

діапазон комунікативних навичок, дає змогу студентам використовувати інші сфери знань та дає можливість описати те, що є важливим у їхньому житті. По-друге, проект робить мову більш пов'язаною з потребами того, хто навчається так як вони вчать висловлювати думки про власний внутрішній світ, свою країну, свої думки та потреби. По-третє, проект налагоджує більш тісний зв'язок між мовою та культурою.

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DRUG TRADE AS A SOURCE OF TERRORIST FINANCING

According to the experts, drug traffickers and terrorists tend to flourish in failed states with ineffective governments that have been destabilized by war and internal conflicts. Nevertheless, even transitional countries are used as traffic routes for illegal drugs, and once they are established, these networks tend to become increasingly well organized and hard to detect.

Southeastern Europe is a very complex region that has experienced conflict and political instability since the beginning of 1990s, which created the necessary conditions for the establishment of criminal networks as well as for the development of criminal activities, including drug trafficking. Although the involvement of the international community has helped the region to become more closely integrated with the rest of Europe and resolve most of its ethnic conflicts,

the threats for regional security coming from this area are now mainly related to organized crime.

Yet, in spite of the fact that southeast European countries have proven in the recent past a substantial willingness to cooperate in stabilizing the area, the fight against organized crime remains one of the key challenges the countries in the region face today.

The Western Balkans (including Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Albania and, to a certain degree, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) is still considered “the gateway of organized crime to Europe,” which raises the specter of the potential of terrorist activities in, or emanating from, the area. Aside from the scope of organized crime—especially drug trafficking—in southeastern Europe, there are many voices concerned about the presence in Bosnia, Kosovo, Macedonia, and Albania of individuals and groups linked to terrorist networks, including Al Qaeda. Moreover, organized crime activities in the entire region are assumed to support terrorist groups, especially via financial assistance.

It is obvious that the greatest peril directly or indirectly connected with terrorism in the region is to be found in organized crime, which represents not only a funding source for terrorism but also a basis for recruitment of new people and support for its existence. The strategic position of the region, between Western Europe and the Middle East, adds a new dimension to the link with terrorism.

Drug trafficking has become so crucial to the cause of Albanian separatism that certain towns populated by Albanians (such as Veliki Trnovac and Blastica in Serbia, Vratnica and Gostivar in FYRO Macedonia, and Shkoder and Durrës in Albania) have become known as the “new Medellins” of the Balkans. The so-called “Albanian Mafia,” consisting largely of ethnic Albanians from Kosovo, “have for several years been a feature of the criminal underworld in a number of cities in Europe and North America, being particularly prominent in the trade in illegal narcotics.” Since the mid 1990s, “Albanian nationalists in ethnically tense Macedonia and the Serbian province of Kosovo have built a vast heroin network, leading from the opium fields of Pakistan to black-market arms dealers in Switzerland, which used to transport up to \$2 billion worth of the drug annually into the heart of Europe.” In 1995, more than 500 Kosovar or Macedonian Albanians were in prison in Switzerland for drug or arms trafficking offenses, and more than 1,000 others were under indictment.

At the same time, the profits gained through illegal activities are often used for financing terrorism; most often, financing for both local conflicts and terrorist activities draws on illicit activities as one of its main sources, especially the drug trade. For instance, according to the Center for Peace in the Balkans, it has been confirmed that terrorism in the Balkans has been primarily financed through

narcotics trafficking. Heroin is the most profitable commodity on the Western market, as a kilogram of heroin, worth \$1000 in Thailand, wholesales for \$110,000 in Canada, with a retail street value of \$800,000.

So, southeastern Europe is a bridge between the Middle Eastern and CentralAsian drug producers and the Western European drug consumer market. Via the Balkan route, heroin travels through Turkey, FYRO Macedonia, Kosovo, and Albania to the Western European markets. The Albanian drug dealers, for example, ship heroin from Asia's Golden Crescent, frequently from Afghanistan, which is still a huge producer of opium poppies, as it produces over 70 percent of the global supply of heroin and 80 to 90 percent of the heroin found in western and eastern European markets.

Thus, the heroin passes through Iran to Turkey, where it is refined, and then transported by the Balkan/Albanian drug dealers. According to the U.S. State Department, anywhere from four to six tons of heroin move through Turkey every month.

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FREMDSPRACHENTRAININGZUKÜNFTIGERSTRAFVERFOLGUNGS BEAMTERIMKONTEXT DER TRANSFORMATION DER HOCHSCHULBILDUNG AM BEISPIEL DER BRD

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