

The actions of the Prosecutor General's Office have similarly followed prevailing tendencies towards centralization of the education space. The position of the Prosecutor General's Office – crystallized following Putin's speech – is that, despite the fact that republican languages may be used in administrative bodies, their study may not be mandatory in schools, unlike for other subjects in the curriculum, such as Russian itself. Restrictions on the use of regional languages in the education system began prior to the prosecutorial inspections; at the same time, the inspections have displayed (what seem to be) punitive attitudes, and fueled tensions already present in the regions. And, following the inspections, some republics have amended their legislation, to exclude or dilute the obligation to study titular languages in the republics' schools.

While federal legislation in principle allows the republics to make the study of regional languages compulsory, this practice is effectively prevented by bylaws (FSES) *and* new amendments to the Law on Education. Uniform requirements on the content of education in practice obstruct the right of the Federation's subjects to realize their internal language policies. The reasons for this obstruction remain unknown; however, if we consider the length and the public character of the dispute, the incidence of protests in the regions, as well as the existence of legal means which could resolve the impasse (which have, however, been neglected), one may speculate that such reasons are primarily political. Rights are recognized and provided for in the law and judicial practice but subsequently eroded. Despite state narratives of Russia's linguistic diversity, assimilation in practice tends to advance, jeopardizing the future of the country's multilingualism [2, c. 1].

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HIGH-TECH CRIME AND TRADITIONAL FORMS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Traditional forms of crime violate state, national, and local laws. High-tech crime (or computer crime) encompasses a wide variety of criminal activities that also breach state, or federal laws, but is done so

through the computer, including hacking, software piracy, malware, electronic money laundering, harassment, and even identity theft.

The difference between high tech crime and traditional forms of crime include technology-allowing individuals to commit traditional types of crime without leaving their home. Another difference is individuals who are involved in computer crimes have the ability to commit criminal acts across state lines, or even across international boundaries, often time making it impossible to prosecute. An illegal act performed via the internet in one state, might not be illegal in another.

Four types of high tech crimes in relation to traditional crimes include the following:

1) **Identity theft** is a high tech crime that can be compared to its traditional counterpart of larceny. Identity theft involves stealing an individual's personal information, and then using it maliciously. Identity theft occurs on the internet, as well as in person. Criminals have been known to steal information through a variety of personal ways, including sifting through people's garbage, or using a mobile phone, and taping an individual typing in their ATM number. Compared to victims of traditional larceny, identity theft victims are most likely not to know who their 'attacker' was. Like larceny, identity theft is a fast growing crime, and occurs frequently. Larceny involves stealing a person's property. Similar to identity theft victims, most victims of larceny are not physically harmed in the process of the crime. «Larceny is the most frequently occurring property offense...» [4, p. 446].

2) High tech crimes that involve illegal **online gambling** can be compared with the traditional form of illegal gambling. In certain states, there are legalized forms of gambling, also internet gambling allows an individual in one state, that may prohibit such acts, gamble in another state or country, in which it is legal. Again, this makes it more difficult to prosecute individuals across state or country lines. Another comparison is that traditional based casinos are government regulated, while internet gambling is unregulated, and allows for anyone to participate, including minors. As well as illegal gambling casinos, internet gambling is also a source of benefit for members of organized crime.

3) **Cyber stalking** is comparable to stalking a person offline, and is another criminal act that proposes problems. Cyber stalking involves using technology to intimidate, threaten, or abuse an individual online. Unlike traditional stalkers, cyber stalkers believe that they hide behind the anonymity of the internet, and nobody will know who they are. Traditional stalking includes harassment, or abuse through letters, calls, physical contact, or intimidation by showing up at various places that the victim may visit or resides. Cyber stalking and stalking are meant to instill fear in the victims. Both traditional forms of stalking and cyber stalking are harmful, and dangerous. Some individuals do not believe that cyber stalking is just as threatening to victims as traditional stalking, since the harassment is done through the computer.

4) Another high tech crime involving **cyberterrorism** is comparable to its more traditional form of terrorism. Traditional terroristic activity encompass directing the activities at targeted individuals, or often time, buildings. «The FBI defines terrorism as the unlawful force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government or population in furtherance of political or social objectives» [1, p. 207].

Cyberterrorism involves using the internet as a means of assault through various activities, and includes wiring money to terrorist organizations, recruiting, sending virus, malware, Trojans, or logic bombs, or any other activity that destroys information, or promotes terrorism. Unlike traditional terrorism, cyberterrorism allows for the recruitment of others across nations, as well as communicating plans of attack with members from all over the world, and even training.

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN COMBATING TERRORISM

Foreign countries have significant progress both in terms of investigative and procedural actions and in terms of preventive measures, which should become a priority issue for law enforcement agencies of Ukraine. European countries have significant experience in the formation of the law enforcement system. This is due to historical features and the development of civilization in the specified countries of the world. It is worth noting that the law enforcement systems of the countries of the European Union were quite often subjected to transformations, but at the same time, some law enforcement agencies in individual countries have been in existence for over 100 years.

The growth of terrorist activity in recent years and its consequences acutely raise the question of increasing measures to combat this global threat, as well as the development of strategies and tactics for such a fight. The ever-increasing role of international terrorist groups leads to the