
to maintain efforts	продолжать прилагать усилия
to support efforts	поддерживать усилия
to mobilize efforts	мобилизовать усилия
to lead efforts	возглавлять усилия
to pursue efforts	продолжать усилия
to make a sustained effort	прилагать неустанные усилия
to renew / redouble / intensify efforts	активизировать усилия
to boost efforts	стимулировать / активизировать усилия, способствовать усилиям
to join / consolidate efforts	объединять / консолидировать усилия

1. Переведите предложения с английского на русский язык.

1. Should our **peaceful, diplomatic and political efforts** in that regard fail, we will have no recourse but to turn to the judicial bodies of the United Nations and the international system.

2. The Initiative is aimed at strengthening **national, regional and international efforts** to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials.

3. Transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, money-laundering and corruption, drug trafficking and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, continued to challenge the development and socioeconomic stability of Caribbean societies, and the region was **continuing its efforts to** counter those illegal activities and reduce their impact within the region.

4. We call upon all States parties to **make every effort** to achieve the universality of the Treaty.

5. The Assembly reiterated its deep concern at the continuing stalemate in the conflict in Western Sahara, as well as the resulting consequences, and stressed the need for **renewed efforts** to overcome the current impasse in the negotiation process and find a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in line with the relevant decisions of the African Union and resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

6. The developing countries must **direct their efforts to** development, bearing in mind their priorities and the need to safeguard and improve the environment.

7. In setting the internationally agreed goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the international community has committed itself to **making a sustained effort** to combat poverty.

8. How can we support **community mobilization efforts**, including with traditional and religious leaders?

9. **Deliberate efforts** to marginalize one side of the Government contributed to the deeply rooted mistrust and political fragility facing the country.

10. In too many places, violence contributes significantly to unsafe and unequal societies, as well as **undermines efforts** to reach all the Millennium Development Goals.

11. Dialogue and **reconciliation efforts** must also be linked to justice measures to ensure that there is no impunity for the human rights violations that have been perpetrated.

12. Issues for **joint advocacy efforts** include preventing and ending child and forced marriage and protecting unaccompanied migrant children, street children and children with albinism from violence and exploitation.

13. Several countries are **focusing their efforts** on the development of knowledge tools that enhance best practices and information-sharing.

14. The organization contributed to **poverty alleviation efforts** by initiating programmes and relief operations in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean.

15. Activities undertaken by other bodies in the field of international trade law without adequate coordination with the Commission might lead to undesirable **duplication of efforts** and would not be in keeping with the aim of promoting efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law.

16. Success in the war on drugs could **boost efforts** on other fronts, but that requires international cooperation based on the principles of shared responsibility.

17. The preparatory committee shall **exhaust every effort** to reach agreement on substantive matters by consensus.

18. We welcome the commitment of both governments to continue negotiations with a view to amicably resolving all outstanding issues, and commends their **diplomatic efforts** to bolster peace and stability in the region.

19. The seriousness of drought and its impacts on land degradation and livelihoods in affected areas prompted the Government of Indonesia **to initiate efforts** for the development of an early warning system.

20. We encourage all States to **join efforts** to combat racism and xenophobia not just by finding policies that worked but also by forging consensus, fighting cynicism and mustering the political will to change for the better.

2. Переведите тексты с английского на русский язык.

a) Since its first coordinated humanitarian relief effort in Europe following the devastation and massive displacement of people in the Second World War, the United Nations has been relied on by the international community to respond to natural and man-made disasters that are beyond the capacity of national authorities alone. Today, the Organization is a major provider of emergency relief and longer-term assistance, the scope of its efforts including food, shelter, medical supplies and logistical support, primarily through its operational agencies. It also serves as a catalyst for action by Governments and other relief agencies.

Providing immediate assistance to victims of an emergency is the first, essential step. But humanitarian action by the United Nations systems goes beyond relief, to involve long-term rehabilitation and development. In 1997, natural disasters such as storms, floods, landslides and earthquakes killed some 13,000 people and caused \$30 billion in economic losses. Some 90 % of this total occurred in developing countries, a striking indicator of the degree to which poverty, population pressures and environmental degradation magnify the scale of suffering and destruction.

A central component of United Nations policy is to ensure that emergency relief efforts contribute to recovery and longer-term development in the affected area. Economic and social development remains the best protection against disaster – whether natural or, as is increasingly the case, man-made.

The United Nations also makes every effort to assist countries in incorporating disaster prevention and preparedness into their overall development plans. In an effort to raise awareness of the need for prevention and preparedness, the General Assembly declared the 1990s as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. The Decade's objective is to reduce loss of life, economic damage and social disruption caused by natural disasters. Major themes include assessing the risk of and vulnerability to such hazard; vulnerability and risk assessment; political commitments; and shared knowledge and technology transfer.

b) China takes note of the Secretary General's recent report on cross-border humanitarian relief operations and expresses concern over the country's humanitarian situation and the challenges confronting humanitarian actors. We applaud the efforts by the United Nations humanitarian agencies to alleviate the humanitarian situation in certain areas of Syria. We hope that all Syrian parties will continue to coordinate with the UN's humanitarian efforts.

We have noted the progress made in the return of Syrian citizens back to their homes. The international community must prioritize and actively support the reconstruction of Syria and scale up efforts to clear mines, IEDs and explosive remnants of war, minimize accidental casualties of civilians and facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons.

A fundamental easing of the Syrian humanitarian situation requires investing greater efforts in the promotion of its political process. The international community should pool its efforts in support of the United Nations as the main channel of mediation and support Special Envoy de Mistura in facilitating the political process in accordance with the principle of Syrian ownership and leadership as well as Security Council resolution 2254. It is important that the Council stay united on this issue and create conditions conducive to a political settlement.

China attaches great importance to the humanitarian situation in Syria. Not long ago, President Xi Jinping announced another RMB 600 million in aid to Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and others in support of humanitarian and reconstruction efforts on the ground. We will continue to help Syria and its neighbours affected by Syrian refugees to the best of our abilities.

3. Переведите отрывок из стенографического отчета с русского на английский язык.

С. В. Лавров: Г-н Председатель, мы признательны Вам за непрестанные усилия, за усилия всех членов Вашей команды, которые в дополнение к прекрасным условиям нашей работы позволили достичь весомых результатов и принять целый ряд важных документов.

Безусловно, не все острые проблемы, которые многих волнуют сегодня, которые непосредственно относятся к сфере деятельности ОБСЕ и занимают первые места в сообщениях мировых средств массовой информации, нашли отражение в наборе наших решений. Но мы действовали по принципу консенсуса и считаем вполне достойным достигнутый результат.

Жаль также, что не получилось принять документ по Косово. Потому что ОБСЕ играет и, мы убеждены, будет играть важную роль в общих усилиях мирового сообщества под эгидой ООН в урегулировании этого весьма сложного, чреватого серьезными последствиями конфликта. Одна из главных причин, по которой не удалось принять этот документ, заключается в отказе некоторых делегаций подтвердить нашу общую приверженность Хельсинкскому заключительному акту. Мне это кажется довольно тревожным симптомом.

В заключение скажу, что те решения, которые мы сегодня одобрили, указывают четкий путь к реформе и укреплению ОБСЕ.

Еще раз от души Вас поздравляю, господин Председатель. Думаю, что Вы действительно можете по-настоящему быть удовлетворены и испытывать гордость за ту работу, которая была проделана. Сегодня мы сделали немало, чтобы укрепить Организацию по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе.

4. Отредактируйте текст так, чтобы он соответствовал нормам русского языка и стилю документов ООН.

Для меня большая привилегия выступать с этим заявлением от лица 12 малых островных развивающихся государств тихоого океана. Мы присоединяемся к заявлению, с которым выступит представитель Мальдивов от имени Альянса малых островных государств.

Прежде всего я хотел бы передать нашу горячую признательность правительству Швеции за созвание сегодняшних важных прений. Почти целую декаду наша Группа выступала в Организации Объединенных Наций в поддержку принятия твердых мер для реагирования на результаты изменения климата для безопасности, и поэтому мы высоко отмечаем мужество, которое продемонстрировала Швеция, взявшись за разрешение этого деликатного вопроса.

Признавая, что погибельные последствия изменения климата могут ухудшить некоторые из существующих угроз международному миру и безопасности, Совет Безопасности начал разглядывать этот вопрос через призму конкретных геополитических реальностей. На наш взгляд, отчаянно важно приступить к изучению того, каким образом взаимодействует изменение климата и факторы конфликта и какие надлежащие меры реагирования может сделать система Организации Объединенных Наций.

Несмотря на Парижское соглашение, изменение климата остается реалией. При жизни нашего поколения годные климатические условия не восстановятся. По сути, даже если мы достигнем наших глобальных задач, ситуация на протяжении десятилетий будет лишь катиться под откос. По прогнозам, частота и масштабы экстремальных явлений будут для человечества беспрецедентным, и мы должны со всей серьезностью отнестись к возможности того, что процесс резких климатических изменений пройдет невозвратимую точку.

Имеются убедительные научные доказательства того, что природные системы все чаще покидают состояние равновесия. Однако мы не понимаем хорошо, как на наши антропогенные системы повлияют эти новые и беспрецедентные факторы стресса. Некоторые из самых серьезных угроз, обусловленных изменением климата, могут быть связаны не с фактическим биофизическим воздействием, а с тем, что мы не предпримем адекватные меры реагирования на них. Усиление конкуренции за дефицит ресурсов, разрушение важнейших объектов инфраструктуры, перебои в оказании государственных услуг и перемещение людей – все это станет для наших институтов и структур менеджмента испытанием на живучесть.

Учебное издание

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