

Белорусский национальный технический университет

Факультет технологий управления и гуманитаризации
Кафедра «Иностранные языки»

СОГЛАСОВАНО

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23 04 2018 г.

СОГЛАСОВАНО

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23 04 2018 г.

УЧЕБНО МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ КОМПЛЕКС ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

«Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый)
(английский)»
для специальности 1 - 96 01 01 «Таможенное дело»
специализации 1 - 96 01 01 02 «Экономическое обеспечение
таможенной деятельности»

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Рассмотрено и утверждено

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Перечень материалов

Перечень материалов

1. Учебная программа дисциплины.
2. Теоретические вопросы использования грамматических конструкций с неличными формами глагола, сослагательного наклонения, представляющие трудности для изучения, и особенности их перевода.
3. Аутентичные тексты по специальности, а также общественно-политического, общенаучного, специального характера для развития и совершенствования навыков устного и письменного перевода.
4. Тесты различного уровня сложности.
5. Предметно-тематическое содержание экзамена по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый) (английский)».
6. Приложения.

Пояснительная записка

Электронный учебно-методический комплекс по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый) (английский)» для специальности 1 – 96 01 01 Таможенное дело специализации 1 – 96 01 01 02 Экономическое обеспечение таможенной деятельности Составлен в соответствии с основными положениями Кодекса Республики Беларусь об образовании: от 13 января 2011 г., № 243–З, Концепции обучения иностранным языкам в системе непрерывного образования Республики Беларусь, а также с основными направлениями государственной политики, отраженными в Концепции непрерывного воспитания учащейся молодежи в Республике Беларусь, в плане идеологической и воспитательной работы БНТУ и других государственных программах, нормативно-правовых и инструктивно-методических документах, определяющих приоритетные направления идеологии белорусского государства.

Данный ЭУМК представляет собой программный комплекс по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый) (английский)», назначение которого состоит в обеспечении непрерывности и полноты процесса подготовки студентов к использованию английского языка в профессиональной деятельности специалиста в области таможенного дела как средства общения в общественной, социокультурной и профессиональной сферах межличностного взаимодействия для непосредственной работы по специальности.

Разработанный ЭУМК способствует созданию условий для формирования нравственно зрелой, интеллектуально развитой личности обучающегося, которой присущи социальная активность, гражданская ответственность и патриотизм, приверженность к университетским

ценностям и традициям, стремление к профессиональному самосовершенствованию, активному участию в экономической и социально-культурной жизни страны.

Содержание электронного учебно-методического комплекса по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый) (английский)» для специальности 1 – 96 01 01 Таможенное дело специализации 1 – 96 01 01 02 Экономическое обеспечение таможенной деятельности включает в себя: учебную программу дисциплины, теоретический и практический разделы, блок контроля знаний, а также справочные материалы (приложения, глоссарий таможенных терминов).

В теоретическом разделе ЭУМКД представлены материалы для изучения по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый) (английский)», в составе которых аутентичные тексты по специальности, теоретические вопросы использования грамматических конструкций с неличными формами глагола, сослагательного наклонения, представляющие трудности для изучения, а также особенности их перевода.

Практический раздел ЭУМКД включает себя: упражнения с заданиями, направленными на практическое использование заявленных в теоретической части грамматических категорий, тренировочные упражнения для самостоятельной работы.

В ЭУМК представлены также аутентичные тексты общественно-политического, общенаучного, специального характера для развития и совершенствования навыков устного и письменного перевода.

Блок контроля знаний ЭУМК содержит тесты различного уровня сложности, контрольные задания для оценки приобретенных переводческих умений. Данный блок обеспечивает возможность самоконтроля обучающегося, его текущей и итоговой аттестации.

Учебно-методический комплекс по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый) (английский)» предназначен для студентов специальности 1-96 01 01 Таможенное дело очной формы получения высшего образования, а также преподавателей БНТУ кафедры Иностранные языки, в целях проведения как аудиторных практических занятий, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

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1. УЧЕБНАЯ ПРОГРАММА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Белорусский национальный технический университет

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по учебной работе
Белорусского национального
технического университета

 А. Г. Баханович
24.10.2016.

Регистрационный № УД-РТУСУ 41/р.

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (ПЕРВЫЙ) (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

Учебная программа учреждения высшего образования
по учебной дисциплине для специальности
1-96 01 01 «Таможенное дело»

2016 г.

Учебная программа составлена на основе типовой учебной программы «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый) (английский)», утв. 29.07.2016 г., рег. № тд – р. 635/тип.

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РЕКОМЕНДОВАНА К УТВЕРЖДЕНИЮ:

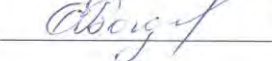
Кафедрой «Иностранные языки» Белорусского национального технического университета

(протокол № 2 от 17.10 2016 г.)

Заведующая кафедрой  О. В. Веремейчик

Методической комиссией факультета технологий управления и гуманитаризации Белорусского национального технического университета

(протокол № 1 от 21.10 2016 г.)

Председатель методической комиссии  Е. Г. Богданович

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Учебная программа учреждения высшего образования дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый) (английский)» разработана для специальности 1-96 01 01 «Таможенное дело».

Конечной целью изучения учебной дисциплины является овладение английским языком (в устной и письменной формах) как средством общения в общественной, социокультурной и профессиональной сферах межличностного взаимодействия. При этом приоритетными являются такие качества будущих специалистов, владеющих иностранным языком, как: мобильность и гибкость в решении задач профессионального и научного плана на английском языке, потребность в самообразовании, способность осуществлять межкультурные контакты в профессиональных целях, конкурентноспособность в постоянно меняющемся многоязычном и поликультурном мире.

В качестве промежуточной цели курса обучения выступает формирование зрелой гражданской личности, обладающей системой ценностей, взглядов, представлений и установок, отражающих общие концепты белорусской культуры, и отвечающей вызовам современного общества. Овладение английским языком в рамках данной учебной дисциплины реализуется в коммуникативном, образовательном, воспитательном, развивающем аспектах.

Задачи учебной дисциплины состоят в последовательном овладении студентами совокупностью компетенций:

- ✓ коммуникативной, которая включает
 - лингвистическую компетенцию, т. е. способность адекватно воспринимать и корректно использовать единицы речи на основе знаний о фонологических, грамматических, лексических, стилистических особенностях изучаемого языка;
 - социолингвистическую компетенцию, т. е. способность адекватно использовать реалии, фоновые знания, ситуативно обусловленные формы общения;
 - социокультурную компетенцию, т. е. способность учитывать в общении речевые и поведенческие модели, принятые в соответствующей культуре;
 - социальную компетенцию, т. е. способность взаимодействовать с партнерами по общению, вступать в контакт и поддерживать его, владея необходимыми стратегиями;
 - дискурсивную компетенцию, т. е. способность осуществлять коммуникацию с учетом инокультурного контекста;
 - стратегическую компетенцию, т. е. способность применять разные стратегии – как для понимания устных/письменных текстов, так и для поддержания успешного взаимодействия при устном/письменном общении;
- ✓ профессиональной компетенцией, т. е. способностью осуществлять деловое и официальное общение в профессиональной среде;

✓ прагматической компетенцией, т. е. способностью понимать и порождать иноязычный дискурс с учетом культурно обусловленных различий;

✓ когнитивной компетенцией, т. е. способностью планировать цели, ход, и результаты образовательной и исследовательской деятельности, использовать опыт изучения родного и иностранного языков, самостоятельно раскрывать закономерности их функционирования, пользоваться поисково-аналитическими умениями;

✓ межкультурной компетенцией, т. е. способностью достичь взаимопонимания в межкультурных контактах, используя весь арсенал умений для реализации коммуникативного намерения;

✓ компенсаторной компетенцией, т. е. способностью избежать недопонимания, преодолеть коммуникативный барьер/сбой за счет использования известных речевых и метаязыковых средств;

✓ общей компетенцией, включающей наряду со знаниями о стране изучаемого языка, об особенностях языковой системы также и способность расширять и совершенствовать собственную картину мира, ориентироваться в медийных источниках информации.

Учебная дисциплина «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый) (английский)» базируется на знаниях, полученных при изучении цикла общенаучных и общепрофессиональных дисциплин, а также таких учебных дисциплин как «Таможенный контроль», «Основы таможенного дела», «Международное сотрудничество в сфере таможенного дела».

В основе учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый) (английский)» лежат фундаментальные положения методики преподавания иностранного языка в сфере делового и профессионального общения, в частности, в сфере таможенного дела. Знания и умения, полученные студентами при изучении данной учебной дисциплины, необходимы для освоения последующих специальных учебных дисциплин и дисциплин специализаций, связанных с вопросами организации таможенного дела на английском языке. В результате освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый)» студент должен

ЗНАТЬ:

– основные нормы функционирования изучаемого языка: фонетика, орфография, орфоэпия (включая географические названия), морфологические, словообразовательные и синтаксические структуры и схемы реализации речи, правила лексической сочетаемости и функционально-стилистического оформления речевой деятельности;

– социокультурную и лингвострановедческую информацию, обеспечивающую профессиональную и социалингвистическую компетенции;

– способы усвоения и хранения языковой информации в памяти и способы ее извлечения;

УМЕТЬ:

- осуществлять речевую деятельность необходимого вида в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей и схемой взаимодействия во всех сферах общения;
- пользоваться правилами речевого этикета;
- написать эссе или доклад, в котором доказательства разворачиваются системно, важные моменты подчеркиваются и приводятся детали, подкрепляющие излагаемую точку зрения, дать оценку разным идеям и вариантам решения проблем, написать эссе или доклад в развитие какой-либо позиции, приводя доводы за и против определенной точки зрения и поясняя плюсы и минусы вариантов решения, синтезировать информацию и аргументы из нескольких источников.
- понимать общее содержание сложных текстов на абстрактные и конкретные темы, в том числе узкоспециальные тексты;
- говорить достаточно спонтанно в целях общения с носителями языка без особых затруднений для любой из сторон;
- делать четкие подробные сообщения на различные темы бытового, общественно-политического, общенаучного и профессионального характера;
- излагать свой взгляд на основную проблему, демонстрируя преимущества и недостатки различных мнений.

ВЛАДЕТЬ:

- навыками иностранной речи на уровне, обеспечивающем понимание в целях осуществления профессиональных задач, что предполагает обширный словарный запас, включая идиоматические и разговорные выражения, понимание коннотативных значений лексических единиц и практически безошибочное и уместное их употребление;
- навыками перевода на коммуникативно обусловленном информационном и функционально-стилистическом уровнях в социально-общественной и образовательной сферах, а также в рамках своей профессиональной деятельности;
- основными лингвистическими навыками (базовой лексикой общего языка и языка специальных целей, фонетикой, нормативной грамматикой и синтаксическими структурами английского языка с целью правильного оформления высказывания и понимания речи собеседника);
- достаточно высоким уровнем контроля грамматической правильности и избегать ошибок, которые могут привести к непониманию.

ПРИБРЕСТИ НАВЫКИ:

- критического мышления, необходимого для творческой профессиональной деятельности,
- самостоятельной работы,
- работы со справочниками по сопутствующей отрасли науки.

Освоение данной учебной дисциплины должно обеспечить формирование следующих компетенций:

АК-4. Уметь работать самостоятельно.

АК-8. Владеть навыками устной и письменной коммуникации.

СЛК-2. Быть способным к социальному взаимодействию.

СЛК-3. Владеть способностью к межличностным коммуникациям.

СЛК-6. Уметь работать в команде.

ПК-6. Применять навыки сотрудничества с таможенными и иными компетентными органами иностранных государств, Всемирной таможенной организацией и иными международными организациями, занимающимися таможенным делом.

ПК-7. Владеть двумя государственными и двумя иностранными языками на уровне профессионального общения, чтения, устного и письменного перевода.

ПК-17. Применять навыки по организации взаимодействия в области профессиональной деятельности.

ПК-24. Владеть навыками ведения научной дискуссии и аргументирования в научном споре.

Согласно учебному плану для очной формы получения высшего образования на изучение учебной дисциплины отведено всего 660 ч, из них аудиторных занятий – 340 ч.

Распределение аудиторных часов по курсам, семестрам и видам занятий приведено в таблице 1.

Таблица 1.

Очная форма получения высшего образования					
Курс	Семестр	Лекции, ч.	Лабораторные занятия, ч.	Практические занятия, ч.	Форма текущей аттестации
3	5	–	–	68	зачет
3	6	–		136	экзамен
4	7	–		136	экзамен

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОГО МАТЕРИАЛА

Английский язык, как одна из специальных дисциплин, изучается в хронологических и территориальных границах функционирования основного языка. Основой изучения является языковая ситуация. Курс предусматривает дальнейшее совершенствование языковых навыков в таких областях как: фонетика, графика, орфоэпия, морфологические категории. Внимание уделяется вопросам лексической сочетаемости и несвободным словосочетаниям.

Курс английского языка на данном этапе представляет собой комплексную дисциплину, которая должна обеспечить ту степень лингвистической и профессиональной лингвистической компетенций, которые требуется от выпускника учреждения высшего образования.

Обучение иноязычному общению на английском языке осуществляется в многоаспектной форме и предполагает обучение в таких аспектах как устная практика, английский язык в профессиональной деятельности, двусторонний перевод, реферирование и аннотирование текстов экономической и таможенной тематики, деловая корреспонденция и документация, средства массовой информации. Курс обучения включает такие виды речевой деятельности как чтение, говорение, аудирование, письмо.

Каждый аспект определяет объем лексического и грамматического материала, который является объектом усвоения в рамках тематики, предусмотренной примерным тематическим планом типовой учебной программы.

В дидактических целях курс обучения в данной программе делится на 2 этапа:

/ этап аналитический курс (V-VI семестры),

// этап специализированный курс (VII семестр).

Оба этапа являются логическим продолжением программы Иностранный язык (первый) (английский) для специальности 1-96 01 01 Таможенное дело.

Обучение осуществляется на основе оригинальных страноведческих, публицистических, литературно-художественных материалов и материалов специального характера. Переход от этапа к этапу предусматривает усложнение языкового материала и интенсификацию обучения. Совершенствование базовых знаний и дальнейшее развитие речевых навыков достигается на этом этапе путем систематизации изучаемого языкового материала и развития самостоятельности в работе над языком.

Формирование умений и навыков иноязычной речевой деятельности осуществляется в таких сферах общения как:

- сфера межличностного общения (внешность, характер, чувства, семья, проблемы социокультурного общения);
- сфера социально- бытового общения (жилье, питание, сервис);
- сфера социально-политического общения (государственное устройство, гражданин и общество, религия, экономика, политика, международные контакты, проблемы окружающей среды);
- сфера социально-культурного общения (отдых и досуг, развлечения, культура);
- сфера профессионально-делового общения (общие сведения о профессии, о современных достижениях в области профессиональной деятельности, профессиональные знания и навыки, свой имидж в избранной профессии).

І ЭТАП (V-VI семестры)

Цели этапа:

- активизация всех видов работы с разными типами специальных текстов;
- включение в обучение общеобразовательной (страноведческой) тематики, близкой или необходимой специалистам данного профиля;
- создание основ профессионального подхода к активному владению иностранным языком в области специальности.

Задачи этапа:

- закрепление и развитие приобретенных знаний, умений, навыков активного владения языком в повседневной, общественно-политической и профессиональной сферах устной и письменной форм коммуникации;
- ориентация на творческое применение умений и навыков в условно-неподготовленных и неподготовленных ситуациях;
- формирование и развитие навыков ведения деловой корреспонденции, реферирования и аннотирования профессионально-ориентированных текстов.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

І ЭТАП (V-VI семестры)

ОБУЧЕНИЕ ВИДАМ РЕЧЕВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Чтение

- дальнейшее овладение оригинальной литературой, в том числе: ознакомительным чтением без словаря (скорость чтения 200 слов в минуту, количество новых слов не превышает 4–5% от общего объема текста); изучающим чтением (количество новых слов не превышает 8% от общего объема текста, допускается использование словаря); просмотровым чтением (скорость чтения 500 слов в минуту) с последующей передачей основной информации, извлеченной из прочитанного.
- формирование навыков реферативного чтения

Студенты должны уметь читать с правильным произношением и интонацией любой незнакомый текст бытового, экономического и лингвострановедческого характера средней трудности.

Говорение

монологическая речь:

- умение продуцировать связанные монологические высказывания в указанных коммуникативных сферах в нормальном среднем темпе речи
- умение пользоваться речевыми средствами убеждения в кратком публичном выступлении
- умение кратко передавать сведения, полученные из средств массовой информации, выразить свое мнение

диалогическая речь:

- умение вести беседу (интервью) на английском языке (выражение определенных коммуникативных намерений: запрос / сообщение информации – дополнительной, детализирующей, уточняющей, оценочной; выяснение мнения собеседника, выражение собственного мнения по поводу полученной информации, выражение одобрения/недовольства, уклонение от ответа)
- умение вести деловые переговоры
- умение пользоваться речевым этикетом деловых переговоров
- умение вести беседу на бытовые, общеполитические, общеэкономические и профессиональные темы, а также делать сообщение по материалам, проработанным в рамках самостоятельного чтения;
- умение пересказывать содержание прочитанного учебного материала, а также лингвострановедческие и литературно-художественные тексты;
- умение передавать на иностранном языке содержание русского текста информационного характера;
- умение изложить содержание прослушанной фонозаписи или просмотренного видео- или телефильма.

Аудирование

- умение понимать публичное выступление, в том числе переданное с помощью технических средств (средняя скорость речи носителя языка, длительность звучания три минуты, полнота понимания 80%)
- умение точно и полно понимать тексты видеоматериалов (в пределах отобранного минимума ситуаций общения);

Письмо

- фиксирование нужной информации при аудировании, чтении;
- составление планов, тезисов, написание эссе, докладов;
- составление деловых писем

Перевод устный

- овладение навыками устного двустороннего перевода;
- овладение основными приемами устного и письменного перевода оригинальных текстов, охватывающих основные направления таможенной деятельности;
- умение переводить устно, без словаря, с иностранного языка на русский текст информационного и лингвострановедческого характера средней сложности;

Перевод письменный

- овладение основными приемами письменного перевода: письменный перевод оригинальных текстов
- перевод делового письма
- умение переводить со словарем с иностранного языка на русский специальный, общеэкономический, лингвострановедческий и литературно-художественный тексты;

– умение переводить письменно со словарем с русского языка на иностранный текст специального, общенаучного, лингвострановедческого характера в пределах пройденной грамматики.

Аннотирование и реферирование

– умение аннотировать и реферировать общественно-политический, общенаучный и специальный тексты средней трудности в аудитории и в рамках самостоятельной работы

ЯЗЫКОВОЙ МАТЕРИАЛ

∨ СЕМЕСТР

Устная практика

Лексика

Речевые умения развиваются в рамках указанных тем. Объем лексического материала: 500 лексических единиц для продуктивного усвоения и 700 лексических единиц для рецептивного усвоения, который усваивается в ходе отработки навыков общения в коммуникативных ситуациях в рамках тематики данного аспекта.

Лексика усваивается в ходе отработки навыков общения в следующих коммуникативных ситуациях:

1. Home grounds. Marital status. Men and women. Marriage for love or convenience. Family matters now and in the past. One-parent families. Divorce.

2. Living together. Social types of people. Friendship. Friendship in different countries. Communication, areas, successful and poor communicators. Building relationships. Management and labour relations.

3. All in a day's work. Looking for work. Steps to success. The hidden job market. Coping with unemployment. Retraining. Promotion. Business and businesses. What business are you in?

4. Keeping up-to-date. Hold the front page. Mass media. Quality papers and tabloids. News criteria. Sources of news. Radio, TV, Internet. Mass media in the UK, USA.

Практическая грамматика

Повторение конструкций с неличными формами глагола (инфинитив, герундий, причастие) герундиальные и причастные формы в активе и пассиве: Non-Finite Forms of the Verb (General Information), The infinitive (Active, Passive, Perfect, Continuous), Infinitive Constructions (Object with the Infinitive, Subject with the Infinitive Constructions), The Gerund (Indefinite, Perfect), The Participle (Present Participle Active, Past Participle Passive).

Английский язык в профессиональной деятельности

- освоение необходимого минимума лексических единиц таможенного характера, наиболее часто встречающихся в специальных текстах;
- устный и письменный перевод оригинальных текстов, охватывающих основные направления таможенной деятельности.
- овладение основами реферирования и аннотирования текстов по таможенной тематике.

Лексика усваивается в ходе отработки навыков общения в следующих коммуникативных ситуациях:

1. Commodity Nomenclature
2. Merchandising. The role of Customs. Customs valuation.
3. Customs Tariff Measures in International Trade.
4. Non-Tariff Measures in International Trade.

Межкультурная коммуникация в деловом общении. Двусторонний перевод, реферирование и аннотирование текстов экономической и таможенной тематики

1. Status, leadership and organization.
2. Understanding of leadership.

Деловая корреспонденция и документация. Деловое общение

- овладение основами оформления и составления коммерческого письма;
- овладение основной коммерческой терминологией;
- овладение навыками устного двустороннего перевода деловой беседы;
- умение пользоваться речевым этикетом;
- перевод писем.

1. Telephone Talks.
2. Business Letter Structure and Peculiarities. Simple Business Letters. E-mail. Telegrams.
3. Inquiries and Replies to Inquiries.

Средства массовой информации

Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.

1. British media. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC).
2. British radio and TV. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC).

Зачетные требования (V семестр)

Зачет как форма текущей аттестации на данном этапе состоит из двух частей: письменной и устной.

I. Письменная часть

- Выполнение лексико-грамматической работы (50 заданий);
- Выполнение теста на проверку умений и навыков аудирования. Тест пишется после двукратного предъявления.
- Письменный перевод текста по специальности с английского на русский язык со словарем (объем текста – 1200 п. з.).

II. – Устная часть

- Чтение и передача общего содержания незнакомого текста проблемного характера на английском языке (объем 1600-1800 п.з.). Беседа по проблемам, затронутым в тексте.
- Беседа с преподавателем по актуальным проблемам в рамках пройденных тем и ситуаций общения.
- Устный перевод текста по специальности «с листа» без словаря (объем текста – 700 п. з.).

VI семестр

Устная практика

Лексика

Речевые умения развиваются в ходе отработки навыков общения в коммуникативных ситуациях в рамках тематики данного аспекта.

Лексика усваивается в ходе отработки навыков общения в следующих коммуникативных ситуациях:

1. 21st century lifestyles. Science. Technology. Computers and mobile phones. Future vision. Predictions that come true. Life now and 100 years ago.

2. Is it art? Types of art. Literature. Music in different countries. Painting. Youth art.

3. Money makes the world go round. History of money. Future money. Currency. Banks and banking. Financial markets. World trade.

4. Natural and man-made disasters. Natural disasters-classification. War and terrorism. Roots of war. Reasons for war. World wars. Contemporary war. Environmental change and violent conflicts.

5. At the map of the world. Countries, people political institutions: Belarus, the UK, the USA.

Практическая грамматика

Некоторые особенности употребления сослагательного наклонения, реальные и нереальные условные предложения, относящиеся к настоящему, прошедшему, будущему времени, инверсия в условных предложениях, Oblique Mood, Subjunctive I, II, Conditionals: Type I – real present, Type II – unreal present, Type III – unreal past, Mixed Conditionals, wishes, Unreal Past, had better, would rather, I'd prefer; порядок слов. Инверсия и эмфатические конструкции.

Английский язык в профессиональной деятельности

- освоение необходимого минимума лексических единиц таможенного характера, наиболее часто встречающихся в специальных текстах;
- устный и письменный перевод оригинальных текстов, охватывающих основные направления таможенной деятельности.
- овладение основами реферирования и аннотирования текстов по таможенной тематике.

Лексика усваивается в ходе отработки навыков общения в следующих коммуникативных ситуациях:

1. The Profession of a Customs officer.
2. Code of Conduct.
3. Customs Control. Technical means of Customs Control. Control methods.
4. Risk management in Customs.
5. Customs Information technology. Customs Communications.
6. Customs Law. Customs offences. Money laundering.

Межкультурная коммуникация в деловом общении.

Двусторонний перевод, реферирование и аннотирование текстов экономической и таможенной тематики

1. Cultural influence on the process of communication.
2. Communication. Intercultural communication.
3. Necessity of intercultural communication.
4. Verbal and nonverbal messages in intercultural interaction.
5. Culture. Cultural differences.
6. Culture. Categorizing cultures. Linear-active and multi-active cultures.
7. Reactive cultures. Dialogue-oriented and data-oriented cultures.
8. American and Arab cultures.

Деловая корреспонденция и документация. Деловое общение

- овладение основной коммерческой терминологией;

– овладение навыками устного двустороннего перевода деловой беседы;

– перевод деловой документации.

1. Offers.
2. Orders and Execution of Orders.
3. Delivery and Sale Stipulations. Packing and Dispatch.
4. Contracts.
5. International Trade.

Средства массовой информации

Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.

1. American media. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC).
2. American magazines. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC).
3. Treatment of certain subjects on radio and TV. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC).
4. Welcome home Radio! Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC).
5. Video violence. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC).

Экзаменационные требования (VI семестр)

Экзамен на данном этапе включает письменную и устную части.

I. Письменная часть

– Двусторонний перевод (с русского на английский и наоборот) слов, предложений с использованием активной лексики и грамматических явлений.

II. Устная часть

– Чтение и передача общего содержания текста по специальности (объем 2000-2200 п.з.). Беседа по проблемам, затронутым в тексте.

– Беседа с преподавателем по актуальным проблемам в рамках пройденных тем и ситуаций общения.

II ЭТАП (VII семестр)

Целями II этапа являются:

- формирование у студентов коммуникативной профессиональной и социокультурной компетенций
- овладение умениями делового и профессионального общения в ситуациях производственной, научной и информационной деятельности. Этим этапом завершается подготовка студентов к использованию иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности.

Задачами этого этапа являются:

1. Обучение развернутым аргументированным монологическим высказываниям в контексте профессионального, общественно-политического, общенаучного и повседневного общения.
2. Обучение диалогическим видам публичной речи: ведению дискуссии, деловой беседы, интервью и другим формам организации социально-значимого диалога.
3. Обучение переводу и реферированию текстов специального, общественно-политического, общенаучного характера.
4. Обучение чтению оригинальной художественной литературы, текстов специального и общенаучного содержания.

Основная задача II этапа данного курса – превратить обучение иностранному языку в аналог познавательной деятельности студентов по специальности и один из источников расширения их культурного и образовательного кругозора, приобщить их к мировой культуре и эффективной межкультурной коммуникации.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

II ЭТАП (VII семестр)

ОБУЧЕНИЕ ВИДАМ РЕЧЕВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

1. Чтение

Зрелое владение всеми видами чтения литературы разных функциональных стилей и жанров. Студенты должны уметь читать, адекватно переводить оригинальную литературу (в том числе научно-популярную и общеэкономическую). Предлагается текст средней трудности для перевода без словаря со скоростью не менее 150 слов в минуту и сложный текст для перевода без словаря со скоростью 1500 печ. знаков в час (письменный перевод), 1500 печ. знаков за 15 мин. (устный перевод).

//. Говорение

- уметь вести беседу на общественно-политические, экономические и бытовые темы;
- уметь участвовать в дискуссии. Совершенствовать навыки монологической и диалогической речи риторического характера;

- уметь делать сообщения и доклады на общественно-политические, экономические, литературные и лингвострановедческие темы.
- уметь излагать на иностранном языке содержание прослушанного иностранного текста;
- уметь излагать содержание аудио- и видеоматериалов;
- уметь участвовать в диалоге, беседе профессионального характера с выражением различных коммуникативных намерений (совет, сожаление, удивление, уверенность и др.);
- владеть всеми видами монологического высказывания (информирование, пояснение, уточнение, инструкция и т.д.).

///. Аудирование

- Понимание иностранной речи на слух в беседе с преподавателем или носителем языка, в разговоре по телефону, с прослушиванием аудио- и видеоматериалов, при просмотре кинофильмов и телепрограмм.

/V. Письмо

- Владеть навыками письменной речи в пределах изученного языкового материала, уметь составить план (конспект) прочитанного текста, изложить содержание прочитанного в форме резюме, владеть навыками написания делового письма.

Перевод

- уметь переводить с листа общественно-политический, общенаучный, специальные тексты (с английского языка на русский язык и с русского языка на английский язык);
- уметь переводить письменно со словарем с русского языка на английский и с английского языка на русский специальные тексты, факсы, телексы и материалы электронной почты;
- уметь осуществлять двусторонний перевод беседы или интервью в рамках общенаучной и специальной тематики.

Аннотирование и реферирование

Овладение особенностями языка реферативного текста, умение обобщать основные положения первоисточника при помощи логико-семантического анализа текста, овладение процедурой составления реферата и аннотации.

ЯЗЫКОВОЙ МАТЕРИАЛ

Устная практика

Лексика

Речевые умения развиваются в рамках указанных тем. Объем лексического материала: 800 лексических единиц для продуктивного усвоения и 1000 лексических единиц для рецептивного усвоения; ситуативная и коммуникативная обусловленность употребления слов и устойчивых словосочетаний; экспрессивно-модальные оттенки. Прямое и

переносное значение лексических единиц; синонимия, антонимия; лексико-грамматические особенности британского и американского вариантов английского языка.

Основной упор делается на выработку у студентов умения выражать предпочтение и неприятие, аргументировать и отстаивать свою точку зрения, активно использовать формулы вежливости (просьбу, совет, извинение, дипломатию ухода от ответа и т.д). Объем активной общеупотребительной лексики составляет 2000 лексических единиц.

Лексика усваивается в ходе отработки навыков общения в следующих коммуникативных ситуациях:

1. You never stop learning. Stages of education. Types of schools. Education in different countries: similarities and differences. Exams.

2. Going global. Globalization. English as a global language. National economic policy and world integration. Europe: economic and monetary union..

3. Cultural awareness and cross-cultural understanding. Concepts of cultural differences. National identity and stereotypes. Intercultural communication. Time management. Meetings and agenda.

4. Burning issues. Fossil fuel. Nuclear energy. Renewable energy. Energy crisis. How environmentally friendly are we? Energy saving.

5 Human rights and contemporary issues. Human rights in international relations. Economic and social rights.

6. The brain. Brain power. The senses. Pet psychology.

7. Mobile phones. Innovations in technology. Scientific breakthroughs.

8. New words in English. The written word. English spelling and pronunciation.

9. Giving money to charity. The homeless World Cup. Guilty feelings.

Грамматика

Развитие навыков распознавания и понимания грамматических форм и конструкций, характерных для подъязыка делового общения. Усвоение грамматических средств выражения отношения к высказываемому. Грамматические средства связи предложений и абзацев. Логико-смысловые связи: союзы и союзные слова, клише, вводные обороты и конструкции.

Английский язык в профессиональной деятельности

1. Развитие навыков ведения дискуссии и публичных выступлений по таможенной тематике.

2. Углубление основных навыков устного и письменного перевода:

– письменный перевод оригинальных текстов специального характера с английского языка на русский;

– устный и письменный перевод оригинальных текстов с русского на английский;

- перевод текстов таможенной тематики «с листа» с английского языка на русский;
- развитие навыков абзацно-фразового перевода, в том числе с использованием материалов аудио- и видеозаписи;
- развитие навыков двустороннего перевода

3. Овладение основами реферирования и аннотирования текстов таможенной тематики на языке оригинала. Умение работать с целым текстом и ориентироваться в его структуре. Объем активной лексики профессионального общения составляет 1700 лексических единиц.

Лексика усваивается в ходе отработки навыков общения в следующих коммуникативных ситуациях:

1. Customs Psychology.
2. Customs Law Enforcement. Drug control: international policy. Drug precursors.
3. Customs International Cooperation. World Customs Organization.
4. Customs Conventions.
5. Customs Logistics. Supply chain management.

**Межкультурная коммуникация в деловом общении.
Двусторонний перевод, реферирование и аннотирование текстов
экономической и таможенной тематики**

1. American culture logic, efficiency and pragmatism.
2. Different languages, different worlds.
3. World views and behavior.
4. Etiquette, manners in society.
5. Changing perspectives in international management strategy.

Деловая корреспонденция и документация. Деловое общение.

- Дальнейшее изучение основной коммерческой терминологии.
- Составление и перевод (с английского языка на русский и с русского языка на английский) коммерческих писем, контрактов, соглашений и др.
- Углубление навыков перевода двусторонней беседы и переговоров.
- Совершенствование умения вести деловую беседу и переговоры.

1. Invoices, Accounting and Settlement.
2. Banking and Payments in International Trade.
3. Shipping and Forwarding.
4. Insurance.

Средства массовой информации.

Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.

1. Careering broadcast journalists. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC).
2. Private radio and TV stations. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC).
3. Children and TV. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC).
4. The Open University. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC).

Экзаменационные требования (VII семестр)

Экзамен на данном этапе включает письменную и устную части.

I. Письменная часть

– Двусторонний перевод (с русского на английский и наоборот) слов, предложений с использованием активной лексики и грамматических явлений.

II. Устная часть

– Чтение и передача общего содержания текста по специальности (объем 2000-2200 п.з.). Беседа по проблемам, затронутым в тексте.

– Беседа с преподавателем по актуальным проблемам в рамках пройденных тем и ситуаций общения.

УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ КАРТА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

очная форма получения высшего образования

Номер раздела, темы, занятия	Название раздела, темы, учебного занятия; перечень изучаемых вопросов	Количество аудиторных часов				Управляемая (контролируемая) самостоятельная работа	Литература	Формы контроля знаний
		Лекции	Практические занятия	Лабораторные занятия	Методические пособия, средства обучения (оборудование)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Семестр 5								
1	УСТНАЯ ПРАКТИКА		24					
1.1	Home grounds. Marital status. Men and women. Marriage for love or convenience. Family matters now and in the past. One-parent families. Divorce.		6					
1.1.1	Marital status. Men and women.		2		раздаточный материал			фронтальный опрос работа в парах
1.1.2	Men and women. Marriage for love or convenience.		2		раздаточный материал			фронтальный опрос устная презентация
1.1.3	Family matters now and in the past. One-parent families. Divorce.		2					работа в мини-группах
1.2	Living together. Social types of people. Friendship. Friendship in different countries. Communication, areas, successful and poor communicators. Building relationships. Management and labour relations.		6					
1.2.4	Living together. Social types of people. <u>Грамматика:</u> Degrees of comparison of adjectives, раздаточный материал <u>Лексика:</u> People's Character, раздаточный материал		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах работа в парах

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p><u>Чтение</u> Текст «Everything Must Be Beautiful in a Person», раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы, раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Аудирование</u> BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p><u>Письмо</u> Essay “My Ideal Partner”</p>							
1.2.5	<p>Friendship. Friendship in different countries.</p> <p><u>Грамматика</u>: Word formation (adjectives, nouns), раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Лексика</u>: People’s Feelings, раздаточный материал</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p><u>Чтение</u> Текст «Friendship: a Single Soul Dwelling in Two Bodies», раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы, раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Аудирование</u> BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p><u>Письмо</u> Essay “Peace and Friendship Will Save the Earth”</p>		2		раздаточный материал			фронтальный опрос работа в парах
1.2.6	<p>Communication, areas, successful and poor communicators. Building relationships. Management and labour relations.</p> <p><u>Грамматика</u>: Imperative Mood, раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Лексика</u>: Qualities of Employees, раздаточный материал</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p><u>Чтение</u> Текст «Pros and Cons of Interactive Communication. Tips for Brilliant Young Managers», раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы, раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Аудирование</u> BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p><u>Письмо</u> Essay “The Profession of a Manager”</p>		2		раздаточный материал CD проигрыватель			устная презентация
1.3	All in a day’s work. Looking for work. Steps to success. The		6					

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	hidden job market. Coping with unemployment. Retraining. Promotion. Business and businesses. What business are you in?							
1.3.7	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p><u>Грамматика</u> -ing forms and infinitives, раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Лексика</u> Qualities of employees, раздаточный материал</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p><u>Чтение</u> Текст «Women at work», раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы, раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Аудирование</u> BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p><u>Письмо</u> Essay “A job I would love to do”</p>		2		раздаточный материал			фронтальный опрос работа в парах
1.3.8	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p><u>Грамматика</u> -ing forms and infinitives</p> <p>Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p><u>Лексика</u> Qualities of employees, раздаточный материал</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p><u>Чтение</u> Текст «Meet five women who have changed careers», раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы, раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Аудирование</u> BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p><u>Письмо</u> Writing a letter of application</p>		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация
1.3.9	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p><u>Грамматика</u> Reported speech, раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Лексика</u> Business collocations, раздаточный материал</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p><u>Чтение</u> Текст «The coffee shop», раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Говорение</u> Беседа по теме «Business and businesses». Ответы на вопросы по тексту, раздаточный материал</p> <p><u>Аудирование</u> Voice of America learning English /</p>		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ Письмо словарный диктант							
1.4	Keeping up-to-date. Hold the front page. Mass media. Quality papers and tabloids. News criteria. Sources of news. Radio, TV, Internet. Mass media in the UK, USA.		6					
1.4.10	Keeping up-to-date. Hold the front page.		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах работа в парах
1.4.11	Mass media. Quality papers and tabloids.		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах работа в парах
1.4.12	News criteria. Sources of news. Radio, TV, Internet. Mass media in the UK, USA.		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация
2	АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ		26					
2.1	Commodity Nomenclature		4					
2.1.1	<i>Языковой материал</i> Грамматика Повторение конструкций с неличными формами глагола (инфинитив, герундий, причастие) герундиальные и причастные формы в активе и пассиве: Non-Finite Forms of the Verb (General Information) Лексика Harmonized system, ТВ, p. 107, ex. 1, 2, p. 108–111 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Текст « A brief history of the Harmonized System», ТВ, p. 108 Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 3B, p. 111		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 4, p. 111 [4] [22] [29] [65]		самостоятельная работа ТВ, ex. 7, p. 114
2.1.2	<i>Языковой материа</i>		2		учебник	ТВ, ex. 3,		

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика The infinitive (Active, Passive, Perfect, Continuous) Лексика Harmonized system, Harmonized system, ТВ, p. 114</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Keeping the Harmonized System alive», ТВ, p. 115 Говорение Беседа по тексту. ТВ, p. 117 Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 1, p. 117</p>				раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	p. 120 Do it for fun, p. 121	[4] [22] [29]	устная презентация Talking about the Harmonized System
2.2	Merchandising. The role of Customs. Customs valuation.		6					
2.2.3	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Subjunctive Mood, ТВ, ex. 4, p. 147 Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com Лексика International trade, Customs valuation, ТВ, ex. 1, 2, p. 145–146</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «International trade», ТВ, p. 142–144 Говорение Беседа по тексту Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 6, p. 131, ex. 3, p. 147</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 5, 148	[4] [22] [29] [65]	работа в мини-группах работа в парах Talking about the Role of Customs in Foreign Economic Activity.
2.2.4	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Type II – unreal present Лексика Лексика Valuation of goods, ТВ, p. 125-126, ex. 1–5, p. 128–131</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Valuation of goods», ТВ, p. 126–128</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК	ТВ, ex. 1, p. 131	[4] [22] [29]	фронтальный опрос устная презентация

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p>Говорение <u>Беседа по тексту</u>. ТВ, ex. 3, p. 133, Methods of Customs valuation, ТВ, ex. 6, p. 135</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо ТВ, ex. 4, p. 134</p>							
2.2.5	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Infinitive Constructions (Object with the Infinitive, Subject with the Infinitive Constructions)</p> <p>Лексика <u>Лексика</u> Valuation of goods, ТВ, p. 125-126, ex. 1–5, p. 128–131</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение ТВ, ex. 2, p. 132</p> <p>Говорение <u>Беседа по тексту</u>. Methods of Customs valuation,</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо ТВ, ex. 4, p. 134</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 5, p. 135 Do it for fun, p. 136	[4] [22] [29] [65]	фронтальный опрос устная презентация Talking about Customs valuation
2.3	Customs Tariff Measures in International Trade		8					
2.3.6	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Infinitive Constructions (Object with the Infinitive, Subject with the Infinitive Constructions) Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика tariff and non-tariff trade policy instruments, ТВ, p. 149</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Tariff trade policy instruments», ТВ, p. 150–154</p> <p>Говорение <u>Беседа по тексту</u></p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал CD проигрыватель		[4] [22] [29] [65]	работа в мини-группах работа в парах

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ <u>Письмо</u> ТВ, ex. 2, p. 157							
2.3.7	<i>Языковой материал</i> <u>Грамматика</u> The Gerund (Indefinite, Perfect), Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com <u>Лексика</u> tariff and non-tariff trade policy instruments, ТВ, p. 149 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> <u>Чтение</u> Текст «Tariff trade policy instruments», ТВ, p. 150–154 <u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту <u>Аудирование</u> Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ <u>Письмо</u> словарный диктант		2		учебник раздаточный материал CD проигрыватель		[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка самостоятельная работа Talking about tariff trade policy instruments (types of tariffs)
2.3.8	<i>Языковой материал</i> <u>Грамматика</u> The Gerund (Indefinite, Perfect), Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com <u>Лексика</u> tariff and non-tariff trade policy instruments, ТВ, p. 149 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> <u>Чтение</u> Текст «Tariff trade policy instruments», ТВ, p. 150–154 <u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту <u>Аудирование</u> Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ <u>Письмо</u> перевод карточек		2		учебник раздаточный материал CD проигрыватель		[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в мини-группах работа в парах Talking about tariff trade policy instruments (types of duties)
2.3.9	<i>Языковой материал</i> <u>Грамматика</u> The Gerund (Indefinite, Perfect), Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com <u>Лексика</u> tariff and non-tariff trade policy instruments, ТВ, p. 149 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> <u>Чтение</u> Текст «Tariff trade policy instruments», ТВ, p. 150–154 <u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту		2		учебник раздаточный материал CD проигры-		[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в мини-группах работа в парах Talking about tariff trade policy

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<u>Аудирование</u> Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ <u>Письмо перевод карточек</u>				ватель			instruments
2.4	Non-Tariff Measures in International Trade.		8					
2.4.10	<i>Языковой материал</i> <u>Грамматика</u> The Participle (Present Participle Active), Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com <u>Лексика</u> tariff and non-tariff trade policy instruments, TB, p. 149, <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> <u>Чтение Текст</u> «Non-tariff trade policy instruments», TB, p. 154–157 <u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту, ex. 2, p. 157 <u>Аудирование</u> Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ <u>Письмо перевод карточек</u>		2		учебник раздаточный материал CD проигрыватель	ex. 1, p. 157	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка Talking about non-tariff trade policy instruments (quantitative restrictions)
2.4.11	<i>Языковой материал</i> <u>Грамматика</u> The Participle (Present Participle Active), Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com <u>Лексика</u> tariff and non-tariff trade policy instruments, TB, p. 149, <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> <u>Чтение Текст</u> «Non-tariff trade policy instruments», TB, p. 154–157 <u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту, ex. 3, p. 158 <u>Аудирование</u> Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ <u>Письмо перевод карточек</u>		2		учебник раздаточный материал CD проигрыватель	ex. 1, p. 157	[4] [22] [29] [65]	работа в мини-группах работа в парах взаимопроверка Talking about non-tariff trade policy instruments (government procurement)
2.4.12	<i>Языковой материал</i> <u>Грамматика</u> The Participle ((Past Participle Passive)), Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com <u>Лексика</u> tariff and non-tariff trade policy instruments, TB, p. 149, <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> <u>Чтение Текст</u> «Non-tariff trade policy instruments», TB, p. 154–157		2		учебник раздаточный материал CD	ex. 1, p. 157	[4] [22] [29] [65]	работа в мини-группах работа в парах взаимопроверка

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p><u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту, ex. 2, p. 159</p> <p><u>Аудирование</u> Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/</p> <p><u>Письмо</u> перевод карточек</p>				проигрыватель			Talking about non-tariff trade policy instruments (technical barriers)
2.4.13	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p><u>Грамматика</u> The Participle ((Past Participle Passive)), Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p><u>Лексика</u> tariff and non-tariff trade policy instruments, TB, p. 149,</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p><u>Чтение</u> Текст «Non-tariff trade policy instruments», TB, p. 154–157</p> <p><u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту</p> <p><u>Аудирование</u> Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/</p> <p><u>Письмо</u> перевод карточек</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал CD проигрыватель	ex. 1, p. 157	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка Talking about tariff and non-tariff trade policy instruments
3	<p>Межкультурная коммуникация в деловом общении. Двусторонний перевод, реферирование и аннотирование текстов экономической и таможенной тематики</p>		4					
3.1.1	Status, leadership and organization.		2		раздаточный материал			
3.2.2	Understanding of leadership.		2		раздаточный материал			
4	Деловая корреспонденция и документация. Деловое общение		10					
4.1	Telephone Talks.		4					
4.1.1	Telephoning in English.		2		учебник	TB, ex. 11,		работа в парах

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Vocabulary, TB, p. 11–14 TB, ex. 1–5, p. 14–16				CD проигры- ватель	p.19	[5]	
4.1.2	Telephone Talks. TB, ex. 6–10, p. 17–19, ex. 12–14, p. 20–21		2		учебник CD проигры- ватель	TB, ex. 5, p. 23–26		работа в парах TB, ex. 15, p. 21
4.2	Business Letter Structure and Peculiarities. Simple Business Letters. E-mail. Telegrams.		4					
4.2.3	Business Correspondence. The layout of business and private letters. Useful key phrases for writing business letters TB, p. 59–72		2		учебник	TB, ex. 1, p.73		написание деловой корреспонденци
4.2.4	Business letters, e-mails, telegrams. TB, ex. 2–6, p. 74–76		2		учебник раздаточ- ный материал	TB, ex. 7, 8, p. 77		
4.3.5	Inquiries and Replies to Inquiries. TB, p. 78		2			p. 86, ex. 7		
5	Средства массовой информации		4					
5.1.1	British media. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC). Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.		2		CD проигры- ватель ПК			
5.2.2	British radio and TV. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC). Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.		2					
	Итого за семестр		68					зачет

Номер раздела, темы, занятия	Название раздела, темы, учебного занятия; перечень изучаемых вопросов	Количество аудиторных часов				Управляемая (контролируемая) самостоятельная работа	Литература	Формы контроля знаний
		Лекции	Практические занятия	Лабораторные занятия	Методические пособия, средства обучения (оборудование)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Семестр 6								
1	УСТНАЯ ПРАКТИКА		34					
1.1	21 st century lifestyles. Science. Technology. Computers and mobile phones. Future vision. Predictions that come true. Life now and 100 years ago.		6					
1.1.1	<i>Языковой материал</i> Грамматика Future forms, Predictions, раздаточный материал Лексика 21 st century lifestyles, раздаточный материал <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Текст «Using technology in the 21st century», раздаточный материал Говорение Беседа по тексту, раздаточный материал, ex. 1–5 Аудирование BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо раздаточный материал, ex. 4.		2		раздаточный материал CDпроигрыватель ПК			Взаимопроверка фронтальный опрос работа в парах
1.1.2	<i>Языковой материал</i> Грамматика Decisions, intentions and arrangements, раздаточный материал, ex. 1-4 Лексика Science, Technology, раздаточный материал <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Текст «The future of mobile phones», раздаточный материал, ex. 1, 2 Говорение Составление диалога «A remote control for your life»		2		раздаточный материал CDпроигрыватель			фронтальный опрос устная презентация

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<u>Аудирование</u> Guardian Live Podcast / https://www.theguardian.com/membership/series/guardian-live-podcast <u>Письмо</u> раздаточный материал				ПК			
1.1.3	<i>Языковой материал</i> <u>Грамматика</u> Other ways of expressing the future, раздаточный материал <u>Лексика</u> How to express the future and predictions, раздаточный материал <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> <u>Чтение</u> Текст «Predictions that come true», раздаточный материал <u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы <u>Аудирование</u> Elon Musk: The future we're building -- and boring / https://www.ted.com/talks/elon_musk_the_future_we_re_building_and_boring?rss#t-34067 <u>Письмо</u> Short sketches « Life now and 100 years ago»		2		CDпроигрыватель ПК			устная презентация работа в мини-группах
1.2	Is it art? Types of art. Literature. Music in different countries. Painting. Youth art.		6					
1.2.4	Painting. <i>Языковой материал</i> <u>Грамматика</u> word formation <u>Лексика</u> paintings, genres, impression, craft of the painters, composition and drawing <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> <u>Чтение</u> Marc Chagall <u>Говорение</u> Speak about the trends in the art <u>Аудирование</u> Art Galleries <u>Письмо</u> write an essay “My Favourite Artist”		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах работа в парах
1.2.5	English Painting. <i>Языковой материал</i> <u>Грамматика</u> word formation <u>Лексика</u> paintings, genres, impression, craft of the painters, composition and drawing		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах работа в парах

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение W. Hogarth. Th. Gainsborough, J. Reynolds</p> <p>Говорение discussion of the paintings</p> <p>Аудирование “The Description of the “Family Portrait”</p> <p>Письмо write your impression about the painting</p>							устная презентация
1.2.6.	<p>Music in different countries</p> <p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика the word order of the adjectives, adverbs</p> <p>Лексика musical genres, forms, rhythms, instruments, description of music</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение The Giants of English Music. The history of Rock and Pop</p> <p>Говорение Speak about the history of music in your country</p> <p>Аудирование Folk Music</p> <p>Письмо write an essay “My Favourite Composer”</p>		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах работа в парах
1.3	Money makes the world go round. History of money. Future money. Currency. Banks and banking. Financial markets. World trade.		8					
1.3.7	Money. Shopping habits. Spending and saving.		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация работа в мини-группах
1.3.8	History of money. Future money.		2		раздаточный материал			взаимроверка
1.3.9	Currency. Banks and banking.		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация работа в парах
1.3.10	Financial markets. World trade.		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация
1.4	Natural and man-made disasters. Natural disasters-classification. War and terrorism. Roots of war. Reasons for war. World wars. Contemporary war. Environmental change and violent conflicts.		6					

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.4.11	Natural and man-made disasters. Natural disasters-classification.		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация
1.4.12	War and terrorism. Roots of war. Reasons for war. World wars. Contemporary war.		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах
1.4.13	Environmental change and violent conflicts.		2		раздаточный материал			работа в парах
1.5	At the map of the world. Countries, people political institutions: Belarus, the UK, the USA.		8					
1.5.14	At the map of the world. <i>Языковой материал</i> <u>Грамматика</u> hedging, describing nouns and order of adjectives <u>Лексика</u> describing cities, describing tourist spots: p. 27, 30 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> <u>Чтение</u> Four guidebook extracts <u>Говорение</u> Discussing capital cities <u>Аудирование</u> Cities of the world <u>Письмо</u> Short description of a famous town or city		2		раздаточный материал			Взаимопроверка работа в парах
1.5.15	Belarus: at the crossroads of Europe <i>Языковой материал</i> <u>Грамматика</u> inversions after negative and limiting adverbials <u>Лексика</u> describing cities, describing tourist spots: p. 27, 30 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> <u>Чтение</u> Welcome to Belarus <u>Говорение</u> Discussing tourism posters <u>Аудирование</u> Two people talking about the city where they live <u>Письмо</u> write a leaflet or a small brochure to attract foreign tourists to Belarus		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.5.16	<p>Discovering Great Britain</p> <p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика inversions after negative and limiting adverbials</p> <p>Лексика describing cities, describing tourist spots: p. 214</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Great Britain: Land of Inspiration</p> <p>Говорение If you were planning to visit Great Britain, what part of the country would you choose? Give your reasons</p> <p>Аудирование Stratford-upon-Avon</p> <p>Письмо write an essay “My Imaginary Journey about England”</p>		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах
1.5.17	The USA: country, people political institutions		2					работа в парах
2	АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ		34					
2.1	The Profession of a Customs officer		4					
2.1.1	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика сослагательное наклонение, реальные и нереальные условные предложения, относящиеся к настоящему, прошедшему, будущему времени</p> <p>Лексика Working for Customs, ТВ, p. 187, 191, 196, ex. 1–4, p. 189–190, ex. 1, 3, 4, p. 193–194</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Your background and career», ТВ, p. 187; Текст «Your job», p. 192</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по текстам, ответы на вопросы</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо ТВ, ex. 2, 5, 6, p. 194–195</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 5, p. 191	[4] [22] [29] [65]	работа в мини-группах, устная презентация

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.1.2	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика <u>составительное</u> наклонение, реальные и нереальные условные предложения, относящиеся к настоящему, прошедшему, будущему времени</p> <p>Лексика Working for Customs, ТВ, p. 200, ex. 1, 3, p. 206–208</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Working for Customs», ТВ, p. 201</p> <p>Говорение <u>Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы</u></p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо ТВ, ex. 2, p. 206</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, text 9.3, p. 196 Do it for fun, p. 208	[4] [22] [29]	устная презентация Talking about the profession of a Customs officer ТВ, ex. 3, p. 206
2.2.3	<p>Code of Conduct</p> <p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Subjunctive I, II Лексика Code of Conduct, ТВ, p. 216, ex. 1–3, p. 219</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Ethics and code of conduct», ТВ, p. 216</p> <p>Говорение <u>Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы</u>, ТВ, ex. 1–3, p. 227–228</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English</p> <p>http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ English</p> <p>Письмо ТВ, ex. 4, p. 220, ex. 5, p. 229, ex. 7, p. 231</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 6, p. 221 text 10.2, p. 223 Do it for fun, p. 232	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка устная презентация ТВ, ex. 7, p. 222 ТВ, ex. 6, p. 229
2.3	Customs Control. Technical means of Customs Control. Control methods.		8					
2.3.4	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Косвенные наклонения – Oblique moods Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p>		2		учебник	ТВ, ex. 1, p. 241		работа в группе ТВ, ex. 1, p. 235

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p>Лексика Technical means of Customs control; Information technologies, TB, p. 234, ex. 2, p. 235; TB, p. 236-237, ex. 1, 2, p. 240</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Technical means of Customs control», TB, p. 235, «The role of information technologies in the implementation of a modern Customs Policy», TB, p. 237–240</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту. TB, ex. 3, p. 242</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо TB, ex. 1, p. 241</p>				раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	Do it for fun, p. 243	[4] [22] [29] [65]	устная презентация Тема: The role of information technologies in the implementation of a modern Customs policy
2.3.5	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Косвенные наклонения – Oblique moods Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Customs Control. Control methods, TB, p. 245, 248, ex. 1, 2, p. 246–247</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст « Customs Control », TB, p. 245–246</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо TB, ex. 3, p. 247</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	TB, ex. 2B, 247	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка Talking about Customs Control.
2.3.6	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Subjunctive I, II Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Customs Control. Control methods, TB, p. 245, 248, ex. 1, p. 252</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК		[4] [22] [29]	взаимопроверка TB, ex. 3, p.253

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Control methods», TB, p. 245–246</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо TB, ex. 2, 252</p>				CD проигры- ватель		[65]	
2.3.7	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Subjunctive I, II Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Customs Control. Control methods, TB, p. 245, 248, ex. 1, p. 252</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Control methods», TB, p. 245–246</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо словарный диктант</p>		2		учебник раздаточ- ный материал ПК CD проигры- ватель		[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах Talking about Control methods.
2.4.	Risk management in Customs.		6					
2.4.8	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Conditionals: Type I – real present Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Risk management process, TB, p. 254, TB, ex. 1, p. 258</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «The risk management process », TB, p. 254–255</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту</p>		2		учебник раздаточ- ный материал ПК CD проигры- ватель		[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах Talking about the stages of the risk management process

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 4, p. 262</p>							
2.4.9	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Conditionals: Type I – real present Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com Лексика Risk management process, ТВ, p. 254, ТВ, ex. 1, p. 258 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Текст «The risk management process», ТВ, p. 254–258 Говорение Беседа по тексту Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 1, p. 260</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 2, p. 261	[4] [22] [29] [65]	<p>взаимопроверка</p> <p>Talking about integral parts of risk management</p>
2.4.10	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Conditionals: Type II – unreal present Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com Лексика Risk management process, ТВ, p. 254, ТВ, ex. 1, p. 258 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Текст «The risk management process», ТВ, p. 254–255 Говорение Беседа по тексту Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 2, p. 260</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	Do it for fun, p. 262		<p>взаимопроверка</p> <p>устная презентация</p> <p>ТВ, ex. 3, p.260</p> <p>The risk management process</p>

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.5	Customs Information technology. Customs Communications.		6					
2.5.11	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Conditionals: Type II – unreal present Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Customs Information technology, p. 264, <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «How to communicate with Customs » ТВ, p. 265</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту. , ТВ, p. 266</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо словарный диктант</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель		[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка устная презентация Advantages and disadvantages of EDI
2.5.12	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Revision</p> <p>Лексика Customs Communications, ТВ, 267, ex. 1, 2, 3, p. 270 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Benefits of communication», ТВ, p. 267</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо ТВ, ex. 6, p. 272</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 4, p. 271 ТВ, ex. 5, p. 272	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах устная презентация Customs Communications
2.5.13	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Type III – unreal past, Mixed Conditionals Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Media relations, ТВ, 273 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Media relations», ТВ, p. 273</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. ТВ, ex. 4, p. 276</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 2, p. 274 Do it for fun, p. 276	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах устная презентация ТВ, ex. 5, p. 276; ex. 3, p. 280

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 1, p. 273, ex. 3, p.274</p>							
2.6	Customs Law. Customs offences. Money laundering		8					
2.6.14	<p><i>Языковой материал</i> Грамматика Type III – unreal past, Mixed Conditionals Лексика Customs Law. Customs offences, ТВ, p. 280; ex. 1, 2, p. 283 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Текст «Customs offences», ТВ, p. 280 Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 5, p. 285</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 4, p. 284 [4] [22] [29] [65]	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах ТВ, ex. 6, p. 285
2.6.15	<p><i>Языковой материал</i> Грамматика wishes, Unreal Past Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com Лексика Money laundering, ТВ, 286; ex. 2, p. 291 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Текст «Money laundering», ТВ, p. 287 Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. ТВ, p. 290 Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 1, p. 290</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 3, p. 292 [4] [22] [29] [65]	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах
2.6.16	<p><i>Языковой материал</i> Грамматика wishes, Unreal Past Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал	ТВ, ex. 4, p. 293 [4] [22]	[4] [22]	дискуссия Customs offences

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p><u>Лексика</u> Money laundering, ТВ, 286; ex. 2, p. 291 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> <u>Чтение</u> Текст «Money laundering», ТВ, p. 287 <u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. ТВ, p. 290 <u>Аудирование</u> Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ <u>Письмо</u> ТВ, ex. 1, p. 290</p>				материал ПК CD проигры- ватель		[29] [65]	Money laundering
2.6.17	<p><i>Языковой материал</i> <u>Грамматика</u> wishes, Unreal Past Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com <u>Лексика</u> Money laundering, ТВ, 286; ex. 2, p. 291 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> <u>Чтение</u> Тексты, ТВ, ex. 3, p. 292, ex. 7, p. 294 <u>Говорение</u> Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. ТВ, ex. 8, p. 295 <u>Аудирование</u> Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ <u>Письмо</u> ТВ, ex. 5, p. 293; ex. 10, p. 297</p>		2		учебник раздаточ- ный материал ПК CD проигры- ватель	ТВ, ex. 9, p. 296 Do it for fun, p. 298	[4] [22] [29] [65]	двусторонний перевод дискуссия ТВ, ex. 11, 297
3	<p>Межкультурная коммуникация в деловом общении. Двусторонний перевод, реферирование и аннотирование текстов экономической и таможенной тематики</p>		18					
3.1.1	Cultural influence on the process of communication.		2		раздаточ- ный материал			работа в мини- группах
3.2.2	Communication. Intercultural communication.		2		раздаточ- ный материал			работа в парах
3.3.3	Necessity of intercultural communication.		2		раздаточ- ный материал			устная презентация

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.4.4	Verbal and nonverbal messages in intercultural interaction.		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах
3.5.5	Culture. Cultural differences.		2		раздаточный материал			работа в парах
3.6.6	Culture. Categorizing cultures. Linear-active and multi-active cultures.		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация
3.7.7	Reactive cultures. Dialogue-oriented and data-oriented cultures.		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация
3.8.	American and Arab cultures.		4					
3.8.8	American culture.		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах
3.8.9	Arab culture.		2		раздаточный материал			работа в парах
4	Деловая корреспонденция и документация. Деловое общение		16					
4.1.1	Offers Vocabulary, ТВ, p. 87–89 ТВ, ex. 1–5, p. 14–16		2		раздаточный материал	ТВ, ex. 2, 3, p. 91	[5]	Написание деловых писем ТВ, ex.5, p. 92

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.2	Orders and Execution of Orders.		4					
4.2.2	Orders Vocabulary, TB, p. 93–95 TB, ex. 2, p. 95		2		раздаточный материал CD проигрыватель	TB, ex. 1, p. 95; ex. 3, p. 96	[5]	Написание деловых писем
4.2.3	Explanatory letters / rejection of orders Vocabulary, TB, p. 97, 99 TB, ex. 5, p. 99		2		раздаточный материал	TB, ex. 4, p. 98	[5]	Написание деловых писем TB, ex. 6, p. 99
4.3	Delivery and Sale Stipulations. Packing and Dispatch.		4					
4.3.4	Discussing prices and terms Vocabulary, TB, p. 100–101 TB, ex. 9, p. 102		2		раздаточный материал CD проигрыватель		[5]	Написание деловых писем двусторонний перевод TB, ex. 10, 11, p. 102–104
4.3.5	Claims Vocabulary, TB, p. 105–108 TB, ex. 2, p. 109 TB, ex. 3, p. 111 TB, ex. 13, 14, p. 117		2		раздаточный материал CD проигрыватель	TB, ex. 1, p. 109 TB, ex. 11, 12, p. 116	[5]	Написание деловых писем двусторонний перевод TB, ex. 4, 6, p. 111, 113; ex. 8–10, p. 114–115
4.4	Contracts		4					
4.4.6	Написание деловых писем		2		раздаточный материал			Написание деловых писем
4.4.7	Написание деловых писем		2		раздаточный материал			двусторонний перевод

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.5.8	International Trade International Trade Terms http://finance.mapsofworld.com/trade/international-terms.html http://www.internationaltrade.co.uk/articles.php?CID=&SCID=&AID=179&PGID=1 INCOTERMS(international commercial terms) http://www.sourcingchinaproducts.com/blog/international-trade/international-trade-knowledge/13-commonly-used-international-trade-termsciffobcfr/		2		раздаточный материал			Написание деловых писем двусторонний перевод
5	Средства массовой информации		34					Беседа по просмотренному материалу
5.1.1 5.1.2 5.1.3 5.1.4	American media. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC). Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.		8		CD проигрыватель ПК			
5.2.5 5.2.6 5.2.7	American magazines. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC). Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.		6					
5.3.8 5.3.9 5.3.10	Treatment of certain subjects on radio and TV. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC). Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.		6		CD проигрыватель ПК			
5.4.11 5.4.12 5.4.13	Welcome home Radio! Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC). Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.		6					
5.5.14 5.5.15 5.5.16 5.5.17	Video violence. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC). Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.		8					
	Итого за семестр		136					экзамен

Номер раздела, темы, занятия	Название раздела, темы, учебного занятия; перечень изучаемых вопросов	Количество аудиторных часов				Управляемая (контролируемая) самостоятельная работа	Литература	Формы контроля знаний
		Лекции	Практические занятия	Лабораторные занятия	Методические пособия, средства обучения (оборудование)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Семестр 7								
1	УСТНАЯ ПРАКТИКА		34					
1.1	You never stop learning. Stages of education. Types of schools. Education in different countries: similarities and differences. Exams.		6					
1.1.1	Stages of education.		2		раздаточный материал			взаимопроверка фронтальный опрос работа в парах
1.1.2	Types of schools.		2		раздаточный материал			фронтальный опрос устная презентация
1.1.3	Education in different countries: similarities and differences. Exams.		2					устная презентация работа в мини-группах
1.2	Going global. Globalization. English as a global language. National economic policy and world integration. Europe: economic and monetary union.		6					
1.2.4	Globalization.		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах работа в парах
1.2.5	English as a global language.		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.2.6.	National economic policy and world integration. Europe: economic and monetary union.		2					устная презентация
1.3	Cultural awareness and cross-cultural understanding. Concepts of cultural differences. National identity and stereotypes. Intercultural communication. Time management. Meetings and agenda.		8					
1.3.7	<i>Языковой материал</i> Грамматика Narrative tenses http://speak Speak.com/english-grammar-exercises/ Лексика Words and phrases, associated with culture, раздаточный материал <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Text «Communicating across the cultural divide», раздаточный материал Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы, раздаточный материал Аудирование BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо Writing down sentences with active vocabulary		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация работа в мини-группах
1.3.8	<i>Языковой материал</i> Грамматика Narrative tenses http://speak Speak.com/english-grammar-exercises/ Лексика Communicating across cultures, раздаточный материал <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Text «Barriers can give a competitive edge», раздаточный материал Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы, раздаточный материал Аудирование BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо Essay “The challenges or difficulties of working across cultures.”		2		раздаточный материал			взаимроверка
1.3.9	<i>Языковой материал</i> Грамматика Passives http://speak Speak.com/english-grammar-exercises/ Лексика Positive and negative characteristics of people, раздаточный материал		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация работа в парах

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Text «National identity and stereotypes», раздаточный материал Говорение Беседа по теме «National identity and stereotypes», беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы</p> <p>Аудирование BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо словарный диктант</p>							
1.3.10	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Passives http://speakpeak.com/english-grammar-exercises/</p> <p>Лексика Intercultural communication, раздаточный материал</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Text «A world guide to good manners. How not to behave badly abroad», ТВ, р. 20-22</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. ТВ, р. 22-23</p> <p>Аудирование BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо словарный диктант</p>		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация
1.4	Burning issues. Fossil fuel. Nuclear energy. Renewable energy. Energy crisis. How environmentally friendly are we? Energy saving.		4					
1.4.11	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Linking sentences and clauses, раздаточный материал</p> <p>Лексика Fossil fuel. Nuclear energy. Renewable energy.</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Fossil fuel for power stations», раздаточный материал</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы, раздаточный материал</p> <p>Аудирование Energy poverty / http://castbox.fm/app/castbox/feed/European-Parliament-EPRS-Policy-podcasts-c7c01a723e2a391765f0ea032c</p> <p>Письмо Making a report about issues of using renewable energy resources in Belarus</p>		2		раздаточный материал CDпроигрыватель ПК			устная презентация

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.4.12	<p align="center"><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Subordinate clauses: time, reason, result etc.; раздаточный материал</p> <p>Лексика Energy crisis, Energy saving, раздаточный материал</p> <p align="center"><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «How environmentally friendly are we?», раздаточный материал</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы, раздаточный материал</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learning.english.voanews.com/</p> <p>Письмо Essay “How real is the energy crisis?”</p>		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах
1.5	Human rights and contemporary issues. Human rights in international relations. Economic and social rights		6					
1.5.13	Human rights		2		раздаточный материал			
1.5.14	Human rights in international relations.		2		раздаточный материал			
1.5.15	Economic and social rights		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах
1.6	The brain. Brain power. The senses. Pet psychology.		6					
1.6.16	<p align="center"><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Verbs of the senses. Participle clauses</p> <p>Лексика Verbs of seeing. Collocations with <i>mind</i>, SB, ex. 1, p. 57; ex. 1–3, p. 58</p> <p align="center"><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение The article about brain training, SB, p. 57</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. SB, ex. 3, p. 57</p> <p>Аудирование Four people answering questions about some of the games. SB, ex. 2, p. 56</p> <p>Письмо SB, ex. 1, p. 57; ex. 4, p. 58</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	SB, ex. 1, p. 56 Calculate your brain power, SB, p. 57	[22] [29] [32]	фронтальный опрос работа в мини-группах, устная презентация

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.6.17	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Verbs of the senses. Participle clauses SB, ex. 1, 3, 4, p.60</p> <p>Лексика Verbs of seeing. Collocations with <i>mind</i>, SB, ex. 1, p. 57; ex. 1–3, p. 58</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Text «A man who mistook his wife for a hat», SB, p. 59</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. SB, ex. 1–3, p. 58</p> <p>Аудирование SB, ex. 1, 2, p. 60</p> <p>Письмо SB, ex. 6, p. 64</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	SB, ex. 2, p. 60	[22] [29] [32]	фронтальный опрос работа в парах, устная презентация
1.6.18	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Verbs of the senses. Participle clauses SB, ex. 1, 3, 4, p.60</p> <p>Лексика Verbs of seeing. Collocations with <i>mind</i>, SB, ex. 1–3, p. 63; ex. 1, 4, 5, 7, p. 64</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Text «The Canine Cruncher», SB, p. 61</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. SB, ex. 1, 2, 4, 5, p. 61</p> <p>Аудирование SB, ex. 1–4, p. 63</p> <p>Письмо SB, ex. 3, p. 62; SB, p. 65</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	SB, ex. 2, p. 64	[22] [29] [32]	фронтальный опрос работа в парах, мини группах устная презентация
1.7	Mobile phones. Innovations in technology. Scientific breakthroughs		6					
1.7.19	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Complex sentences. Speculating about the future, SB, ex. 1, 2, 3, p.71</p> <p>Лексика Compound nouns. Informal expressions, SB, ex. 1–6, p. 70</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Text «The future of mobile phones», SB, p. 69</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. SB, ex. 1–4, p. 68</p> <p>Аудирование SB, ex. 5, p. 70</p> <p>Письмо SB, ex. 3, 4, p. 71</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	SB, ex. 5, p. 140 SB, ex. 1, 2, p. 71	[22] [29] [32]	фронтальный опрос работа в парах, мини группах устная презентация

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.7.20	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Complex sentences. Speculating about the future, SB, ex. 1, 2, p.74</p> <p>Лексика Compound nouns. Informal expressions, SB, ex. 1, 3, p. 72</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Text «Teleportation and force fields possible within decades», SB, p. 73</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. SB, ex. 5, p. 72</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо SB, ex. 3, p. 74</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК	SB, ex. 4, p. 72	[22] [29] [32]	фронтальный опрос работа в парах, мини группах SB, ex. 5, p. 74
1.7.21	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Complex sentences. Speculating about the future, SB, ex. 4, p. 140</p> <p>Лексика Compound nouns. Informal expressions, SB, ex. 3, p. 75</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Text, SB, p. 77</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. SB, ex. 5, p. 76</p> <p>Аудирование Two people on a radio show discussing the gadget, SB, ex. 1, p. 75</p> <p>Письмо SB, ex. 2, p. 75</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК	SB, ex. 3, p. 76 SB, ex. 1, 2, p. 77	[32] [22] [29]	фронтальный опрос работа в парах, мини группах SB, ex. 4, 1, 2, p. 75
1.8	New words in English. The written word. English spelling and pronunciation		6					
1.8.22	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Avoiding repetition: substitution and ellipsis</p> <p>Лексика Compound nouns. Informal expressions, SB, ex. 1–4, p. 111</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Articles, SB, p. 111</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. SB, ex. 3, 4, p. 111</p> <p>Аудирование SB, ex. 3, p. 110</p> <p>Письмо SB, ex. 3, p. 110</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК	SB, ex. 1, p. 110	[32] [22] [29]	фронтальный опрос работа в парах, мини группах SB, ex. 4, p. 110

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.8.23	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Avoiding repetition: substitution and ellipsis, SB, ex. 1, 2, p. 114</p> <p>Лексика Compound nouns. Informal expressions, SB, p. 112</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Text, SB, p. 113</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. SB, ex. 2–4, p. 112</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо SB, ex. 6, p. 112</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК	SB, ex. 1, p. 112 SB, ex. 3, p. 114	[22] [29] [32]	фронтальный опрос работа в парах, мини группах SB, ex. 1, 2, p. 112 SB, ex. 4, p. 114
1.8.24	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Avoiding repetition: substitution and ellipsis, SB, ex. 5, p. 144</p> <p>Лексика Compound nouns. Informal expressions, SB, p. 116</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Text, SB, p. 115</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. SB, ex. 1, p. 115; ex. 1, 4, p. 117</p> <p>Аудирование SB, ex. 2, p. 115; ex. 3, p. 117</p> <p>Письмо SB, ex. 2, p. 117</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК	SB, ex. 3, p. 116	[32] [22] [29]	фронтальный опрос работа в парах, мини группах SB, ex.5, p. 116
1.8	Giving money to charity. The homeless World Cup. Guilty feelings.		6					
1.8.25	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Special uses of the past simple, SB, ex. 2, 3, 5, p.119</p> <p>Лексика Describing street people. Verb / Noun collocations, SB, ex. 1, p. 118</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Text, SB, ex. 1, p. 200</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. SB, ex. 5, p. 76</p> <p>Аудирование SB, ex. 1, p. 119; six people talking about giving money to people in the street, SB, ex. 2, p. 118</p> <p>Письмо SB, ex. 4, p. 119</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК	SB, ex. 4, p. 119	[32] [22] [29]	фронтальный опрос работа в парах, мини группах SB, ex. 2, p. 118

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.8.26	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Special uses of the past simple, Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Describing street people. Verb / Noun collocations, SB, ex. 1–4, p. 121</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Text, SB, ex. 2, p. 200</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. SB, ex. 3, 4, p. 200</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо SB, ex. 5, p. 200</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК	SB, ex. 3, p. 121 [29]	[32] [22]	фронтальный опрос работа в парах, мини группах SB, ex. 4, p. 121
1.8.27	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Special uses of the past simple, Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Describing street people. Verb / Noun collocations, SB, ex. 1–3, p. 123; SB, ex. 4, 5, p. 124</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Text «Ever had that guilty feeling», SB, p. 122</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. SB, ex. 2, p. 122</p> <p>Аудирование SB, ex. 1, p. 123; ex. 1, p. 125</p> <p>Письмо SB, ex. 2–6, p. 125</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК	SB, ex. 1–3, p. 124 SB, ex. 6, p. 124	[22] [29] [32]	фронтальный опрос работа в парах, мини группах SB, ex. 3, p. 123 SB, ex. 7, p. 124
2	АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ		34					
2.1	Customs psychology		4					
2.1.1	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Customs psychology, TB, p. 158, 159</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Psychometric assessment», TB, p. 159;</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту, ответы на вопросы. TB, p. 157</p>		2		раздаточный материал ПК CD проигры-	TB, p. 159	[1] [22] [29]	фронтальный опрос работа в мини-группах, TB, p. 173 (1)

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, p. 172–173</p>				ватель		[65]	устная презентация
2.1.2	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com Лексика Customs psychology, body language <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Тексты 1–4, 6, ТВ, p. 160–165 Говорение Беседа по текстам, ответы на вопросы. ТВ, p. 171–172 Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, p. 173–177</p>		2		раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, p. 166–168	[1] [22] [29] [65]	фронтальный опрос работа в мини-группах, ТВ, p. 173 (2) устная презентация
2	Customs Law Enforcement. Drug control: international policy. Drug precursors		8					
2.2.3	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com Лексика Drug control, ТВ, p. 303; ex. 1, 2, 3, p. 305–306 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Текст «The global drug problem», ТВ, p. 303 Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 4, p. 306</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 4, p. 306	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах устная презентация Drug abuse and trafficking as a global problem

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.2.4	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Drug control, ТВ, p. 306</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Drug control: international policy and approaches», ТВ, p. 307</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. ТВ, p. 308.</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо ТВ, ex. 1, p. 309, ex. 3, p. 311</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 1, p. 309 ТВ, ex. 2, p. 310	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах устная презентация Drug control: international policy and approaches
2.2.5	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Drug control. Drug precursors</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Тексты, ТВ, ex. 4, p. 311; Текст «Controlled delivery», ТВ, ex. 5, p. 312.</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. ТВ, ex. 6, p. 313</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо ТВ, ex. 7, p. 315</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 4, p. 311	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах Controlled deliveries
2.2.6	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com; ТВ, ex. 9, p. 317</p> <p>Лексика Drug control. Drug precursors</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «A crucial battle in the EU's fight against drugs», ТВ, p. 315.</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. ТВ, ex. 8, p. 315</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК	ТВ, ex. 11, p. 318 ТВ, ex. 12, p. 319 Do it for fun, p. 320	[4] [22] [29]	взаимопроверка работа в парах ТВ, ex. 13, p. 319

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо ТВ, ex. 10, p. 317; ТВ, ex. 12, p. 319</p>							
3	Customs International Cooperation. World Customs Organization		8					
2.3.7	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Customs International Cooperation</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение http://tfig.unece.org/contents/custom-cooperation.htm http://doclecture.net/1-46322.html http://www.carina.rs/EN/INTERNATIONALCOOPERATION/Pages/SerbianCustomsandEuropeanIntegrations.aspx</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по прочитанному материалу</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо ТВ, ex. 4, p. 322</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 4, p. 322	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах устная презентация Customs International Cooperation
2.3.8	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика World Customs Organization, ТВ, p. 324, 328; ex. 1, p. 327</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «WCO», ТВ, p. 325</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. ТВ, p. 308.</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо ТВ, ex. 3, p. 327</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 2, p. 327	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах устная презентация ТВ, ex. 8, p. 338 World Customs Organization

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.3.9	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика World Customs Organization, ТВ, p. 324, 328; ex. 1, 2, p. 330; ex. 1, p. 331</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «The WCO's enforcement strategy», ТВ, p. 328</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. ТВ, ex. 3, p. 331</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо ТВ, ex. 2, p. 332</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 3, p. 332	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах устная презентация ТВ, ex. 8, p. 338 The WCO's enforcement strategy
2.3.10	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Customs international cooperation in fight against counterfeiting and piracy</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст, ТВ, ex. 4, p. 332</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы.</p> <p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/</p> <p>Письмо ТВ, ex. 5, 6, p. 335</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК	ТВ, ex. 7, p. 337 Do it for fun, p. 338	[4] [22] [29]	взаимопроверка работа в парах ТВ, ex. 8, p. 338 устная презентация The role of Customs in fight against counterfeiting and piracy
4	Customs Conventions		8					
2.4.11	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com</p> <p>Лексика Customs Conventions, ТВ, p. 339; ex. 1, p. 343</p> <p><i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст «Customs conventions», ТВ, p. 340</p> <p>Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. ТВ, ex. 5, p. 345</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК	ТВ, ex. 2, 3, 4, p. 344	[4] [22] [29]	взаимопроверка работа в парах устная презентация

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p>Аудирование Voice of America learning English /http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 6, p. 346</p>				CD проигры- ватель		[65]	Customs conventions
2.4.12	<p><i>Языковой материал</i> Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com Лексика Customs Conventions, ТВ, p. 347 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Текст «Kyoto convention revised», ТВ, p. 347 Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. ТВ, ex. 2, p. 350 Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 1, p. 350</p>		2		учебник раздаточ- ный материал ПК CD проигры- ватель	ТВ, ex. 1, p. 350	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах устная презентация Customs conventions Kyoto convention revised
2.4.13	<p><i>Языковой материал</i> Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com Лексика Customs Conventions <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Тексты ТВ, ex. 2, p. 351–353 Говорение Беседа по текстам. Ответы на вопросы. Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 1, p. 351</p>		2		учебник раздаточ- ный материал ПК CD	ТВ, ex. 4, p. 355	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах устная презентация Kyoto convention revised
2.4.14	<p><i>Языковой материал</i> Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com Лексика Customs Conventions, ТВ, p. 306 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p>		2		учебник раздаточ- ный материал	ТВ, ex. 5, p. 355 Do it for fun, p. 356	[4] [22] [29]	взаимопроверка работа в парах устная презентация

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<p>Чтение Тексты ТВ, ex. 3, p. 353 Говорение Беседа по текстам. Ответы на вопросы. Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ex. 6, p. 356</p>				ПК CD		[65]	Speak about Customs Conventions and tangible benefits for all Contracting Parties
5	Customs Logistics. Supply chain management		6					
2.5.15	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com Лексика Customs Logistics <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение http://www.customlogistic.com http://www.rhenus.com/en/services/value-added-logistics/customs-services/ http://www.intersolution.eu/logistic/ Говорение Беседа по прочитанному материалу Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 2, p. 357</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD проигрыватель	ТВ, ex. 1, p. 350	[4] [22] [29] [65]	<p>взаимопроверка</p> <p>работа в парах</p> <p>устная презентация</p> <p>Customs conventions</p>
2.5.16	<p><i>Языковой материал</i></p> <p>Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com Лексика Supply chain management and logistics, ТВ, p. 360, ex. 1, p. 363 <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i></p> <p>Чтение Текст p. 360 Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/</p>		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD	ТВ, ex. 2, p. 364	[4] [22] [29] [65]	<p>взаимопроверка</p> <p>работа в парах</p> <p>устная презентация ТВ, ex.5, p. 365</p>

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 3, p. 364							
2.5.17	<i>Языковой материал</i> Грамматика Practice on points of English grammar / http://www.grammar-quizzes.com ; ТВ, ex. 3, p. 366 Лексика Supply chain management and logistics <i>Основные виды речевой деятельности</i> Чтение Текст p. 364 Говорение Беседа по тексту. Ответы на вопросы. Аудирование Voice of America learning English / http://learningenglish.voanews.com/ BBC Learning English http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/ Письмо ТВ, ex. 4, p. 364		2		учебник раздаточный материал ПК CD	ТВ, ex. 2, 4, p. 366–367 Do it for fun, p. 367	[4] [22] [29] [65]	взаимопроверка работа в парах устная презентация Supply chain management and logistics
3	Межкультурная коммуникация в деловом общении. Двусторонний перевод, реферирование и аннотирование текстов экономической и таможенной тематики		10					
3.1.1	American culture logic, efficiency and pragmatism.		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация
3.2.2	Different languages, different worlds.		2		раздаточный материал			работа в мини-группах
3.3.3	World views and behavior.		2		раздаточный материал			работа в парах
3.4.4	Etiquette, manners in society.		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация
3.5.5	Changing perspectives in international management strategy.		2		раздаточный материал			устная презентация

Продолжение таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Деловая корреспонденция и документация. Деловое общение		16					
4.1	Invoices, Accounting and Settlement		4					
4.1.1	Invoices. Contents of invoices and general requirements. https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/19/141.86 http://www.studfiles.ru/preview/5185975/page:20/		2		раздаточный материал			Написание деловых писем
4.1.2	Invoicing, accounting and settlement of accounts http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Settlement+Account http://infopedia.su/3x4c88.html		2		раздаточный материал			Написание деловых писем
4.2	Banking and Payments in International Trade		4					
4.2.3	http://Inweb90.worldbank.org/ECA/Transport.nsf/0/786e3f9f52ad321485256b7a0051b6be/\$FILE/PAYMENTP.pdf https://ru.scribd.com/doc/32211126/Methods-of-Payment-in-International-Trade		2		раздаточный материал			Написание деловых писем
4.2.4	International-Trade		2		раздаточный материал			Написание деловых писем
4.3	Shipping and Forwarding		4					
4.3.5	https://www.blg-logistics.com/en/industries/shipping-forwarding		2		раздаточный материал			Написание деловых писем
4.3.6	Shipping and Incoterms http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/documents/procurement/documents/UNDP-Shipping-Guide.pdf INTRODUCTION TO FREIGHTFORWARDING https://ru.scribd.com/document/286599903/Introduction-to-Freight-Forwarding-pdf		2		раздаточный материал			Написание деловых писем
4.4	Insurance		4					
4.4.7	What is the Insurance Industry? http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-the-insurance-industry.htm		2		раздаточный материал			Написание деловых писем двусторонний

Окончание таблицы

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.4.8	http://www.investopedia.com/features/industryhandbook/insurance.asp		2		раздаточный материал			Написание деловых писем
5	Средства массовой информации		34					Беседа по просмотренному материалу
5.1.1 5.1.2 5.1.3	Careering broadcast journalists. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC). Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.		6		CD проигрыватель ПК			
5.2.4 5.2.5 5.2.6	Private radio and TV stations. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC). Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.		6					
5.3.7 5.3.8 5.3.9	Children and TV. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC). Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.		6					
5.4.10 5.4.11 5.4.12	The Open University. Video news (Euronews, CNN, BBC). Просмотр видео материалов экономического, банковского, таможенного характера на каналах CNN, Euronews.		6					
	Итого за семестр		136					экзамен
	Всего аудиторных часов				340			

ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ**СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ****Основная литература**

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Компьютерные программы,

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Методические рекомендации по организации и выполнению самостоятельной работы студентов

При изучении учебной дисциплины используются следующие формы самостоятельной работы:

- самостоятельная работа в виде решения индивидуальных задач в аудитории во время проведения практических занятий под контролем преподавателя в соответствии с расписанием. Самостоятельная работа планируется из расчета 15-20% к количеству часов, отводимых на практические занятия; самостоятельная работа в виде выполнения индивидуальных заданий с консультациями преподавателя;
- подготовка презентаций по индивидуальным темам;
- написание эссе, рефератов, аннотаций.

Диагностика сформированности компетенций студента

Процедура диагностики сформированности компетенций студента

определяется в соответствии с образовательным стандартом первой ступени высшего образования и направлена на выявление факта учебных достижений студента с помощью критериально - ориентированных тестов и других средств диагностики на этапах текущего и промежуточного контроля и текущей аттестации.

Текущий контроль проводится на отдельных занятиях в устной или письменной форме и имеет целью проверить уровень владения определенным объемом изученного языкового материала или степень сформированности коммуникативной компетенции.

Промежуточный контроль проводится после завершения изучения одной или нескольких учебных тем два раза в семестр. Цель контроля – проверить уровень сформированности коммуникативной компетенции на базе изученного материала. Результаты каждого контрольного среза и достигнутого уровня успеваемости (в баллах и процентах) сообщаются студентам.

Текущая аттестация проводится в форме зачета и экзамена. Цель зачета – проверить уровень сформированности коммуникативной компетенции на учебном материале, изученном в семестре. На экзамене проверяется достигнутый уровень практического владения английским языком в соответствии с требованиями программы по видам речевой деятельности. Первая часть экзамена проводится в письменной форме, вторая часть – в устной форме.

Перечень средств диагностики

Для диагностики формируемых компетенций используются следующие формы:

1. Устная форма.
2. Письменная форма.
3. Устно-письменная форма.
4. Техническая форма.

К устной форме диагностики компетенций относятся:

1. Собеседования.
2. Доклады и презентации на занятиях.
3. Доклады на конференциях.
4. Зачеты в устной форме.
5. Экзамены в устной форме.
6. Оценивание на основе деловой игры.

К письменной форме диагностики компетенций относятся:

1. Тесты.
2. Контрольные опросы.
3. Контрольные работы.
4. Письменные отчеты по аудиторным (домашним) практическим упражнениям.
5. Эссе.
6. Рефераты.
7. Публикации статей, докладов.

8. Письменные зачеты.
9. Письменные экзамены.
10. Стандартизированные тесты.
11. Оценивание на основе модульно-рейтинговой системы.
12. Оценивание на основе кейс-метода.
13. Оценивание на основе портфолио.
14. Оценивание на основе проектного метода.
15. Оценивание на основе деловой игры.

К устно-письменной форме диагностики компетенций относятся:

1. Отчеты по аудиторным практическим упражнениям с их устной защитой.
2. Отчеты по домашним практическим упражнениям с их устной защитой.
3. Зачеты.
4. Экзамены.
5. Взаимное рецензирование студентами их докладов и презентаций.
6. Оценивание на основе модульно-рейтинговой системы.
7. Оценивание на основе проектного метода.
8. Оценивание на основе деловой игры.

К технической форме диагностики компетенций относятся:

1. Электронные тесты.
2. Электронные практикумы.

Для оценки достижений студента используется следующий диагностический инструментарий:

- устный и письменный опрос во время практических занятий;
- проведение текущих контрольных работ (заданий) по темам;
- защита выполненных на практических занятиях индивидуальных заданий;
- защита выполненных в рамках управляемой самостоятельной работы индивидуальных заданий;
- собеседование при проведении индивидуальных и групповых консультаций;
- выступление студента на конференции по подготовленному реферату.

Для диагностики сформированности компетенций студентов на «выходе» при итоговом оценивании используются тесты и тестовые задания; контрольные задания; зачет (экзамен).

Примерная тематика рефератов, проектов и эссе по устной речи и деловому общению

1. You should tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

2. Women would make a better job of running the world than men have done.
3. English as the world language of the 21st century.
4. Trends in education: perspectives, problems, solutions.
5. The tobacco ring ought to be smashed.
6. Vicious and extreme sports should be banned by law.
7. What is your career vision and why is this choice meaningful to you?
8. «**The better an advertisement is, the more people remember the advertisement and the less they remember the product**». Do you agree with this statement?
9. The main factors necessary for a strong marketing campaign.
10. Business plan as an essential part of a start-up business.
11. Management styles and their distinctive features.
12. My career plan: where I see myself in 10 years' time.
13. R&D: the core of each commercial success.
14. The craziest inventions of the 21st century.
15. Inventing the wheel: loosing time or developing talents?
16. The major stress factors in the modern world.
17. Finding common grounds: corporate entertainment as a way to improve a company's performance.
18. If you want to manage somebody, manage yourself.
19. Opinion polls and surveys as a part of marketing research.
20. Skills can be learned while experience must be earned.
21. Management is doing things right; leadership is doing the right things.
22. Environmental scan: why and how?
23. The history of the Customs Service in Belarus.
24. Working at the airport: challenges vs. romance.
25. Customs control: guarding the national security.
26. Belarus: the first steps towards better Customs.

Организация самостоятельной работы студентов

Самостоятельная работа студентов (СРС) организуется в соответствии с Положением о самостоятельной работе студентов, разрабатываемым высшим учебным заведением.

Перечень контрольных вопросов и заданий для самостоятельной работы

Home grounds. Living together.

1. What are the changes in the modern family?
2. Are the changes in the family for the better or for the worse?

3. Marriage for love or convenience?

All in a Day's Work.

1. How are job applicants screened by their employers?
2. What documents are needed to apply for a job?

Keeping up-to-Date.

1. What are basic characteristic features of the American/English press?
2. Can you say that mass media are without any political bias?
3. Tabloids and quality papers.
4. Radio and TV as contemporary mass media.

21st Century Lifestyles.

1. What predictions of science fiction of the past have come true today?
2. Your future vision of the 21st century lifestyles.
3. Computer hacking is a high-tech crime. What are the computer

hackers' motives?

4. Life without computers is unimaginable now.
5. The mobile phone has moved beyond being a mere practical

communication tool.

Is it Art?

1. Speak about types of classical and modern art.
2. Types of books and ways of reading, fictional characters in our everyday life.
3. What role does music play in your life?

Money Makes the World Go Round.

1. The history of money.
2. What do you think the money of the future will look like?
3. Do you agree that money makes the world go round?

Natural and Made-made Disasters.

1. What hydrological, meteorological, health, space disasters can you name?
2. What natural disasters may our country be subjected to?
3. How has the nature of war changed in years?

International Terrorism.

1. What is the definition of terrorism?
2. What are the characteristic features of modern terrorism?
3. What measures are being taken against terrorism by the international

community?

You Never Stop Learning.

1. Similarities and differences in the systems of education in the RB, UK, USA.

2. Conventional schooling: problems and alternatives.

3. What changes in modern society are particularly important for secondary schooling?

Going global

1. Globalization has made the world a global village.
2. Speak about the advantages and disadvantages of globalization.
3. Is it good to have English as a global language?
4. Reasons for emigration. Is living in your own country better than living abroad?
5. Local knowledge provides a foundation for global understanding.

Cultural Awareness and Cross-Cultural Understanding.

1. What are the major features usually ascribed to Belarusians? Prove **that the country's geographical disposition determine national characteristics.**
2. How would you describe a typical English, American, German?
3. What do we mean by cultural sensitivity?
4. What is the role of values, beliefs, viewpoints and time in cultural diversity?
5. How are cultural differences shown in the way women are treated?

Burning Issues

1. Will nuclear energy give us a reliable source of power in the next century?
2. Problems in harnessing renewable energy.

Customs Procedures.

1. What obligations are to be fulfilled by the declarant to obtain the clearance of goods?
2. What forms of control are possible?
3. What operations are permitted in a Customs warehouse?

Working for Customs. Customs Code of Conduct.

1. What sorts of personality characteristics are most important for a Customs officer?
2. What can be seen as an attempt to influence a decision of a Customs officer?

Customs Legislation and Customs offences.

1. What does Customs Legislation usually consist of?
2. What can Customs authorities do when a Customs offence has been established?
3. What penalties can be applied in respect of Customs offences?

World Customs Organization.

1. What is the Customs Cooperation Council? What are the members of the WCO?
2. How must Customs change to facilitate the international trade?

Customs Conventions.

1. What is the aim of the Istanbul Convention?
2. What is the HS Convention?
3. What other Customs Conventions do you know?

Tariff and non-tariff trade policy instruments

1. What are customs duties? Which governmental bodies fix customs duty rates?

2. What are the methods of customs value assessment?
 3. Which imported goods are subject to excises?
- Customs and Border Protection Activities

1. Which documents regulate customs and border protection activities in Belarus?
2. What are the major tasks and functions of the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus?
3. What are the major functions of the customs bodies of the Republic of Belarus?
4. What are the international commitments of the Republic of Belarus in part of customs affairs?

Методы (технологии) обучения

Основными методами обучения, отвечающим целям изучения дисциплины, являются:

- проблемные методы (проблемное изложение, вариативное изложение, частично-поисковый метод), способствующие более качественному и полному пониманию и усвоению учебного материала;
- элементы учебно-исследовательской деятельности, реализуемые на практических занятиях и при самостоятельной работе;
- интерактивные (дискуссия, пресс-конференция, мозговой штурм, дебаты и др.), реализуемые на практических занятиях и при самостоятельной работе;
- проектный метод, представляющий самостоятельную долгосрочную групповую или индивидуальную работу по теме-проблеме, выбранной самими обучающимися, включающий поиск, отбор и организацию информации, в ходе применения которого иноязычное общение осуществляется в контексте другой деятельности;
- метод анализа конкретных ситуаций (case study), основу которого составляют осмысление, критический анализ и решение конкретных социальных проблем, позволяющие обучающимся решать конкретные профессиональные задачи, с которыми они непосредственно могут столкнуться в профессиональной деятельности.

Учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины ориентировано на освоение студентами основ инновационных технологий, развитие навыков анализа и самостоятельности в принятии решений в будущей деятельности, умение работать с научной и технической литературой.

К основным технологиям относятся:

- технология обучения в сотрудничестве, предполагающая создание условий для активной совместной учебной деятельности студентов в разных учебных ситуациях при условии наличия общей цели и индивидуальной ответственности каждого члена группы за выполнение общего задания;
- компьютерные технологии, предполагающие широкое использование Интернет-ресурсов и учебных материалов в цифровом формате, и позволяющие интенсифицировать и активизировать учебную деятельность студентов, эффективно организовать и спланировать их самостоятельную работу.

Характеристика методов и технологий обучения

При проведении занятий рекомендуется использовать информационные технологии, учебные и наглядные пособия, плакаты, макеты.

Учебно-методическое обеспечение дисциплины должно быть ориентировано на освоение студентами основ инновационных технологий, развитие навыков анализа, умение работать с учебной и научной литературой.

2. ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ

2.1. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ С НЕЛИЧНЫМИ ФОРМАМИ

В английском языке существуют как личные, так и неличные формы глагола. Личные формы глагола лингвисты определяют как формы, которые выражают лицо, число, наклонение, залог. Неличные же формы глагола не имеют категории лица, числа, времени и наклонения. Лишь некоторые из них выражают вид и залог. Они не употребляются в функции простого сказуемого в предложении, но могут входить в состав составного сказуемого, а также могут выступать в функции почти всех остальных членов предложения. *Неличными формами глагола в английском языке являются: инфинитив, герундий и причастие I и II.*

2.2.1. Infinitive¹

The infinitive is a verbal form (a non-finite verb form) which consists of the base form of the verb with the particle "to": to do; to go; to play; to take; to break; to find.

The English infinitive and the Russian non-finite verb form have similar features. At the same time, the infinitive in English has a number of peculiarities which make using the infinitive difficult for language learners.

Properties and functions of the infinitive

The infinitive has some properties of the verb. The infinitive names an action (to drive a car) or state (to be sick), but cannot show person, number, or mood. The infinitive has active and passive forms (to take; to be taken) and can express voice and time, though in a rather limited way.

The infinitive can have a direct object (*He plans to visit a museum*) or a prepositional object (*He wants to know about it*) and can be modified by an adverb (*He tried to walk slowly*).

The infinitive can be part of the compound verbal predicate (*She can drive; We must go*) or part of the compound nominal predicate (*His aim is to help you*). The infinitive alone, without another verb, is generally not used as the predicate.

The infinitive has some properties of the noun and can be in the function of the subject (*To quit now would be a mistake*) or of an object (*He likes to sing; She*

¹ Useful English [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access : <http://usefulenglish.ru>. – Date of access: 26.03.2018.

asked me to wait). The infinitive can be in the function of an attribute (*He has no desire to see them*).

The infinitive can function as an adverbial modifier of purpose (*He came here to study*) or as an adverbial modifier of consequence (*He was too tired to go to the cinema*).

Use of particle "to"

As a rule, the infinitive is preceded by the particle "to".

The particle "to" is omitted after modal verbs (*You can go; You must take it*), after the verbs "make, let" (*Make him eat; Let her play*), after the verb "help" in American English (*Help me find my book*), and in constructions like "*She saw him leave; He heard her sing*". The infinitive without the particle "to" is called bare infinitive.

If the verbs "make, help, see, hear" in such constructions are used in the passive voice, the infinitive after them keeps the particle "to":

He was made to leave. She was helped to do it.

He was seen to enter that building. He was heard to laugh.

If there are two infinitives next to each other connected by "and, or, but, except, than", the second infinitive is often used without "to":

I told him to sit down and rest.

She didn't know whether to go or stay.

There was nothing to do but wait.

There is nothing for him to do but watch TV.

It's easier to type than write.

But it is often necessary to repeat "to" before the second infinitive for clarity, especially in longer infinitive phrases:

I told him to sit down on the sofa and to rest a little.

It is easier to type this text than to write it.

To buy or not to buy is a hard choice for her.

The particle "to" is often used without the infinitive at the end of the sentence if the infinitive is clearly mentioned earlier in the sentence:

He asks me to do this work, but I don't want to.

I didn't want to go there, but I had to.

He would prefer to sleep till noon if he were allowed to.

How infinitives express time

The finite verb forms express the time of the action in the present, past, or future. For example:

He works in a bank.

He worked yesterday.

He will work tomorrow.

The infinitive can express time only relatively, i.e., in relation to the action expressed by the verb in the predicate.

The action indicated by the infinitive can be simultaneous with the action expressed by the verb in the predicate:

He seemed to be sleeping.

He is trying to work.

The action indicated by the infinitive can precede the action expressed by the verb in the predicate:

The rain seems to have stopped.

It is nice to have talked to you.

The action of the infinitive later than the action of the verb in the predicate is understood from the context and meaning:

He intends to do it tomorrow.

The goods are to be delivered next week.

Forms of the infinitive

The infinitive has the following active and passive forms: simple (to write), continuous (to be writing), perfect (to have written), perfect continuous (to have been writing), simple passive (to be written), perfect passive (to have been written). The examples below illustrate the use of the infinitive forms in sentences.

I asked him to write a report.

He is supposed to be writing a report now.

He appears to have written a report already.

He seems to have been writing a report for two hours already.

I expect his report to be written tomorrow.

I expect his report to have been written by now.

Typical constructions with infinitives

Verb + infinitive

In this construction the infinitive serves as an object and stands immediately after the verb, usually after the following verbs: afford, agree, appear, ask, beg, begin, continue, decide, deserve, expect, fail, forget, hate, hesitate, hope, intend, learn, like, love, manage, mean, need, offer, plan, prefer, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, regret, remember, seem, start, threaten, try, want, would like.

He hopes to see them soon.

His daughter is learning to drive.

I need to talk to him.

She forgot to lock the door.

He refused to help them.

She seemed to like her job.

I want to go home.

The continuous infinitive (emphasizing duration of the action) and the perfect infinitive (indicating the preceding action) are rather often used after the verbs "seem, appear, pretend".

He pretended to be reading.

The weather seems to be improving.

He seems to have lost weight.

He appears to have forgotten about it.

Note the use of the passive infinitive in those cases where the person indicated in the subject undergoes the action of the infinitive (i.e., that person does not perform the action himself / herself).

She doesn't like to be disturbed during her work.

I would like to be invited to the party.

Note: Particle NOT

Depending on the meaning of the sentence, NOT can be used with the verb in the predicate or with the infinitive.

He did not promise to do it.

He promised not to do it.

Don't even try to lie to me.

Try not to be late.

They decided not to go to the party.

Note: Gerunds

The verbs "begin, continue, forget, hate, like, love, prefer, regret, remember, start, try" are also used with a gerund, with or without a change of meaning. Compare:

He began to eat. – He began eating.

I remembered to lock the door. – I remember locking the door.

Verb + object + infinitive

The constructions Verb + object + infinitive are divided into four groups here according to the type of construction and the meaning that these constructions convey after certain verbs. The infinitive functions as an object in such constructions and always stands after another object expressed by a noun or a pronoun.

Group 1

In this construction, the infinitive is used after the verbs "advise, allow, ask, beg, convince, encourage, forbid, force, help, hire, instruct, invite, let, make, order, permit, persuade, remind, teach, tell, urge, warn". Note that the infinitive is used without the particle "to" after the verbs "make, let" (and "help" in AmE).

The doctor advised him to rest for a few days.

He asked her to speak slowly.

She helped me to wash the windows.

It makes me think that he is lying.

She reminded him to buy cheese.

He taught me to drive.

She told me not to invite them.

Note: Gerunds

The verbs "advise, allow, forbid, permit" can be followed by a gerund directly. Compare:

She doesn't permit me to use her computer. – She doesn't permit using her computer.

Group 2

In this construction, the infinitive is used after the verbs "want, would like, require, rely on, count on, expect, consider, find".

I want you to do something for me.

I count on you to do it quickly.

We expected Mike to be present at the meeting.

She found him to be a very nice person.

Note the use of the passive infinitive in those cases where the person indicated in the object undergoes the action of the infinitive (i.e., that person does not perform the action himself / herself).

She wants him to be elected.

I would like him to be invited to the party.

Group 3

In this construction, the infinitive without "to" is used after the verbs of sense perception "hear, see, watch, observe, notice, feel".

I saw him cross the street.

I watched him plant the roses.

I heard her cry.

The present participle is used instead of the infinitive in such constructions to stress that the action is in progress. For example:

I saw him crossing the street. I heard her singing.

Group 4

This construction with the verbs "have" and "get" has causative meaning, i.e., "have" and "get" here generally mean "induce someone to do something; ensure that someone does something", with "have" close in meaning to "ask" and "get" close in meaning to "persuade". The infinitive is used without the particle "to" after "have", but with "to" after "get".

Have him send the letters.

I had my sister watch the baby while I was out.

Get your son to clean the carpet.

I got my brother to help me (to) repair my car.

The past participle is used after the verbs "have" and "get" in constructions like "*I had my car washed*" which indicate that the action is performed for you by someone.

Infinitives after passive verb forms

Many verbs can be used in the passive voice with the infinitive in the function of an object after them.

The infinitive is used after the passive forms of the verbs "allow, permit, ask, tell, order, force, advise, warn, encourage". Compare active and passive constructions:

She allowed us to go there. – We were allowed to go there.

They warned me not to do it. – I was warned not to do it.

He advised her to find a good lawyer. – She was advised to find a good lawyer.

The infinitive is used after the passive forms of the verbs "say, report, expect, suppose, allege, believe, know".

Prices are expected to rise even higher.

He was expected to visit them.

She was supposed to arrive at 10 a.m.

You are not supposed to be here.

He is said to be 125 years old.

He is believed to be the oldest person in the country.

Such constructions containing simple, continuous, perfect, or passive forms of the infinitive are often used in news reports. For example:

The committee is expected to approve this initiative.

The commission is reported to be conducting an investigation of the incident.

He is alleged to have stolen more than ten million dollars.

Several people are reported to have been injured in the fire.

Infinitive after linking verb BE

The infinitive after the linking verb to BE is part of the compound nominal predicate.

His aim was to help them.

Your duty is to study.

Your task is to do these exercises.

His assistant's main task is to gather information for research.

His sole desire is to be accepted in their circle.

Infinitives after "how, what, where"

The infinitive as an object is often used after "how, what, who, whom, which, when, where, whether", usually after the verbs "know, ask, tell, advise, explain, show, decide, wonder, understand".

I don't know what to say.

I don't know who to ask.

Show me how to do it.

I haven't decided yet whether to go there or not.

The tour guide told us where to find interesting souvenirs.

Infinitives after adjectives

The infinitive as an object is used after many adjectives and participles, for example, after "able, afraid, amused, anxious, ashamed, astonished, careful, delighted, determined, disappointed, eager, free, frightened, glad, grateful, happy, interested, lucky, pleased, prepared, proud, ready, relieved, reluctant, sad, shocked, sorry, surprised, terrified, willing".

This construction is often used to describe people's feelings in relation to the action expressed by the infinitive.

She is afraid to go there alone.

We are ready to start.

You were lucky to find that book.

She was reluctant to go.

He is eager to be invited to the show.

The infinitives "to hear, to see, to learn, to discover, to find" are often used after the adjectives "glad, happy, delighted, disappointed, surprised, sorry".

She was glad to hear that.

He was happy to see her.

I was sorry to hear about their divorce.

I was surprised to learn that she had quit her job.

Infinitives as attributes

The infinitive as an attribute always stands after the noun (or indefinite pronoun) that it modifies. For example:

Can you give me a book to read?

I have a lot of work to do today.

Give him something to eat.

He has nowhere to go.

Infinitives as attributes are used after many nouns, for example, after "ability, advice, attempt, capacity, chance, command, decision, desire, eagerness, effort, excuse, failure, intention, invitation, necessity, need, offer, opportunity, order, permission, power, promise, reason, recommendation, refusal, reluctance, right, time, way, willingness, wish".

Her ability to memorize words is amazing.

I have no intention to work there.

She has no desire to get married.

There's no need to hurry.

They had every reason to believe that he had left the country.

Note: The gerund is also used after some of these nouns (for example, after "chance, intention, necessity, reason"), with or without a change in meaning.

Infinitives in constructions after formal subject IT

The infinitive may be used as the subject of the sentence. For example:

To find him was difficult.

To know the rules is necessary.

To ask him for help was a mistake.

However, it is more common to use the construction in which the pronoun IT is the formal subject, and the infinitive is placed after the predicative adjective or noun.

It was difficult to find him.

It is necessary to know the rules.

It was a mistake to ask him for help.

The infinitive in this construction is often used after the following adjectives and participles: advisable, amazing, awful, bad, convenient, careless, correct, cruel, dangerous, desirable, difficult, easy, foolish, funny, good, great, hard, helpful, important, impossible, interesting, intolerable, natural, necessary, nice, pleasant, possible, reasonable, ridiculous, silly, strange, surprising, terrible, unbearable, undesirable, unnecessary, unpleasant, unreasonable, useful, useless, wise, wonderful, wrong.

It is nice to meet you.

It is useless to talk to him.

It is hard to be a doctor.

It was dangerous to stay there.

The infinitive in this construction is used after various nouns, for example, after "duty, fun, idea, mistake, pleasure, surprise, thing, time".

It's a good idea to invite John.

It is time to leave.

It was a surprise to hear such words.

It was a terrible thing to say.

FOR + noun / pronoun + infinitive

The action indicated by the infinitive usually refers to the subject or to the object. Compare:

I'm planning to visit her. – I asked him to visit her.

In some sentences, the action indicated by the infinitive does not refer either to the subject or to the object: For example: It is pleasant to walk in the park. The tea was too hot to drink.

If it is necessary in such sentences to indicate the person to whom the action of the infinitive refers, add "for + noun / pronoun" before the infinitive. For example: It is pleasant for me to walk in the park. The tea was too hot for the children to drink.

Examples:

It was important for Victor to be present at the meeting.

It is difficult for him to live alone.

It is easy for her to learn English.

The first thing for you to do is to find Tom.

This is not for us to decide.

In some cases, "of + noun / pronoun" is used before the infinitive to indicate the person to whom the action of the infinitive refers. For example: It was very nice of you to bring her flowers. It was inconsiderate of him to ask her such questions.

Infinitive of purpose

The infinitive is often used as an adverbial modifier of purpose. In this function the infinitive may be preceded by "in order" or "so as".

He went to London in order to study English.

She came here to study.

I went out to buy bread and milk.

He did it to help her.

Press Enter to start the installation.

For emphasis, the infinitive of purpose is sometimes placed at the beginning of the sentence.

To understand his stories, you need to know where he grew up.

Infinitive of consequence

The infinitive is also used as an adverbial modifier of consequence, with the adverbs "too" and "enough".

I was too tired to notice it.

It is too late to call him now.

He is too young to be a manager.

She is old enough to understand it.

I don't know this subject well enough to discuss it with you.

Other infinitive constructions

In speech and writing of general character, the infinitive is not used as the predicate. But there are some constructions in which the infinitive may serve as the predicate.

The infinitive without the particle "to" may be used as the predicate in interrogative sentences beginning with "Why" and expressing suggestion, usually in everyday speech.

Why waste time on such trifles?

Why pay more than necessary?

Why not wait a little?

The infinitive with the particle "to" may be used as the predicate in the meaning close to the meaning of the phrase BE TO expressing strong expectation that some action is going to happen according to rules, agreements, plans, and the like. Such use of the infinitive is mostly found in legal, commercial, or technical texts, in newspaper articles and advertising materials.

Buyers to pay for ordered goods upon delivery. (= Buyers are to pay for ordered goods upon delivery.)

Three new schools to open next year. (= Three new schools are to open next year.)

The same construction may be used as an infinitive phrase at the end of the sentence.

Goods are ordered by catalogue, buyers to pay for ordered goods upon delivery.

Registration lasts till September, applications to be submitted in person.

Set expressions with infinitives

Set expressions containing infinitives, such as "needless to say; so to speak; to be quite frank; to make matters worse; to put it mildly; to say the least; to tell the truth", are used as parenthetical words. For example:

To be quite frank, I didn't want to lend him my books.

Needless to say, he lost my books.

2.2.2. Gerund²

The gerund is a non-finite form of the verb. The other non-finite verb forms are the infinitive and the participle.

Forms of gerund

² UsefulEnglish [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access : <http://usefulenglish.ru>. – Date of access: 26.03.2018.

Gerunds are formed from verbs by adding ING: be – being; go – going; play – playing; talk – talking; write – writing. Gerunds can be formed from most verbs (except modal verbs).

The gerund has the following forms: simple active (asking, writing); perfect (having asked, having written); simple passive (being asked, being written); perfect passive (having been asked, having been written). These forms are also called "simple gerund (or simple ing-form); perfect gerund; passive gerund; perfect passive gerund".

The simple active form and the passive form usually express an action that is simultaneous with the action expressed by the main verb. The perfect form and the perfect passive form express an action that precedes the action expressed by the main verb.

The simple form of the gerund is the most common. The compound forms of the gerund are used more rarely, mostly in writing.

Forms of gerund: Examples and notes on usage

Asking questions is his hobby. (asking – simple form)

I completely forgot having asked him to wait for me there. (having asked – perfect form)

She doesn't like being asked such questions. (being asked – passive form)

He could not remember ever having been asked to do such a thing. (having been asked – perfect passive form)

Perfect forms

The simple active form of the gerund is often used instead of the perfect form in those cases where it is not necessary to stress that the action expressed by the gerund precedes the action expressed by the main verb (provided that the context is clear). For example:

I remember asking her about it. I don't remember being asked about it. He mentioned reading it in a magazine. He thanked them for inviting him. He apologized for losing my book.

Passive forms

After the verbs "need, require, want" in the meaning "need cleaning, repairing, improving" and after the adjective "worth", the active form of the gerund is used, not the passive form. (The infinitive in the same meaning is used in the passive form after these verbs. The infinitive is not used after the adjective "worth".) For example:

The house needs painting. This lock needs repairing. His car requires painting. Your coat wants cleaning. (Infinitive: His car needs to be painted / to be repaired / to be cleaned.)

This book is worth reading.

Negative forms

Depending on the meaning, the negative particle "not" is placed between the auxiliary verb and the main verb (to negate the action of the main verb) or before the gerund (to negate the action of the gerund).

"Not" between the auxiliary verb and the main verb:

He did not apologize for losing my book.

She doesn't like having to work on Saturdays.

"Not" before the gerund:

He was fined for not paying his debt.

He apologized for not having written his report on time.

I'm surprised at not being asked about it.

She is disappointed at not having been invited.

Note: Gerunds and present participles

The gerund and the present participle have the same forms but are used differently. The gerund functions as a noun. For example:

Growing tomatoes at home is a difficult task. I need a book on growing tomatoes at home.

The present participle is used in the formation of the continuous tenses and is also used as an adjective. For example: She is growing tomatoes this year. Growing tomatoes need a lot of sun.

Properties and functions of gerunds

The gerund names an action or state and functions as a noun.

The gerund has some properties of the verb. Like verbs, gerunds have active, passive, and perfect forms (sending, being sent, having sent, having been sent), can take a direct object (*He likes watching films*), and can be modified by an adverb (*He is used to working late*).

The gerund has some properties of the noun and can function as the subject (*Swimming is good for health*), as a predicative noun (*His hobby is travelling*), as an object (*He enjoys reading*), as an attribute (*The risk of losing money scares him*), and as an adverbial modifier (*He called her before leaving*).

Gerunds and nouns

Like nouns, gerunds often stand after prepositions:

Thank you for telling me about it.

Her fear of being late is getting on my nerves.

They left after signing the agreement.

Like nouns, gerunds can stand after possessive forms of nouns and pronouns:

Mike's coming home so late worries us.

I was surprised by his leaving her.

There was no hope of our getting there on time.

If it is clear who performs the action expressed by the gerund, the possessive forms are not necessary. For example, in the sentences "*Thank you for helping me*" and "*Now I understand that going to that party was a mistake*", it is not necessary to use "your helping" and "my going" because it is clear that you helped me, and that I myself went to the party.

Unlike nouns, gerunds are not used in the plural or with the definite or indefinite article. If you see an ing-form with an article or in the plural, it is a noun ending in "ing". For example, these are nouns: an old saying; loud singing of the birds; the loading of the goods; railroad crossings; his comings and goings.

In many cases, it is preferable to use a suitable noun instead of a gerund. For example: "the time of his arrival; his departure; during the flight", not "the time of his arriving; his departing; during flying".

Substitutes

Examples of the use of gerunds in different functions in sentences are given in this material. But it does not mean that only the gerund is used in such situations. In many cases, you can use nouns, infinitives, verbs, and simpler constructions instead of gerunds. For example:

Your not wanting to go there surprises me. – I'm surprised that you don't want to go there.

They suspect him of having stolen several cars. – They suspect that he has stolen several cars.

He has difficulty understanding these rules. – It's difficult for him to understand these rules.

On coming home, he called his sister. – When he came home / After he came home, he called his sister.

Gerund as subject

Gerunds in the function of the subject can stand alone or be accompanied by dependent words.

Smoking is not allowed here.

Playing guitar is his favorite occupation.

Finding them became his main goal.

Reading aloud is very useful for learners of English.

Forgetting about her birthday was unforgivable. (It was unforgivable to forget about her birthday.)

Her telling him about our plans has led to serious problems.

There is no telling what he might do next. (there is – predicate; gerund "telling" – subject) (It is impossible to tell what he might do next.)

Gerund after linking verb to BE

A gerund after the linking verb BE is used in the function of a predicative noun; that is, a gerund stands in the predicative of the compound nominal predicate.

Seeing is believing. (gerund "seeing" – subject; gerund "believing" – in the function of predicative noun)

Her hobby is writing short stories.

His favorite occupation is playing guitar.

His only wish was passing his exams successfully.

Her main concern is helping old people.

Being in their house was like being in a museum devoted to the 19th century.

(first gerund "being" – subject; second gerund "being" – as predicative noun)

Note: Infinitives are often used in the function of predicative nouns. For example:

His favorite occupation is to play guitar.

His only wish was to pass his exams.

The job of a watchman is to watch over a building at night.

Gerund as direct object

Gerunds in the function of direct objects are used after many verbs, for example, after "admit, advise, allow, avoid, begin, can't help, continue, deny, discuss, enjoy, finish, forbid, give up, go on, imagine, involve, keep, like, mention, mind, postpone, practice, prefer, quit, recommend, risk, stop, suggest". Examples:

She suggested visiting Venice.

Stop talking. Begin writing. Go on reading. Keep working.

He couldn't help laughing.

Would you mind waiting a little?

She finished washing the windows and began cooking dinner.

You should avoid using such expressions in conversations with her.

Note: Gerunds and infinitives after verbs

In some cases you can use either of them (i.e., gerund or infinitive) after certain verbs, with little or no difference in meaning. For example:

He began reading. He began to read.

He likes swimming. He likes to swim.

In some other cases there is a noticeable difference in meaning. For example:

He stopped talking. He stopped to talk to them.

I will never forget buying my first car. I will not forget to buy bread.

But in most cases it is necessary to memorize which verb is followed by a gerund and which by an infinitive.

Gerund as prepositional object after phrasal verbs

Gerunds are often used after prepositions. Gerunds in the function of prepositional indirect objects are used after various phrasal verbs, adjectives and participles that require certain prepositions.

Gerunds as prepositional objects are used after many phrasal verbs, for example, after "accuse of, agree on, apologize for, approve of, believe in, blame for, care about, complain about, complain of, confess to, consent to, consist in, consist of, count on, depend on, disapprove of, dream of, feel like, feel up to, forget about, forgive for, insist on, keep from, lead to, long for, look forward to, mean by, object to, pay for, persist in, prevent from, remind of, result in, return to, save from, succeed in, suspect of, take to, talk into, talk out of, thank for, think about, think of, work on, worry about".

They accused him of stealing their money.

She blames him for losing her suitcase.

Excuse me for interrupting you.

Thank you for coming.

He insists on buying a new car.

He objected to selling the house.

Compulsory vaccination prevented the disease from spreading.

He talked them into investing in his project.

We are looking forward to seeing you.

Gerund as prepositional object after adjectives

Gerunds as prepositional objects are used after many adjectives and participles, for example, after "accused of, accustomed to, afraid of, angry at, annoyed at, ashamed of, aware of, capable of, careful about, concerned about, confident of, disappointed at, engaged in, excited about, experienced in, frightened of, fond of, furious at, good at, grateful for, interested in, proud of, responsible for, scared of, sorry for, successful in, sure of, surprised at, thankful for, tired of, be used to, worried about".

I'm tired of arguing. He is afraid of going there.

She is fond of listening to fairy tales.

He was accused of stealing.

He is proud of being a member of the team.

She is interested in buying an apartment in this neighborhood.

She was angry at being left alone at home.

He was sorry for giving them so much trouble.

He is used to living alone. She is accustomed to getting up early.

Lena was responsible for ordering food.

She is good at keeping secrets.

These exercises are good for memorizing vowel combinations.

Note: Gerunds without prepositions after adjectives

Note the use of gerunds without a preposition after the adjectives "worth, busy".

This dress is worth buying. This story is worth reading.

Is this film worth watching? No, this film is not worth watching.

She is busy typing letters. He is busy repairing his car.

Note: Gerunds and infinitives after adjectives

Gerunds and infinitives are used after many adjectives and participles. Gerunds are used after prepositions, mostly in constructions like "He is tired of waiting" described above. Infinitives are often used in constructions like "He is glad to see them" and "It is difficult to be a doctor".

Some adjectives and participles are followed by gerunds, some others by infinitives. After "afraid, annoyed, disappointed, frightened, proud, scared, surprised", there is not much difference in meaning between gerunds and infinitives. Compare:

He was surprised at hearing the news. – He was surprised to hear the news.
(The gerund is more formal here; the infinitive is more common.)

He is afraid of losing his job. – He is afraid to lose his job. (Little difference in meaning.)

In other cases of the use of gerunds and infinitives after the same adjectives and participles there is usually a noticeable difference in meaning. Compare:

I'm sorry for keeping you waiting. I missed my bus. – I'm sorry to keep you waiting. I will be free in half an hour. (In relation to the action of the main verb, the gerund expresses a preceding action; the infinitive expresses a simultaneous action.)

She is good at driving. – It is good to know that / to hear that. (Difference in construction and meaning.)

Gerund as attribute

Gerunds in the function of attributes stand after the nouns that they modify, usually after the prepositions "of, for, in, at". The most frequently used preposition is "of".

The gerund is preceded by "of" after the nouns "advantage, art, chance, cost, custom, danger, fear, feeling, habit, hope, idea, illusion, importance, intention, joy, luxury, misery, necessity, opportunity, pain, pleasure, possibility, process, prospect, question, risk, sensation, task, thought, way".

He has no intention of marrying her.

The possibility of finding his cat was rather small.

She is considering the possibility of moving to the South.

The cost of replacing the broken door was too high for his budget.

The feeling of being watched haunted him all day.

His older sister taught him the art of making hot cheese sandwiches.

After "excuse, motive, passion, reason", the gerund is preceded by "for". The preposition "for" is also used to indicate for what something is designed.

Did she have any reason for doing that?

A key is an instrument for opening a door.

After "belief, difficulty, experience, harm, pleasure", the preposition "in" is used before the gerund.

Did you have any difficulty in doing this exercise?

He has five years' experience in teaching.

After "astonishment, pleasure, surprise", the preposition "at" is used before the gerund.

He could not conceal his surprise at seeing them together.

Note: Prepositions before gerunds

Nouns formed from phrasal verbs usually keep the same preposition. For example: to insist on buying – insistence on buying; to object to moving – objection to moving.

If a noun is formed from a verb that requires a direct object, the preposition "of" is used before the gerund: *to intend calling him – the intention of calling him.*

The choice of a preposition also depends on the context. For example: the pleasure of walking; no pleasure in waiting; his pleasure at seeing her.

Note: Gerunds and infinitives after nouns

Gerunds and infinitives as attributes are used after many nouns. Some nouns are followed by gerunds; some other nouns are followed by infinitives. For example: possibility of going there; hope of finding them; decision to stay here; no need to hurry.

The gerund in such constructions is closer to the noun and often sounds like a description of an action (for example, opportunity of visiting); the infinitive is closer to the verb and often sounds like an action (for example, opportunity to visit).

In some cases, gerunds and infinitives are used after the same nouns, but the constructions are different. For example:

The idea of talking it over with Tom seems interesting. – It might be a good idea to talk it over with Tom.

He made the mistake of laughing at them. – It was a mistake to laugh at them.

There is little difference in meaning between gerunds and infinitives after the nouns "attempt, chance, excuse, intention, necessity, opportunity, way". (But there may be differences depending on the other meanings of the noun, and on the construction and context.) Compare:

His attempt at getting out ended in failure. – His attempt to get out ended in failure. (The gerund is more formal here; the infinitive is more common.)

He had no excuse for being late / for being absent. – He wasn't sick; it was just an excuse to leave early.

He had no intention of going there. – He had no intention to go there.

The necessity of writing a letter to Maria makes him nervous. – The necessity to write a letter to Maria makes him nervous.

His way of thinking interests me. I'll find some way of doing it. – That's the way to do it. He found a way to spend less money on food.

She will have an opportunity of visiting Rome during her trip. – She will have an opportunity to visit Rome during her trip. (The infinitive is more common.)

They have a good chance of winning this game. (Chance as possibility.) – *This is your chance to get a good job. You will have a chance to talk to him / a chance of talking to him.* (Chance as opportunity.)

Gerunds in set phrases

Note the use of the gerund after nouns in the following set expressions. The infinitive is not used in these cases.

Mike is in charge of inviting guests.

There was no point in going there.

There is no sense in waiting for them here.

There is no harm in being careful.

I had no difficulty in finding their house.

He had difficulty finding a place to live.

He had no difficulty / no trouble getting a credit card.

He had difficulty breathing.

She had trouble hearing what he said.

Gerunds in constructions after formal subject IT

Gerunds are used after certain adjectives and nouns in constructions with the formal subject IT. On the whole, infinitives are more common in constructions with the formal subject IT.

It is useless asking him. (It is useless to ask him.)

It was nice seeing you. (When saying goodbye.) – It was nice to see you. (When saying goodbye.) – Hello! It is nice to see you. (When saying hello.)

It is worth talking to him. It's worth doing it.

It's not worth going there. It's not worthwhile going there.

It is no use talking about it. (It is no use to talk about it.)

It is no good asking him for help. (It is no good to ask him for help.)

Gerund as adverbial modifier

Gerunds in the function of adverbial modifiers are used after various prepositions, for example, after "after, before, on" to indicate when the action is performed; after "by" to indicate how (in what manner, with the help of what) the action is performed; after the prepositions "without, besides, instead of" to indicate accompanying events, etc.

Let's discuss it after eating.

I switched off the light before leaving.

On returning home he found the door open.

She spoiled the soup by adding too much salt and pepper.

He surprised us by saying a few words first in Chinese and then in French.

He passed them without saying hello.

He boiled the eggs instead of frying them.

What did he do today besides playing computer games?

You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs. (proverb)

He went to the meeting in spite of feeling sick.

Gerunds as adverbial modifiers are used after the compound prepositions "for the purpose of; on the point of; in the event of; subject to", and some others, mostly in formal writing.

He went there for the purpose of seeing his brother. (He went there to see his brother.)

In the event of losing the key to your room, inform the manager immediately. (If you lose the key to your room, inform the manager immediately.)

Other cases of use

Gerund after "no"

A gerund after "no" indicates that something is not allowed. For example:

No parking. No littering. No smoking.

In sentences beginning with "there is", gerunds after "no" indicate that something is impossible or not allowed. For example:

There is no smoking here.

There is no accounting for tastes. (proverb)

There's no denying that this situation really scares me.

There was no arguing with him when he spoke in such a tone. (It was useless to argue with him when he spoke in such a tone.)

Gerund as predicate

Generally, the gerund is not used as the predicate. But gerunds are used as predicates in questions beginning with "what about" and "how about" and expressing suggestion, usually in everyday speech. For example:

What about going to Spain this summer?

How about helping me in the kitchen?

How about seeing Tony and Ella tomorrow?

Gerunds in compound nouns

A gerund is often used as the first component of compound nouns. The main stress is on the first component, that is, on the gerund.

Usually, a gerund as the first component of a compound noun indicates for what something is used. For example, drinking water is water for drinking; a frying pan is a pan for frying; a parking lot is a place / a lot for parking cars; a writing desk is a desk for writing.

More examples of gerunds in compound nouns: chewing gum, cleaning woman, fishing rod, living room, looking-glass, sewing machine, sleeping bag, swimming pool, walking stick, washing machine.

2.2.3. Participle I and II³

Formation and use of English participles, main constructions with participles and various questions related to participles are described in this material.

Main points

English verbs have two participles: the present participle (typing, writing) and the past participle (typed, written).

Participles have some qualities of verbs and are used in the formation of the continuous, perfect and perfect continuous tenses (he is typing; he has written a letter).

Participles have some qualities of adjectives and are used as attributes in a sentence (a smiling girl; surprised faces).

Participles are also used in the function of adverbial modifiers (he opened the door, smiling; surprised, he didn't know what to say).

A participle construction, that is, a participle together with the words closely connected with it, can function as an attribute (the girl sitting at the table) or as an adverbial modifier (standing by the window, she watched the birds). Participle constructions (participial constructions) are usually called "participial phrases" or "participial clauses" in English grammar materials.

English participles are translated into Russian with the help of verbs, adjectives, participles, adverbial participles. Russian adverbial participle has no corresponding form in English.

Formation of participles

Present participle

³ UsefulEnglish [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access : <http://usefulenglish.ru>. – Date of access: 26.03.2018.

The present participle is formed by adding "ing" to the base form of the verb: flying, playing, running, sleeping, working.

The present participle expresses active meaning: doing, flying, playing, reading, running, sleeping, taking, typing, working, writing.

Past participle

Regular verbs form the past participle by adding "ed" to the base form of the verb: moved, played, stopped, typed.

Irregular verbs form the past participle mostly by changing the root of the word: broken, flown, read, sold, taken, written.

The past participle expresses passive meaning: done, moved, played, read, sold, stopped, taken, typed, written.

Formation of tenses

The main function of participles is their use in the formation of certain tenses. Only the simple forms of participles (for example, writing, written) are used in the formation of tenses. The participle is part of the tense form; the participle together with the auxiliary verb is translated into Russian as a tense (not as a participle).

Present participle

The present participle (of the main verb) is used in the formation of the continuous and perfect continuous tenses. Examples:

Continuous tenses:

He is working now.

We were sleeping when he called.

She will be writing letters at four o'clock.

Perfect continuous tenses:

He has been working since early morning.

She had been sleeping for two hours when you called.

By six o'clock, she will have been writing letters for three hours.

Past participle

The past participle (of the main verb) is used in the formation of the perfect tenses in the active voice and of all of the tenses in the passive voice. Examples:

Perfect tenses:

We have already written three stories.

She had typed two reports by ten o'clock yesterday.

She will have typed the next report by six o'clock.

Tenses in the passive:

Three stories have already been written.

Five reports were typed last week.

Two reports had been typed by ten o'clock yesterday. This report will be typed tomorrow.

Participles after the verb to BE

Participles are used in the formation of certain tenses. Participles are also used in the function of adjectives. Usually, the difference between these functions of participles is clear and does not lead to mistakes in understanding. But in some cases, especially in those cases where a participle stands after the verb BE, it may be a little difficult to understand the difference. Compare these sentences:

This situation is humiliating. (the participle "humiliating" as an adjective)

Stop it! You are humiliating him. ("are humiliating" – the present continuous tense)

Two chairs are broken. (the participle "broken" as an adjective)

Two chairs were broken by some customers yesterday. ("were broken" – the simple past in the passive)

Forms of participles

Let's look at the forms of the participles using the verb "do" as an example. Like other verbs, the verb "do" has two participles: the present participle "doing" and the past participle "done".

Participles have simple and compound forms. Simple forms consist of only one word, i.e., the participle itself: doing, done. The form "doing" is simple active; the form "done" is simple passive.

Compound (analytical) forms are formed with the help of the auxiliary verbs "be" and "have": having done; being done; having been done. The form "having done" is perfect active; the form "being done" is passive; the form "having been done" is perfect passive.

Simple forms of participles are used in the formation of the tenses. In a sentence, simple forms of participles are also used in the function of attributes and adverbial modifiers. Compound forms of participles are used more rarely.

Examples of simple and compound forms

The sentences below contain simple and compound forms of participles. (Simpler sentences are indicated in parentheses.)

The boy is reading a book.

The reading boy didn't pay any attention to the teacher's words.

The boy reading a book didn't pay any attention to the teacher's words.

He was sitting by the window, reading a book.

Having read ten pages of the book, he decided to have a break. (After reading ten pages of the book, he decided to have a break.)

The books read by him last week included several fairy tales.

The story being read by him now is called "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz".
(The story that he is reading now is called "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz".)

Published in 1900, the story was adapted into a film in 1939.

Having been translated into several languages, this story is well known in many countries. (Translated into several languages, this story is well known in many countries.)

Translation of participles

Depending on the function in the sentence, on the context and meaning, English participles are translated into Russian as participles, as adjectives, as adverbial participles, as verbs. Compare these examples:

I saw a running boy.

He was running very fast.

He ran shouting something.

Running past the bakery, the boy stopped abruptly.

He stood there, looking at the shopwindow intently.

Having found the door locked, the boy left.

Note: Adverbial participles

In the examples above, "shouting something; running past the bakery; looking at the shopwindow; having found" have been translated into Russian with the help of adverbial participles.

There are no adverbial participles in English. We translate English participles into Russian with the help of suitable adverbial participles in those cases where it is required by the norms of the Russian language.

Participles as attributes

Participles in the function of adjectives, that is, in the function of attributes in a sentence, are sometimes called "participial adjectives" in English grammar materials.

Participles can modify the subject, an object, or another noun in a sentence. Participles may stand before or after the noun that they modify. Participle constructions stand after the nouns that they modify.

Participle before noun

A single participle often stands before the noun that it modifies: a flying bird; a moving train; a promising actor; a growing interest; overwhelming majority, running water; boiling water; working people; a broken heart; a rotten apple; spoken language; a tired voice; a written confirmation; boiled water; developed countries; experienced users. Examples:

Barking dogs seldom bite.

I'm always glad to see her smiling face.

She spoke in a trembling voice.

He stood before the locked door.

He is a retired colonel.

Participle after noun

Not all participles can stand before their nouns. Participles that are closer to verbs than to adjectives are often placed after the nouns that they modify: the problems remaining; the people attending; the people involved; the questions discussed; the names mentioned; the documents required; those invited; those concerned.

In such cases, you can use a participle construction instead of a single participle. A participle construction expresses the same meaning as a relative subordinate clause (attributive clause).

Compare these sentences containing a single participle, a participle construction, or a relative clause:

The questions discussed were quite important. – The questions discussed at the meeting were quite important. – The questions that were discussed at the meeting were quite important.

Some of those invited refused to participate. – Some of those invited to the meeting refused to participate. – Some of the people who were invited to the meeting refused to participate.

Participle construction after noun

Participle constructions in the function of attributes stand after the nouns that they modify. For example:

The boy playing with the kitten is my nephew. (The boy who is playing with the kitten is my nephew.)

I talked to several people participating in the project.

The car parked by the entrance belongs to the director.

I need a list of the goods sold yesterday.

Active and passive meanings of participles

In the function of attributes, present participles express active meaning, and past participles express passive meaning.

In a number of cases there are no corresponding Russian participles with active and passive meaning, for example, in the case of "boring, bored". Compare these sentences:

His attitude is annoying.

She looks annoyed.

It was surprising that he went there.

I was surprised that he went there.

It was a boring party.

Everyone was bored.

I am bored. – Watch a film or read a book.

There are many pairs of frequently used participles with active and passive meaning: alarming, alarmed; astonishing, astonished; convincing, convinced;

disappointing, disappointed; exciting, excited; exhausting, exhausted; frightening, frightened; humiliating, humiliated; horrifying, horrified; irritating, irritated; shocking, shocked.

Note: We translated the participles as participles to show the difference between active and passive meanings. Some participles are often translated as adjectives, for example, "alarming, convincing, humiliating".

More examples for memorizing: amazing, amazed; amusing, amused; charming, charmed; confusing, confused; depressing, depressed; developing, developed; disgusting, disgusted; embarrassing, embarrassed; encouraging, encouraged; fascinating, fascinated; frustrating, frustrated; pleasing, pleased; puzzling, puzzled; relaxing, relaxed; satisfying, satisfied; terrifying, terrified; thrilling, thrilled; tiring, tired; worrying, worried.

Some past participles in the function of attributes can express active meaning. For example: advanced students; experienced users; developed countries; increased activity.

Intensifiers with past participles

The adverbs "very, much, very much" intensify the meaning. "Very" is used with adjectives (and with adverbs, e.g., very quickly); "much" and "very much" are used with verbs. For example, you can say "This book is very good" and "I liked it very much", but you can't say "I very liked it".

Past participles, usually in the position after the verb BE, may also be used with intensifiers. Past participles that have acquired strong adjectival qualities (usually, they are participles expressing feelings) may be used with "very", for example, "very bored, very interested, very surprised, very tired". Past participles that have strong verbal qualities are used with "much" or "very much", for example, "much obliged, very much appreciated, very much criticized, much reduced". Examples:

I was very tired yesterday.

Your help was very much appreciated.

Her first novel was much criticized.

Her latest novel is much talked about.

Which past participles can be used with "very" and which only with "much" or "very much" is a difficult question. There are no recommended lists of past participles that can be used with "very", and there is no agreement among linguists on this issue. Some linguists allow "very disappointed, very annoyed, very pleased"; others insist on "very much disappointed, very much annoyed, very much pleased".

Generally, use "very", "much" or "very much" with this or that past participle if you saw such use in your textbook and in other educational materials. Avoid

frequent use of these intensifiers with participles. This will improve your style and will help you to avoid mistakes.

Note:

The issue described above concerns only the past participle because the present participle is generally not used with "much" or "very much". Whether you can use "very" with this or that present participle depends on the meaning of the participle and on how close to the adjective it has become. For example, you can say "very interesting, very boring, very encouraging, very surprising", but you can't say "very flying, very working".

Participles as adverbial modifiers

Participles in the function of adverbial modifiers (of time, reason, manner, accompanying circumstances, etc.) are usually found in participle constructions, though single participles are also quite possible. The negative particle "not" is placed before the participle. Participle constructions in the function of adverbial modifiers are used mostly in writing.

Participle constructions in the function of adverbial modifiers usually stand at the beginning of the sentence, but may sometimes stand in the middle or at the end of the sentence. Since the action expressed by the participle in such constructions usually refers to the subject of the sentence, the participle in any position in the sentence should be clearly connected with the subject.

Participle constructions in the function of adverbial modifiers of time and reason (usually at the beginning of the sentence) express the same meaning as adverbial clauses of time and reason. In some examples below, corresponding complex sentences are indicated in parentheses.

Present participle as adverbial modifier: Examples

Arriving at the airport, we learned that our flight was delayed because of weather conditions. (When we arrived at the airport, we learned that our flight was delayed because of weather conditions.)

When doing the exercises, look up the new words.

Standing by the window, he watched the people on the street.

Having finished my work, I went home. (After I finished my work, I went home.)

Having seen him in that building before, I thought that he worked there. (As I had seen him in that building before, I thought that he worked there.)

Feeling very tired, she went to bed early. (She went to bed early because she was feeling very tired.)

Not knowing what to expect, she was afraid to open the door.

Laughing, the girls ran out of the classroom.

She sat in the corner, waiting.

He stood by the door, looking at us angrily.

Past participle as adverbial modifier: Examples

Asked to explain what happened, he said that he didn't know. (When he was asked to explain what happened, he said that he didn't know.)

If lost in a new city, call the police. (If you are lost in a new city, call the police.)

Surprised by his strange decision, his friends tried to talk him out of it.

Left in the yard, the books were spoiled by the pouring rain.

Lost in the woods, the dog managed to find the way home.

Cook and stir until thickened. (Cook and stir until the mixture is thickened.)

Dangling participle

Usually, the action expressed by the participle in the function of an adverbial modifier refers to the subject of the sentence.

The term "dangling participle" (unattached participle) refers to the situation in which, because of incorrect sentence structure, the participle is unrelated to the subject or is connected to the wrong noun. For example:

Coming out of the house, the rain started.

Not knowing his telephone, a letter was sent to him.

Dangling participles are considered to be bad style of writing. Besides, they can cause misunderstanding. Sentences with dangling participles should be restructured. It can be done (1) by clearly indicating the subject of the sentence so that the participle is clearly attached to the subject, or (2) by changing the participial construction into a subordinate clause.

For example, the sentences with dangling participles in the examples above can be restructured in the following ways:

Coming out of the house, I saw that the rain started.

When I came out of the house, the rain started.

Not knowing his telephone, we sent a letter to him.

As we didn't know his telephone, we sent a letter to him.

It is necessary to say that dangling participles are rather common in literary works, especially in those cases where the subject is impersonal "It", and where weak connection between the participle and the subject does not lead to ambiguity for the reader. For example:

Going home, it occurred to me that I had probably seen him before.

Nevertheless, it may be advisable for language learners to avoid using such sentences in formal writing, especially in test and examination papers.

Note: Prepositions and conjunctions in the form of participles

Some prepositions and conjunctions are in the form of participles. For example: concerning, considering, including, notwithstanding, owing to, judging from, provided that, regarding, supposing.

They do not require a strict connection with the subject and should not be regarded as dangling participles. The same can be said about participles in such set expressions as "generally speaking, strictly speaking, taking into consideration" and some others. Examples:

Owing to the rain, the game was postponed.

Considering the price, this table is a good buy.

Strictly speaking, they are not her relatives.

Absolute participle construction

The absolute participle construction has its own subject (to which the action expressed by the participle refers) and can stand at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. Sometimes the preposition "with" introduces an absolute participle clause.

Absolute participle constructions are often used in literary works and scientific writing, but are rare in ordinary speech. In your own speech, you can replace absolute participle constructions with simpler constructions. Examples:

The weather being nice and warm, we went for a walk. (As the weather was nice and warm, we went for a walk.)

Nobody knowing what to do, we decided to do nothing. (Because nobody knew what to do, we decided to do nothing.)

Two of them headed toward the director's office, the other three staying in the hall. (Two of them headed toward the director's office, and the other three stayed in the hall.)

Sydney is the largest city in Australia, with Melbourne being the second largest.

Their recent fight forgotten, the children began to play with their new toys. (The children forgot their recent fight and began to play with their new toys.)

Our work finished, we said good-bye and left.

She listened to his story quietly, with her eyes closed and her face impassive.

Participles in constructions with complex object

In sentences like "*I saw him crossing the street. I found him sleeping. I had my car washed*", the constructions "him crossing; him sleeping; car washed" are often called "complex object" in Russian grammar materials.

Present participle in constructions with complex object

Constructions after verbs of sense perception

The present participle is used in constructions with complex object after the verbs of sense perception "hear, see, watch, observe, notice, feel" to indicate the action in progress. For example:

I saw him locking the door. I saw him watching me. I see her smiling.

I heard them laughing. I hear the telephone ringing.

She felt him looking at her. She noticed him smiling at something.

The infinitive in such constructions usually expresses a completed action, but if the verb is of continuing nature, the infinitive can express the action in progress. Compare:

I saw him crossing the street. – I saw him cross the street.

I saw her coming out of the house. – I saw her come out of the house.

I heard the telephone ringing. – I heard the telephone ring.

I heard him singing. – I heard him sing.

I heard her crying. – I heard her cry.

He watched them walking slowly toward the house. / He watched them walk slowly toward the house.

Note:

Note the use of participles after the verbs "smell" and "find":

I smell something burning.

I found him sleeping.

She finds him interesting.

I found the door locked.

Past participle in constructions with complex object

Constructions after "see, hear, want, consider"

The past participle is used in constructions with complex object to show that the person or thing indicated by the object undergoes the action indicated by the participle.

He saw his bags put into the trunk of a large car.

She saw several participants arrested during the demonstration.

We heard her name mentioned during the discussion.

He wants it done as soon as possible.

We want him elected.

I consider this matter closed.

Note: In the last three examples above, the participles "done, elected, closed" may be regarded as shortened variants of the passive infinitive forms "to be done; to be elected; to be closed".

Construction "have something done"

In constructions like "I had it done", the past participle is used after the verb "have" (or after "get" in informal speech) to show that the action is performed for you by someone, usually at your request.

I had my car washed.

He had his hair cut yesterday.

She got her TV repaired.

However, in some cases the action expressed by the participle after the verb "have" in such constructions is performed not at your request, and the action may be unpleasant. Examples:

She had her purse stolen yesterday.

He had his nose broken in a fight.

She got her finger jammed in the door.

2.2. УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ. CONDITIONALS⁴

A conditional sentence is a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of condition that usually begins with the conjunction IF. The clause of condition (the if-clause) indicates the conditions under which the action in the main clause may be realized.

For the purposes of studying, conditional sentences are usually divided into three main types: 1. structures with real condition (first type of conditional sentences, or first conditional); 2. structures with unreal condition referring to the present or future (second type of conditional sentences, or second conditional); 3. structures with unreal condition referring to the past (third type of conditional sentences, or third conditional).

Real condition

Conditional sentences with real condition express real, true to fact / factual conditions under which the action in the main clause can be realized. The tenses of the indicative mood are used. In most cases, conditions in the future are expressed, but other situations and tenses are also possible. Note that the future tense with the verb WILL is not allowed after IF in clauses of condition. The future idea is usually expressed by the Simple Present in the if-clause of condition.

She will talk to him if she sees him.

If I have enough time tonight, I will help you.

They will bring his book if they find it.

If he doesn't do his home assignment, he will not watch TV.

If you want to pass your exams, you must study.

⁴ UsefulEnglish [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access : <http://usefulenglish.ru>. – Date of access: 26.03.2018.

You may go home if you have finished your work.

If he talked to her yesterday, he told her about our plan.

Unreal condition

Conditional sentences with unreal condition in the subordinate clause of condition (if-clause) express hypothetical, unlikely, improbable, unreal, contrary to fact conditions under which the action in the main clause might be realized or might have been realized. The forms in the subjunctive mood are used. The Past Subjunctive is used in the subordinate clause to express unreal condition in the present or future. The Past Perfect Subjunctive is used in the subordinate clause to express unreal condition in the past.

Unreal condition in the present or future (Second type of conditional sentences)

The situation refers to the present or future, and there still exists a hypothetical possibility of realizing the indicated action, but this possibility is unlikely or unreal because the condition of its realization is unlikely or unreal.

To show unreal condition in the present or future, the verb in the subordinate clause (i.e., where the condition is stated) is used in the Past Subjunctive, which is the same in form as the Simple Past Tense (e.g., knew, wanted). The construction would + simple infinitive (without "to") is used in the main clause. In speech, WOULD may be contracted to 'd.

I would call him now if I knew his telephone number. (I don't know his telephone number.)

If she had friends, she would not feel so lonely. (But she doesn't have friends.)

If I had enough time tonight, I'd help you. (If I had enough time tonight, I would help you.)

If he repaired his car tomorrow, he would go to the summer house on Friday.

Ella would be disappointed if we didn't come to her party tomorrow.

What would you do if you found a thousand dollars on the street?

If I found a thousand dollars on the street, I would buy presents and sweets for all the children in our apartment house.

The verb to BE in the Past Subjunctive

The verb BE in the if-clauses with unreal condition referring to the present or future is used in the form WERE for all persons. WERE is the form of the verb BE in the Past Subjunctive. The form WAS may be used in informal everyday speech for the first and third person in the singular, especially in British English.

If I were rich, I would take a trip around the world. (But I'm not rich.)

If she were at home, she would pick up the phone.

If I were you, I'd do it. (If I were you, I would do it.)

I wouldn't do it if I were you.

If he were my brother, I'd go crazy. (standard) – *If he was my brother, I'd go crazy.* (informal)

I wouldn't ask you to help my sister if you weren't her friend.

The construction WERE TO emphasizes the hypothetical character of the condition and indicates that the action is even less likely to happen. Compare these sentences:

What would you do if you lost your job? – What would you do if you were to lose your job?

If he died tomorrow, there would be no one left to continue his work. – If he were to die tomorrow, there would be no one left to continue his work.

Note that the phrase "If I were you" which is often used for giving advice is the same in the second and third types of if-clauses with unreal condition. Compare:

If I were you, I would buy a new car.

If I were you, I would have bought a new car a long time ago.

Unreal condition in the past (Third type of conditional sentences)

The situation refers to the past, the time is gone, and there is no possibility of realizing the indicated condition and the action that depends on this condition because they are already in the past. Thus, the condition indicated in the if-clause is unrealizable, unreal, and contrary to fact.

To show unreal condition in the past, the verb in the subordinate clause (i.e., in the part where the condition is stated) is used in the Past Perfect Subjunctive, which is the same in form as the Past Perfect (e.g., had known, had wanted). The construction would + perfect infinitive (i.e., would + have + past participle) is used in the main clause. HAD and WOULD may be contracted to 'd in speech.

If I had known his telephone number then, I would have called him. (But I didn't know his telephone number then, and I didn't call him.)

If she had wanted to visit us yesterday, she would have found the time for it.

If you had told me about it at that time, I would not have believed you.

If he had asked her to help him before his exam, she would certainly have helped him.

If you'd asked him, he'd have helped you. (If you had asked him, he would have helped you.)

If I'd seen him, I'd have talked to him. (If I had seen him, I would have talked to him.)

If I'd had enough time yesterday, I'd have done it. (If I had had enough time yesterday, I would have done it.)

If he had not told me, I would never have guessed what he was up to.

What would he have done if he hadn't been sick last week?

If he hadn't been sick last week, he would have gone to the lake with his friends.

We would have gone to the park yesterday if it had not been raining so hard.

COULD and MIGHT in conditional sentences

Modal verbs COULD and MIGHT are often used in the main clause of conditional sentences with unreal condition, and COULD is sometimes used in the if-clause with unreal condition. The verb MAY is generally not used in conditional sentences with unreal condition.

She might go for a walk in the park if it stopped raining.

I could invite her if I saw her tomorrow.

If we left before five, we could catch the six o'clock train.

If we had left before five, we could have caught the six o'clock train. (We didn't leave before five, and we didn't catch the six o'clock train.)

If he hadn't met Maria, he might have remained a bachelor.

If I could ask him about it, I would certainly do so.

She might get a better job if she could speak English.

SHOULD after IF

SHOULD can be used after IF in clauses with real or unreal condition referring to the future to show that the indicated action is even less likely to happen. Compare these pairs of standard conditional sentences and those in which SHOULD adds more uncertainty to the supposition about the indicated condition.

Real condition (first type):

If he comes before five o'clock, I will ask him to wait for you. – If he should come before five o'clock, I will ask him to wait for you.

Real condition (first type):

If any problems arise, inform the manager. – Should any problems arise, inform the manager.

Unreal condition (second type):

If he came before five o'clock, I would be very surprised. – If he should come before five o'clock, I would be very surprised.

Absence of IF

The conjunction IF is sometimes omitted in the conditional sentences in which the if-clause contains SHOULD, WERE or HAD. In such cases, SHOULD, WERE, or HAD is moved to the beginning of the sentence and stands before the subject of the if-clause. In the negative sentences without IF, the negative particle NOT is not contracted with the auxiliary verb and stands after the subject of the subordinate clause. Examples of conditional sentences with and without the conjunction IF:

Real condition (first type):

If Mr. Rox should call, ask him to call me again after five. – Should Mr. Rox call, ask him to call me again after five.

Unreal condition (second type):

If you should want to go to a restaurant, I would be glad to keep you company. – Should you want to go to a restaurant, I would be glad to keep you company.

Unreal condition (second type):

If I were younger, I would go to the mountains with you. – Were I younger, I would go to the mountains with you.

Unreal condition (second type, negative form):

If I weren't so tired, I would help you. – Were I not so tired, I would help you.

Unreal condition (third type):

If he had known about it, he would have refused to go there. – Had he known about it, he would have refused to go there.

Unreal condition (third type, negative form):

If he hadn't known about it, he would have agreed to go there. – Had he not known about it, he would have agreed to go there.

Mixed conditionals

Generally, both parts of conditional sentences with unreal condition refer to the same time. But there may be cases in which one part refers to the present or future, and the other part refers to the past. Such constructions are called mixed conditionals.

If he were a good specialist, he would have found the problem with my computer quickly enough yesterday.

If he had sold his paintings when he had good offers, he could buy a house for his family now.

BUT FOR and IF NOT FOR

Sometimes, the if-clause of unreal condition is replaced by the construction BUT FOR (or IF NOT FOR) + noun or pronoun. Such structures can be used in situations referring to the past or present. Compare these pairs of conditional sentences:

But for the children, they would have divorced years ago. – If it hadn't been for the children, they would have divorced years ago.

But for the traffic jams, I'd like it here very much. – If it weren't for the traffic jams, I'd like it here very much.

If not for her, he would never have become such a good doctor. – If it hadn't been for her, he would never have become such a good doctor.

Constructions with the Verb WISH

Constructions with the verb WISH express hypothetical, unlikely, or unreal wishes. The Subjunctive Mood is used in the subordinate clauses after the verb WISH to express wishes about the situations that exist at the present time (I wish you were here) and about the situations that existed in the past (I wish you had done it).

The verbs COULD, WOULD are often used in subordinate clauses after the verb WISH: I wish I could fly. I wish it would stop raining. The verbs MAY, MIGHT, SHOULD are generally not used after the verb WISH in such constructions.

The conjunction "that" introducing object clauses after the verb WISH is often omitted: I wish (that) I knew the answer. I wish (that) I had known about it before.

Wishes about the present or future

Construction WISH + Past Subjunctive

The existing situation is not the way the speaker would like it to be, but changing the situation is unreal or unlikely. The speaker expresses regret about the existing situation in the form of a wish that the situation were different. The verb in the subordinate clause after WISH is used in the Past Subjunctive, which is the same in form as the Simple Past for main verbs (e.g., asked, did), and the verb BE has the form WERE for all persons. The examples below show the existing situations and the wishes for changing these situations.

Situation 1: I don't know his address.

Wish: I wish I knew his address. Meaning: I would like to know his address, but I don't know it, and I can't find it out now. It's a pity that I don't know his address.

Situation 2: I have an old car.

Wish: I wish I had a new car. Meaning: I would like to have a new car, but it's not possible now. It's a pity that I don't have a new car.

Situation 3: She has to work on Saturday.

Wish: She wishes she didn't have to work on Saturday. Meaning: She would like not to have to work on Saturday. She is sorry that she has to work on Saturday.

Situation 4: He is not here.

Wish: I wish he were here. Meaning: I would like him to be here, but he isn't here. It's a pity that he isn't here.

Situation 5: His parents are poor.

Wish: He wishes his parents were rich. Meaning: He would like his parents to be rich, but to his regret, they are not rich.

Note: WERE and WAS

The verb BE is sometimes used in the form WAS instead of WERE for the first and third person singular in constructions with WISH in informal speech, especially in British English:

I wish I was younger. I wish he was here. I wish it was warmer.

Construction WISH + COULD + simple infinitive

The verb COULD with the simple infinitive is used after WISH to express wishes in the situations where ability to do something is indicated. Such constructions express regret about the existing situation and a wish for changing this situation.

Situation: I can't sing. – Wish: I wish I could sing.

I can't speak Chinese. – I wish I could speak Chinese.

I can't stay. I have to go. – I wish I could stay, but I can't.

I can't help her. – I wish I could help her.

She sneezes and coughs a lot. – She wishes she could stop sneezing and coughing.

My friend bought a very nice coat. – I wish I could buy a coat like that.

You can't come to my birthday party tomorrow. – I wish you could come to my birthday party tomorrow.

Do you ever wish you could fly like a bird?

Construction WISH + WOULD + simple infinitive

The verb WOULD with the simple infinitive is used after WISH to express a wish that someone would do something to change the existing situation. The wish is usually a combination of a request to do something and a complaint about the existing situation or about someone's actions. Since the speaker addresses his wish to someone else, WOULD is used with the pronouns "he, she, it, you, they", but not with "I, we".

Situation: You use my computer without my permission. – Wish: I wish you wouldn't use my computer without my permission.

You interrupt me all the time. – I wish you wouldn't interrupt me.

You won't come to my party. – I wish you would come to my party.

My neighbors are fighting and shouting again. – I wish they would stop fighting and shouting.

He smokes too much. – She wishes he would stop smoking.

She wants to go to France with her friends. – Her parents wish she would stay home and study for her entrance examinations.

It has been raining since morning. – He wishes it would stop raining.

Important note

Wishes in constructions with the verb WISH express hypothetical, unlikely, or unreal actions, with additional emotions of regret or complaint about the

existing situation. Do not use such constructions when you want, would like, or hope to do something, or want to ask someone to do something. Compare these examples:

She wishes she were an actress. – She wants to be an actress. She wants to become an actress. She would like to become an actress. She hopes to become an actress.

I wish I could buy a new car. – I want to buy a new car. I would like to buy a new car. I hope to buy a new car.

I wish you wouldn't go there. – Please don't go there. I don't want you to go there. I hope that you won't go there. Would you mind not going there?

But sometimes the verb WISH is used as an ordinary main verb:

I wish you luck.

We wish you all the best. You can stay, if you wish. She wishes to go to the cinema.

Wishes about the past

Construction WISH + Past Perfect Subjunctive

The situation existed in the past. The speaker regrets that something happened (or didn't happen) in the past. Though changing the past situation is impossible, the speaker expresses regret in the form of a wish that the situation in the past had been different. The verb in the subordinate clause after WISH is used in the Past Perfect Subjunctive, which is the same in form as the Past Perfect (e.g., had asked, had done). The examples below show the past situations and wishes / regrets about them.

I forgot to call her yesterday. – I wish I hadn't forgotten to call her yesterday.

I didn't help her. – I wish I had helped her.

I didn't buy that book. – I wish I had bought that book.

She bought an expensive rug. – She wishes she hadn't bought such an expensive rug.

He didn't come to the party. – I wish he had come to the party.

You didn't tell me the truth. – I wish you had told me the truth.

She didn't know about his plans. – She wishes she had known about his plans.

He didn't go to the concert with us. – We wish he had gone to the concert with us.

They asked him to leave. – They wish they hadn't asked him to leave.

It was very cold last night. – I wish it hadn't been so cold last night.

Does she wish she had become a teacher?

Note: WISH and WISHED

If the wish was made in the past, the verb WISH is used in the past tense, i.e., WISHED. Past Subjunctive and Past Perfect Subjunctive are used after WISHED in the same way as after WISH. Compare these sentences:

She wishes she knew his address. – She wished she knew his address. – Она жалеет, что она не знает его адрес. – Она жалела, что она не знает его адрес.

She wishes she could play chess. – She wished she could play chess.

He wishes they had told him the truth. – He wished they had told him the truth.

They wish they hadn't asked him to leave. – They wished they hadn't asked him to leave.

Construction WISH + COULD + perfect infinitive

The verb COULD with the perfect infinitive (e.g., could have asked, could have done) is used after WISH to express regret about the past situations in which ability to do something was indicated.

She couldn't come to the party. – I wish she could have come to the party.

I couldn't visit her yesterday. – I wish I could have visited her yesterday.

I couldn't help her. – I wish I could have helped her.

I couldn't buy that book. – I wish I could have bought that book.

Note: WOULD + perfect infinitive

The verb WOULD with the perfect infinitive (e.g., would have asked, would have done) is not used after WISH in standard speech and writing to express wishes about the past. You may sometimes hear this construction in informal speech (with the same meaning as in the construction WISH + Past Perfect Subjunctive): I wish she would have come to the party. I wish you would have told me the truth. It is advisable for language learners to avoid using such constructions. Use the Past Perfect Subjunctive in such situations: I wish she had come to the party. I wish you had told me the truth.

Shortened constructions

Constructions with WISH are sometimes used in sentences consisting of two parts divided by the conjunction BUT, with the Subjunctive Mood in the part with the wish and the Indicative Mood in the part with the existing situation. To avoid repetition, one part of such sentences is usually shortened. It is not always easy to choose the auxiliary verb for the shortened construction. Compare these examples:

I wish he were here, but he isn't. – He isn't here, but I wish he were.

I really wish I had a car, but I don't. – I don't have a car, but I really wish I did.

I wish I didn't have to go, but I do. – I have to go, but I wish I didn't.

I wish I could speak German, but I can't. – I can't speak German, but I wish I could.

I wish he would listen to me, but he won't. – He won't listen to me, but I wish he would.

I wish I had studied for my exam, but I didn't. – I didn't study for my exam, but now I wish I had.

I wish she hadn't invited him, but she did. – She invited him. I wish she hadn't.

To make such sentences easier, you can usually omit the shortened part containing the auxiliary verb in the Indicative Mood. For example:

I wish he were here, but he isn't. – I wish he were here.

In other cases, you can divide such sentences into two full sentences. For example:

I have to go, but I wish I didn't. – I have to go. I wish I didn't have to go.

Other constructions

Constructions with "If only"

Constructions with "If only" express wishes in the form of regret more emotionally than constructions with the verb WISH. Constructions with "If only" are used in the same way as constructions with the verb WISH.

If only he were here with me now!

If only she could visit us more often!

If only I had known the truth at that time!

If only he had listened to me then!

Constructions with "I'd rather"

Constructions with "I'd rather" (i.e., I would rather) express preference. Use the infinitive after "I'd rather" when you speak about what you would prefer to do. Use the verb in the Past Subjunctive after "I'd rather" when speaking about what you want someone else to do.

I'd rather stay home tonight.

I'd rather read a book than watch a film.

I'd rather you stayed home today.

I'd rather you didn't smoke here.

Constructions with "It's time"

After "It's time" in such constructions, either an infinitive or a verb in the Past Subjunctive may be used. Compare:

It's time to go to work.

It's time to say good-bye.

It is time for us to leave.

It's time the children were in bed.

It's time we went home.

Constructions "It's high time someone did something" and "It's about time someone did something" express the same meaning emphatically. Such constructions often express criticism or complaint.

It is high time you stopped smoking.

It's about time he became more responsible.

2.3. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ С НЕЛИЧНЫМИ ФОРМАМИ

2.3.1. Особенности перевода инфинитивных конструкций⁵

Инфинитив – неличная форма глагола, которая является неотъемлемой частью глагольной системы английского языка. Инфинитив существует во многих языках, в частности в русском языке. По значению английский инфинитив тождественен русскому – он объединяет в себе признаки глагола и существительного, однако отличается от русского инфинитива своими морфологическими и, частично, синтаксическими признаками. Свойства существительного состоят в том, что в предложении инфинитив может выполнять те же функции, что и существительное. Свойства глагола состоят в том, что инфинитив обладает категориями вида (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, PerfectContinuous), залога (Active, Passive), может иметь зависимые слова и определяться наречием.

В предложении инфинитивом может быть:

1. Подлежащее:

To see is to know. – Увидеть – значит узнать.

It won't take you long to get there. – Вам не понадобится много времени, чтобы добраться туда

2. Часть составного сказуемого

– составное именное сказуемое:

All you have to do is to write a letter – Все что вам надо сделать – это написать письмо.

⁵ "Теория и практика перевода по иностранному языку (первый) (английский)" [Электронный ресурс] : учебно-методический комплекс для студентов специальности 1-96 01 01 "Таможенное дело" специализации 1-96 01 01 02 "Экономическое обеспечение таможенной деятельности" / Белорусский национальный технический университет, Кафедра "Иностранные языки", сост. О.В. Веремейчик, сост. О.С. Жук. – Электрон. дан.. – Минск : БНТУ, 2017. – Режим доступа: <https://rep.bntu.by/handle/data/35206>

– составное модальное сказуемое:

He must have fallen ill. – Должно быть он заболел.

– составное видовое сказуемое:

He continued to write – Он продолжал писать.

3. Дополнение (или часть сложного дополнения):

I didn't ask to be told the news. – Я не просил, чтобы мне сообщали эту новость

4. Определение:

I have a lot of work to do – У меня много работы.

5. Обстоятельство цели:

I left my village to enter university – Я уехал из своей деревни, чтобы поступить в университет

6. Обстоятельство результата (со словами too или enough)

He is too young to be told such things – Он слишком молод, чтобы говорить ему о таких вещах.

You are old enough to take care of your young brother. – Ты достаточно взрослый, чтобы позаботиться о своем маленьком брате.

Способы перевода инфинитива в различных функциях:

1. Инфинитив в функции подлежащего переводится русским инфинитивом (неопределенной формой глагола) или существительным:

To solve this problem is very important. – Решить эту проблему (задачу) очень важно. Решение этой проблемы является очень важным.

2. Инфинитив в функции обстоятельства также переводится с помощью русского инфинитива или существительного, реже – с помощью глагола и деепричастия:

а) обстоятельство цели:

To solve this problem we had to involve experts. – Чтобы решить (для решения этой проблемы) эту проблему, нам пришлось привлечь экспертов.

The interest rate was raised (so as) to attract customers. – Процентная ставка была увеличена для (с целью) привлечения вкладчиков (чтобы привлечь вкладчиков).

б) обстоятельство следствия (после слов enough, too, so/such as):

This method is good enough to achieve reliable results. – Этот метод достаточно хорош, чтобы достичь (он мог достичь) надежные результаты.

They are too young to make such decisions. – Они слишком молоды, чтобы принимать такие решения (для принятия таких решений).

The results achieved were so significant as to affect the final conclusions. – Полученные результаты были настолько существенными, что повлияли (могли повлиять) на окончательные выводы.

в) обстоятельство сопутствующих условий:

He reached the island to discover he had left his fishing rods. – Он добрался до острова и обнаружил, что забыл удочки.

Hydrogen and oxygen unite to form water. – Водород и кислород соединяются, образуя (и образуют) воду.

3. Часть составного сказуемого:

а) в конструкции *be* + инфинитив (в том числе с модальным значением) переводится инфинитивом (реже – существительным):

The next stage will be to publish the results of the research. – Следующим этапом будет опубликование (опубликовать) результаты исследования.

The research supervisor is to take care of that this week. – Научный руководитель должен позаботиться об этом на этой неделе.

It is to be noted that all the exams will be in writing. – Необходимо отметить, что все экзамены будут письменными.

A rainstorm was about to start. – Собиралась (должна была начаться) гроза.

б) после модальных глаголов переводится глагольным сказуемым или инфинитивом:

They may have already replied him. – Они, возможно, уже ответили ему.

He must have known the time of the train's arrival. – Он должен был знать время прибытия поезда.

в) в обороте именительный падеж с инфинитивом переводится глагольным сказуемым придаточного:

They are said to be making (to have made) progress. – Говорят, что они делают (сделали) успехи.

The experiment is unlikely to be completed this week. – Маловероятно, что эксперимент будет завершен на этой неделе.

4. *Определение* переводится придаточным определительным или глагольным сказуемым:

The policy to be chosen must be socially oriented. – Экономическая политика, которую следует выбрать, должна быть социально ориентированной.

The issue to consider next deals with investment policy. – Вопрос, который будет рассматриваться далее, касается инвестиционной политики.

There are many things to be done today. – Сегодня нужно (предстоит) сделать много дел.

Устойчивое словосочетание:

For many years to come. – *На многие грядущие годы (годы вперед).*

5. Вводный член предложения:

To begin with, I would like to thank you for coming. – *Прежде всего (Вначале) мне бы хотелось поблагодарить Вас за то, что Вы пришли.*

To be honest, it's a surprise for me. – *Если быть честным (Честно говоря), для меня это неожиданность.*

6. Дополнение переводится русским инфинитивом:

We are planning (want) to finish the work today. – *Мы планируем (хотим) закончить работу сегодня.*

A number of factors have made us agree to their terms. – *Целый ряд факторов заставил нас согласиться с их условиями.*

7. Часть сложного дополнения переводится глагольным сказуемым придаточного:

We don't want them to be late. – *Мы не хотим, чтобы они опаздывали.*

Everybody heard him say this. – *Все слышали, как он это сказал.*

Инфинитивные обороты

Способы перевода английского инфинитива в составе инфинитивных оборотов частично упоминались выше. Рассмотрим отдельно все три инфинитивных оборота для того, чтобы безошибочно их узнавать в тексте и правильно переводить.

1. Оборот for + noun (pronoun) + infinitive.

При переводе на русский язык предлог *for* опускается, при этом инфинитив переводится сказуемым придаточного предложения, а стоящее перед ним существительное (местоимение) подлежащим:

For money to be able to work it must be either invested or deposited in a bank. – *Для того чтобы деньги могли работать, их нужно во что-то вложить или поместить в банк.*

The tendency was for the inflation rate to gradually decline. – *Тенденция заключалась в том, что уровень инфляции постепенно снижался.*

2. Оборот complex object.

Инфинитив (без частицы *to* после глаголов чувственного восприятия или с частицей *to* после других глаголов) как часть сложного дополнения (*complex object*) переводится на русский язык сказуемым дополнительного придаточного предложения (таким образом, английское простое предложение со сложным дополнением при переводе становится русским сложноподчиненным):

I saw him pass the paper to the secretary. – *Я видел, как (что) он передал документ секретарю.*

Инфинитив *to be* в сложном дополнении при переводе чаще всего опускается, так как в русском языке нет глагола-связки. В этом случае русское предложение тоже будет простым по составу:

We considered this decision to be the best one. – Мы считали это решение наилучшим.

3. Оборот **complex subject**.

В обороте **complex subject** (именительный падеж с инфинитивом) инфинитив является частью составного глагольного сказуемого и может стоять после глаголов в двух формах (а) пассивной и (б) активной:

(а) *They are known (were reported) to have won.* – Известно (сообщили), что они одержали победу. Они, как известно (как сообщили), одержали победу.

(б) *Their team seems to have won.* – Кажется, что их команда одержала победу. – Их команда, кажется, одержала победу.

Как видно из приведенных выше вариантов перевода, предложения с этим оборотом могут переводиться с середины или с использованием вводного слова, при этом инфинитив переводиться сказуемым (придаточного предложения в первом случае или простого предложения во втором).

В зависимости от формы инфинитива при переводе сказуемое выражено глаголом совершенного или несовершенного вида в настоящем, будущем или прошедшей времени:

He is unlikely to come today. – Маловероятно, что он сегодня придет.

He seemed to be sleeping. – Казалось, он спит.

Иногда возможен лишь один из указанных выше способов перевода оборота **complex subject**:

They worked out what seemed to be quite a reliable scheme. – Они разработали схему, которая, как представлялось, является вполне надежной.

Single currency was considered to be a way out. – Считали (считаюсь), что единая валюта является выходом из положения.

Трудные случаи перевода оборота **Complex Object:**

This approach may easily be shown to be far more productive. – Можно легко показать, что этот подход является гораздо продуктивнее.

The new European currency was approved and found to meet the demands of all the EU member nations. – Новая европейская валюта была одобрена, и оказалось, что она удовлетворяет все страны, входящие в Европейский Союз.

2.3.2. Особенности перевода герундиальных конструкций⁶

Единственной неличной формой глагола, не имеющей аналога в русском языке является герундий. Подобно причастию I, он образуется от инфинитива с помощью суффикса -ing, но при этом объединяет в себе, наряду с глагольными признаками, признаки существительного (а не прилагательного, как причастие I), то есть по грамматическому значению он подобен инфинитиву. Однако отличается герундий от инфинитива не только формообразованием, но и определенными особенностями употребления, обусловленными спецификой его сочетаемости с другими словами. Свойства глагола состоят в том, что герундий имеет категории вида и залога, может иметь зависимые слова и определяться наречием.

Свойства существительного выражаются в том, что герундий:

1. может употребляться после предлога

He is fond of reading – он любит читать

Thank you for inviting me – Спасибо, что вы меня пригласили

2. может определяться притяжательным местоимением и существительным в притяжательном или общем падеже

He insisted on my leaving at once – Он настаивал, чтобы я ушел немедленно

He objected to Helen taking part in the meeting – Он возражал против того, чтобы Хелен принимала участие в совещании

3. в предложении в основном выполняет те же функции, что и существительное.

Для того чтобы правильно переводить герундий, не путая его с другими грамматическими формами, имеющими окончание -ing, необходимо знать его отличительные признаки.²¹

Итак. ing-форма – это герундий, если она:

1) является подлежащим (без артикля или окончания с множественного числа; в этом случае мы имеем дело с отглагольным существительным):

Smoking is harmful. – Курение вредно. – Курить вредно.

⁶ "Теория и практика перевода по иностранному языку (первый) (английский)" [Электронный ресурс] : учебно-методический комплекс для студентов специальности 1-96 01 01 "Таможенное дело" специализации 1-96 01 01 02 "Экономическое обеспечение таможенной деятельности" / Белорусский национальный технический университет, Кафедра "Иностранные языки", сост. О.В. Веремейчик, сост. О.С. Жук. – Электрон. дан.. – Минск : БНТУ, 2017. – Режим доступа: <https://rep.bntu.by/handle/data/35206>

2) стоит после предлога, который всегда относится к глаголу, то есть во главе угла – действие.

On completing the experiment, we decided to consult the supervisor. – По окончании эксперимента (После того, как был закончен эксперимент), мы решили посоветоваться с руководителем.

The results depended on the problem being solved on time. – Результаты зависели от того, что проблема будет решена во время (от своевременного решения проблемы).

NB: не путать с причастием, когда предлог относится только к существительному, то есть речь идет о признаке:

It all depends on the problem being solved. – Вес зависит от того, какая проблема находится в стадии решения (дословно: от решаемой проблемы).

3) стоит после глагола:

They regretted having told him about it. – Они сожалели о том, что рассказали ему об этом.

В список глаголов, после которых употребляется герундий, наряду с другими, входят глаголы, выражающие начало, продолжение и конец действия: *start, begin, keep, continue, go on, finish, stop.*

Ряд глаголов с предлогами, после которых употребляется герундий, стоит запомнить, поскольку в русском переводе предлог отсутствует:

account for объяснять

differ in отличаться

be interested in интересоваться

keep from мешать

result from являться результатом

succeed in удаваться, добиваться

4) стоит после притяжательного местоимения или существительного в притяжательном падеже:

Do you mind my opening the window? – Вы не возражаете, если я открою окно?

His coming late was not a surprise to anyone. – То, что он пришел поздно, никого не удивило. (Его поздний приход никого не удивил.)

My friend's becoming the prize winner of the contest was a good news for all of us. – То, что мой друг стал лауреатом конкурса, стало для всех нас хорошей новостью.

5) употребляется после следующих словосочетаний:

I cannot help – не могу не

I cannot help thinking about it. –

Я не могу не думать об этом.

it is worth (it is worth while) – стоит (что-либо сделать)	<i>It's worth while reading this book (This book is worth reading). – Эту книгу стоит прочитать.</i>
It is no use бесполезно, нет смысла	<i>It is no use waiting for him. – Нет смысла ждать его.</i>

Как видно из проведенных выше примеров употребления и перевода герундия на русский язык, существует 4 способа перевода герундия:

- 1) именем существительным;
- 2) неопределенной формой глагола;
- 3) деепричастием;
- 4) придаточным предложением в составе сложноподчиненного предложения.

Обратите внимание на употребление герундия в функции различных членов предложения и особенности его перевода на русский язык.

1) Подлежащее

Implementing market reforms is a lengthy process. – Осуществление рыночных реформ – это длительный процесс.

NB: не путать с причастием:

Implementing market reforms, it is necessary to keep in mind social needs of the population. – Осуществляя рыночные реформы, необходимо иметь в виду социальные потребности населения.

2) Прямое дополнение

Would you mind showing us the whole process? – Покажите нам, пожалуйста, весь процесс.

Would you mind their showing us the whole process? – Вы не возражаете, если они покажут нам весь процесс?

Герундий в функции прямого дополнения употребляется также после глаголов avoid (избегать), enjoy (нравиться), excuse (извинять), intend (собираться, намереваться), like (любить, нравиться), prefer (предпочитать), prevent (мешать, препятствовать), regret (сожалеть), try (пытаться, стараться), withstand (противостоять).

3) Дополнение с предлогом

We have succeeded in maintaining productivity level over the whole period. – Нам удалось удержать уровень производительности в течение всего периода.

4) Обстоятельство

In establishing a refinance rate it is necessary to take into account a monthly inflation rate. – При установлении ставки рефинансирования необходимо учитывать месячный уровень инфляции.

5) Определение

There is little probability of financial assistance being provided this year. – Маловероятно, что финансовая помощь будет выделена в этом году.

Перевод герундиальных оборотов

Герундиальный оборот может иметь две формы и переводится существительным или придаточным предложением в составе сложноподчиненного:

1) существительное в притяжательном или общем падеже (притяжательное местоимение) + герундий:

Professor Johnson's (His) presenting a paper at the conference was not announced until yesterday. – То, что профессор Джонсон (он) будет выступать с докладом на конференции, было объявлено только вчера. (Его выступление ... было объявлено только вчера).

The outcome depends on all the offactors being used together. – Результат зависит от того, что все факторы используются (от использования всех факторов) вместе.

2) подлежащее английского предложения (которое не является непосредственным субъектом герундия) + герундий:

All the former Soviet republics are alike in having their poorly developed infrastructure. – Все бывшие советские республики сходны тем, что у них слабо развитая инфраструктура.

2.3.3. Особенности перевода причастных конструкций⁷

Причастие сочетает свойства глагола и прилагательного. Свойства глагола выражаются в том, что причастие имеет категории времени, вида, залога, может иметь зависимые слова и определяться наречием. Свойства прилагательного выражаются в том, что в предложении причастие может выполнять функцию определения

⁷ "Теория и практика перевода по иностранному языку (первый) (английский)" [Электронный ресурс] : учебно-методический комплекс для студентов специальности 1-96 01 01 "Таможенное дело" специализации 1-96 01 01 02 "Экономическое обеспечение таможенной деятельности" / Белорусский национальный технический университет, Кафедра "Иностранные языки", сост. О.В. Веремейчик, сост. О.С. Жук. – Электрон. дан.. – Минск : БНТУ, 2017. – Режим доступа: <https://rep.bntu.by/handle/data/35206>

Причастие I объединяет в себе признаки трех частей речи – глагола, прилагательного и наречия – и соответствует двум неличным формам русского глагола, причастию и деепричастию:

Going – *идуший/идя*,

Reading – *читающий/читая*

Speaking – *говорящий/говоря*

Причастие II образуется от основы инфинитива несколькими способами. Оно объединяет в себе признаки глагола и прилагательного. Причастие II переходных глаголов соответствует русскому страдательному причастию:

To write писать – *written* – *написанный*

To do делать – *done* – *сделанный*

Причастие II непереходных глаголов самостоятельно почти не употребляется и служит, в основном, для образования сложных форм глагола:

has gone – *ушел*

have stopped – *остановились*

Итак, причастие сочетает в себе свойства глагола и прилагательного. Причастие делится на Participle I и Participle II. Эти две формы также отличаются друг от друга дополнительными свойствами.

Причастие настоящего времени (Participle I) при самостоятельном употреблении выполняет в предложении следующие функции:

– **определения, стоящего перед определяемым существительным:**

В этом случае оно обычно переводится причастием настоящего времени действительного залога:

a flying object – *летающий (летящий) объект (предмет)*, *boiling water* – *кипящая вода*;

– **определения, стоящего после определяемого им существительного (в этом случае за причастием обычно следуют поясняющие слова):**

В этом случае причастие переводится причастным оборотом или определительным придаточным предложением:

Particles forming an atom are in motion. – *Частицы, образующие атом, находятся в движении. Частицы, которые образуют атом, находятся в движении.*

В страдательном залоге Participle I всегда следует за определяемым существительным и переводится на русский язык либо страдательным причастием, оканчивающимся на –мый или причастием со страдательным значением с окончанием –щийся, либо придаточным предложением:

The compound being treated for two hours change its colour. – *Вещество, которое обрабатывается в течение двух часов, меняет свой цвет.*

– обстоятельства

Participle I, выступающее в этой функции, переводится деепричастием несовершенного или совершенного вида, или обстоятельственным придаточным предложением (в тех случаях, когда русский глагол не имеет соответствующей формы деепричастия).

While working on the project we got unexpected results. – *Работая над проектом (при работе над проектом) мы получили неожиданные результаты.*

Perfect Participle переводится на русский язык деепричастием совершенного вида.

Having worked abroad for two years he decided not to prolong his contract. – *Проработав за границей два года, он решил не продлевать свой контракт.*

Причастие прошедшего времени употребляется:

– в функции определения

В этом случае, если оно стоит перед определяемым существительным, то переводится причастием страдательного залога настоящего или прошедшего времени:

The damaged parts have been immediately replaced. – *Поврежденные части немедленно заменили.*

Если оно стоит после определяемого существительного, то переводится причастием действительного или страдательного залога, или определительным придаточным предложением:

The author's conclusions given in the last chapter are of great practical value. – *Выводы автора, приведенные (приводимые) в последней главе, имеют большое практическое значение.*

Определительный причастный оборот типа *as given, as stated*, состоящий из союза *as* + Part.II стоит после определяемого существительного и переводится на русский язык придаточным предложением, начинающимся с *в том виде, как; так, как:*

The author's general conclusions as given in his latest work are of great practical value. – *Общие заключения автора в том виде, как они приводятся (даны) в его последней работе, имеют большое практическое значение.*

– в функции обстоятельства

Переводится соответствующим придаточным предложением. Причастия *given, granted* переводятся как *если дано; если имеется; при; в том случае, если имеется:*

Arranged according to their atomic weights the elements exhibit an evident periodicity of properties. – *Если элементы разместить согласно их атомному весу, они демонстрируют очевидную периодичность свойств.*

Given certain conditions, such work can be done by everybody. – *При определенных условиях каждый может выполнить эту работу.*

Причастному обороту, выступающему в функции обстоятельства, могут предшествовать союзы:

as – как, когда

if – если

unless – если не, если только

until – до тех пор пока (не)

when – когда; в тех случаях когда

while – хотя; не смотря на; между тем как; в то время как; тогда как

Если союз в таком причастном обороте выступает в сочетании с причастием действительного залога, то он переводится:

– **отглагольным существительным с предлогом при:**

When showing the charts the student gave a detailed description of them. – *При демонстрации диаграмм, студент давал их подробное описание.*

– **деепричастным оборотом:**

Демонстрируя диаграммы, студент давал их подробное описание.

– обстоятельственным придаточным предложением, подлежащее которого совпадает с подлежащим главного предложения или меняется на соответствующее местоимение, а сказуемое образуется из причастия:

Когда студент демонстрировал диаграммы, он давал их подробное описание.

Если же союз в таком обороте выступает в сочетании с причастием страдательного залога, то надо помнить, что подлежащее подвергается действию:

If coated with some conducting material the object becomes a conductor. – *Если предмет покрыть каким-нибудь токопроводящим материалом, он становится проводником.*

When shown to the experts, the document aroused great interest. – *Документ, когда его показали экспертам, вызвал большой интерес.*

Следует помнить, что слова, оканчивающиеся на –ing или –ed могут быть и прилагательными, т.е. показывать не действие, а качество или состояние предмета. В этом случае они всегда стоят перед определяемыми словами и их значения отличаются от значений причастий. Причастия прошедшего времени от глаголов to involve, to concern, стоящие после определяемого существительного и не сопровождаемые предлогом, переводятся как: рассматриваемый, данный, о котором идет речь.

An experiment convincing everybody – *Эксперимент, убеждающий всех*
The work accomplished in 2003 – *Работа, завершенная в 2003 году*

A convincing argument – Убедительный довод

An accomplished scientist – Превосходный ученый

Сложное дополнение может представлять собой сочетание существительного в общем падеже или местоимения в объектном падеже с причастием настоящего или прошедшего времени. Эта конструкция переводится на русский язык изъяснительным придаточным предложением с союзами как или что.

I looked back and saw the men getting into the bus. – Я оглянулся и увидел, как люди садились в автобус.

I often hear this book discussed. – Я часто слышу, как обсуждают его книгу.

I heard my paper discussed. – Я слышал, как обсуждали мою статью.

Глаголы to have, to get в сочетании со сложным дополнением обозначают, что действие производится не подлежащим, а для него:

I'll have some new programs installed in my PC. – В мой компьютер поставят несколько новых программ.

Абсолютная причастная конструкция (независимый причастный оборот) также представляет значительную трудность при переводе. Он имеет собственное подлежащее и в предложении выполняет функцию обстоятельства времени, причины или условия. На русский язык обычно переводится соответствующим придаточным предложением.

The conference being over, the participants discussed the agenda of the next one. – После окончания конференции, участники обсудили повестку дня следующей конференции.

No special cooling arrangements are necessary for small transformers, natural cooling being sufficient. – Не требуется никаких специальных приспособлений для охлаждения маломощных трансформаторов, т.к. достаточно естественного охлаждения.

В отдельных случаях независимый причастный оборот может переводиться самостоятельным предложением, обычно в составе сложносочиненного предложения.

The graph shows women in the labour force, the red line representing married women. – Диаграмма показывает занятость женщин в работе, причем красная линия представляет процент занятости замужних женщин.

2.4. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

2.4.1. PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CUSTOMS ACTIVITIES

Psychometric Assessment⁸

It has been identified that customs officers work in an environment that may place them in stressful situations – from coping with challenging physical environments, dealing with confrontation and working in an armed environment. As an organisation that is committed to the health and safety of our employees, customs takes seriously our duty to only select applicants who are most likely to be able to succeed in this role. A number of critical psychological characteristics and personal attributes that are seen as essential in successfully meeting these demands have been identified. Consequently, all applicants are required to undertake psychological testing. These written personality and intellectual tests will be conducted under normal controlled exam conditions and will take 5—6 hours to complete. No particular preparation is required, however it is recommended that candidates come to this day well rested as completing the tests will require sustained mental concentration.

It is important to note that applicants who successfully progress to the next stage of the recruitment process (the panel interview) may be asked follow-up questions based on these assessments.

Adaptability. Many of the facets of customs work can change depending on work location. The environmental challenges of working at an airport or in an air-conditioned office can be vastly different to those of an industrial area, warehouse or wharf where you may be exposed to various weather conditions. Similarly the operating hours and personal demands of working shiftwork are different to office hours. Customs Officers - particularly at Level 1 - are expected to move between the various locations where they will experience different working conditions.

Dealing with people. Questioning and searching travellers and their goods are necessary for the protection of the Australian community. Being courteous and respectful at all times and having an ability to defuse conflict is an important part of the job. This is often difficult as many travellers are tired, upset or anxious, uncooperative and defensive.

Teamwork. Teamwork is essential to the day-to-day operations of all parts of customs. The work environment is such that an individual or a team can be asked

⁸ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Английский язык. Изучаем основы таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Минск : БГУ, 2016. – 195 с. – С. 159-160.

to take on many different roles. Customs Officers therefore need to display initiative be adaptable, flexible and able to develop good working relationships within the team.

Four Strategies to Cope With Anger in a Healthy Way⁹

Our world is in the midst of an emotional meltdown. People are restless, volatile, our tempers about to blow. Rage is also prevalent in our everyday lives: **there's road rage, office rage, supermarket rage, and even surfer's rage. Why is rage so rampant? What is the solution?**

In my new book I explore the differences between good and bad anger. Anger can be a healthy reaction to injustice such as cultures fighting to free themselves from repressive regimes. Anger rallies people. It creates energy and motivation to rebel against dysfunctional political or social systems. It also motivates groups to go on strike say, for higher, well-deserved wages or to defend **human rights. On a personal level, anger can be good if it's expressed in a focused, healthy way rather than using it to punish or harm others.**

Your Body's Reaction To Anger. As a psychiatrist, I know that anger is intensely, primarily physical. Let's say a colleague double-crosses you in a business deal. You feel angry. Your amygdala stimulates adrenaline. You get an energy rush that rallies you to fight. Blood flows to your hands, making it easier to grasp a weapon. Your heart pumps faster. You breathe harder. Pupils dilate. You sweat. In this hyperadrenalized state, aggression mounts. You may raise your voice, point accusingly, stare him down, grimace, flail your arms around, verbally intimidate, barge into his personal space. Taken to an extreme, you could literally be driven to knock him out or beat him up. In a pure survival-oriented sense, **you** want to dominate and retaliate to protect yourself and prevent further exploitation. Anger is one of the hardest impulses to control because of its evolutionary value in defending against danger.

What factors make us susceptible to anger? One is an accumulation of built-up stresses. **That's why your temper can flare more easily after a frustrating day.** The second is letting anger and resentments smolder. When anger becomes chronic, the stress hormone, contributes to its slow burn. Remaining in this condition makes you edgy, quick to snap. Research has proven that anger feeds on itself. The effect is cumulative: each angry episode builds on the hormonal momentum of the time before. For example, even the most devoted, loving mothers may be horrified to find **themselves screaming at their kids if they haven't** learned to constructively diffuse a backlog of irritations. Therefore, the powerful

⁹ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Английский язык. Изучаем основы таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Минск : БГУ, 2016. – 195 с. – С. 160-162.

lesson our biology teaches us is the necessity of breaking the hostility cycle early on, and that brooding on the past is hazardous to your well-being.

For optimal health, you must address your anger. But the point isn't to keep **blowing up when you're upset** rather – it's to **develop strategies to express anger** that are **body-friendly**. **Otherwise, you'll be set up for illnesses** such as migraines, irritable bowel syndrome, or chronic pain, which can be exacerbated by tension. Here are some strategies to productively cope with anger in daily life.

The author offers four tips to diffuse anger. Do you think they work for a customs officer? Could you add a few more?

Tips To Diffuse Anger.

1. **When you're upset, pause, and slowly count to ten.** To offset the adrenaline surge of anger, train yourself not to lash back impulsively. Wait before you speak- Take a few deep breaths and VERY slowly, silently, count to ten (or to fifty if necessary). Use the lull of these moments to regroup before you decide **what to do so you don't say something you regret**

2. Take a cooling-off period. To further quiet your neurotransmitters, take an extended time-out, **hours or even longer**. **When you're steaming retreat to a calm setting** to lower your stress level. Reduce external stimulation. Dim the lights- Listen to soothing music. Meditate. Do some aerobic exercise or yoga to expel anger from your system.

3. **Don't address anger when you're rushed.** Make sure you have **adequate time to identify what's made you angry**. A Princeton study found that even after theology students heard a lecture on the Good Samaritan, they still didn't stop to help a distressed person on the street when they thought they'd be late for their next class. Thus, allotting unhurried time to resolve the conflict lets you tap into your most compassionate response.

4. **Don't try to address your anger when you're tired or before sleep.** Since anger revs up your system, it can interfere with restful sleep and cause insomnia. The mind grinds. Better to examine your anger earlier in the day so your adrenaline can simmer down. Also being well rested makes you less prone to reacting with irritation, allows you to stay balanced.

The goal with anger is to own the moment so this emotion doesn't own you. Then you can mindfully respond rather than simply react. You'll have the lucidity to be solution oriented and therefore empowered how you relate to others.

Learning How to Manage Stress in the Workplace¹⁰

¹⁰ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Английский язык. Изучаем основы таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие/ С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Минск : БГУ, 2016. – 195 с. – С. 162-163.

Stress affects millions of people. One of the most common forms of stress is **that related to our careers and the workplace. In today's economic difficulty, work** related stress is even more pronounced than ever before. Worries about whether or not people will be able to keep their job, their health insurance, and even keep their homes, plays a large role in stress, and the possibility of losing a job can be scary. Another word for stress is tension or anxiety. When someone experiences stress, there are many different symptoms and repercussions. Depending on the level and frequency of stress, some of these symptoms can become serious and cause a myriad of problems. Stress affects people both mentally and physically. The heart rate increases, headaches can develop, and often people become irritated much more easily. Individuals who work in high stress or dangerous jobs as well as those who are employed at a place where there is a high pressure environment are often prone to experiencing stress. Work environment, coworker relations, and customer pressures can all contribute to stress at work. Understanding how to manage, minimize, and deal with stress can help people feel more relaxed and react when stressful situations arise.

Emotional intelligence. Even if you're in a job where the environment has grown increasingly stressful, you can retain a large measure of self-control and self-confidence by understanding and practicing emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence is the ability to manage and use your emotions in positive and constructive ways. When it comes to satisfaction and success at work, emotional intelligence matters just as much as intellectual ability. Emotional intelligence is about communicating with others in ways that draw people to you, about overcoming differences, repairing wounded feelings, and defusing tension and stress.

Emotional intelligence in the workplace has four major components.

Self-awareness – the ability to recognize your emotions and their impact while using gut feelings to guide your decisions.

Self-management – the ability to control your emotions and behavior and adapt to changing circumstances.

Social awareness – **the ability to sense, understand, and react to other's** emotions and feel comfortable socially.

Relationship management – the ability to inspire, influence, and connect with others and manage conflict.

There are five key skills that you need to master in order to raise your emotional intelligence and manage stress at work.

1. **Realize when you're stressed, recognize your particular stress response,** and become familiar with sensual cues that can rapidly calm and energize you. The best way to reduce stress quickly is through the senses: through sight, sound, smell,

taste, and touch. But each person responds differently to sensory input, so you need to find things that are soothing to you.

2. Stay connected to your internal emotional experience so you can appropriately manage your own emotions. Your moment-to-moment emotions influence your thoughts and actions, so pay attention to your feelings and factor **them into your decision making at work. If you ignore your emotions you won't be** able to fully understand your own motivations and needs, or to communicate effectively with others.

3. Recognize and effectively use non-verbal cues and body language. In many cases, what we say is less important than how we say it or the other non-verbal signals we send out, such as eye contact, facial expression, tone of voice, posture, gesture and touch. Your non-verbal messages can either produce a sense of interest, trust, and desire for connection-or they can generate confusion, distrust, and stress. You also need to be able to accurately read and respond to the non-verbal cues that other people send you at work.

4. Develop the capacity to meet challenges with humor. There is no better stress buster than a hearty laugh and nothing reduces stress quicker in the **workplace than mutually shared humor. But, if the laugh is at someone else's** expense, you may end up with more rather than less stress.

5. Resolve conflict positively. Resolving conflict in healthy, constructive ways can strengthen trust between people and relieve workplace stress and tension. When handling emotionally-charged situations, stay focused in the present by disregarding old hurts and resentments, connect with your emotions, and hear both the words and the non-verbal cues being used. If a conflict can't be resolved, choose to end the argument.

The Psychology of Conflict (By Amy Admondson)¹¹

When the stakes are high and conflicting opinions meet uncertainty, trying to remain cool and logical can seem like a losing game. Understanding the cognitions, behaviors, and reactions that underpin conflict is vital to working as a team.

Hot and Cool Cognition. Research by cognitive psychologists Janet Metcalfe and Walter Mischel showed that we each have two distinct cognitive systems through which we process events. Trying to understand the mechanisms that allow people to delay gratification – a crucial ability for everything from goal achievement to weight control – Metcalfe and Mischel identified two types of

¹¹ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Английский язык. Изучаем основы таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Минск : БГУ, 2016. – 195 с. – С.163–165.

human cognition, which they called “hot” and “cool.” The hot system, when engaged, triggers people to respond emotionally and quickly. In this case they are often said to speak or act in the heat of the moment. The cool system, in contrast, is deliberate and careful. When using our cool system, we can slow down and gather our thoughts. The cool system is the basis for self-regulation and self-control. Consequently, it is a necessary tool when (not if) conflict occurs.

Spontaneous Reactions. Teams break down when conflict heats up; rather than triggering new creative thinking, it works instead to slow progress. Often, individuals will go back and forth, repeating the same points over and over again. Conflicts typically heat up when three conditions are present: controversial or limited data that are subject to differing interpretations, high uncertainty, and high stakes. Conversations can get especially heated when people hold different values or belief systems, or have different interests and incentives. This can make aspects of the conflict hard to discuss productively, because people often hesitate to mention the personal gain they anticipate from one of the potential decision outcomes.

Management researchers who study conflict in teams have concluded that conflict is productive, as long as teams stay away from the personal and emotional aspects of conflict. Task conflict – a difference of opinion about the product design – is useful. Relationship conflict – personal friction or emotionality – is counterproductive and should be avoided. Task conflict improves the quality of decisions by engaging different points of view, while relationship conflict harms group dynamics and working relations.

Many conflicts arise from personal differences in values or interests but are presented as professional differences in opinion. For example, if some executives believe that good design sells products while others believe that customers are primarily motivated by price, a conflict that pits design against price is a conflict of values. Values are beliefs we hold dear, and when our values are dismissed by others, even inadvertently, we react with strong emotions.

In contrast, calm and cool resolution of differences is easy when the problem is pure task conflict. In such cases, disagreement readily submits to resolution through facts and reasoning. Differences of opinion can be adjudicated through calculations or analyses that unambiguously assess the different options under consideration. In these situations, the advice to steer clear of relationship conflict and focus on task conflict is both feasible and sensible. However, when conflicts pit values against each other, it can be not only necessary but also fruitful to engage in thoughtful discussions of the emotions, values, and personal struggles behind the conflicts.

Engaging conflict productively cannot be accomplished by avoiding emotions and personal differences. Openness is required. This skill starts with

willingness to explore rather than shy away from different beliefs and values. It requires acknowledging emotional reactions openly and exploring what led to **them, rather than pretending they don't exist**. Team members must understand that **“winning” the argument does not usually produce the best solution. Instead, the best solutions usually involve some integration and synthesis of differences**. When people put their heads together, truly intent on learning from one another, they can almost always come up with a solution that is better than anyone could have come up with alone. Authentic communication about how we think or what makes us tick helps to build the genuine, resilient relationships that are crucial to effective teams.

Leaders who do not fully grasp the concept that conflict of some sort is necessary and even desirable to teaming are destined to fail in all but the most routine of work environments. To close the gap between how we want to lead and how we actually do lead, more of us need to learn the leadership skills to engage conflict directly and effectively. This takes commitment, patience, willingness to make mistakes, self-awareness, and, of course, a sense of humor. At the very least, it involves **willingness to examine one's own role in a situation, even in a heated disagreement, and to wonder: “How am I contributing to the problem here?”**

Detecting Lies¹²

Lying is a widespread phenomenon which we all do to some extent. If you are working with others, it is often very useful to be able to spot the fibs. Remember in all this that one indicator is seldom enough. You should watch both **for clusters of “behaviors” and synchronisation of “behaviors” with what is being said**. Also remember that a lot of the body language associated with lying is the same as that which indicates stress. People feel stressed for a range of reasons, not just because they fear being found out when they lie.

Read through the following and say which of these “behaviors” may be associated with a) lying; b) stress; c) both.

People fidget, make speech errors, say things which are inconsistent, give fuller answers than were asked for, forget what they said (and so pause to try and remember), change the subject, try to flatter you, try to distract you with other **points of “interest”, question minor detail of your questions, spontaneously say what they did not do, offer information without being asked, avoid eye contact, try to conclude the conversation as soon as possible, talk for a long time without gaps where you could interrupt; fake rapport, for example with exaggerated friendliness; pause to think before answering, watch you carefully for signs of suspicion, parrot**

¹² Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Английский язык. Изучаем основы таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Мн. : БГУ, 2016. – 195 с. – С.165.

back your words with a denial, generalize and exaggerate (“always”, “nobody”, etc.), say “we” when you might expect “I” (or vice versa), shrug and grimace (usually for very brief periods), swallow more, get angry and play “hurt”, repeat the question, adjust their clothing, make excuses and try to leave quickly, skin gets redder or damper as they sweat; provide justifications, without being asked for them; appear too casual and relaxed, stare (blinking less), wear dark glasses.

Integrity Issue Provides a Powerful Springboard for Australian Customs to Re-think and Re-forge Itself¹³

Finding itself confronted by an unprecedented integrity issue provided a compelling impetus for the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (Australian Customs) to give serious, focused, and innovative attention to the issue, not just to prevent a recurrence, but also to define the type of organization it intended to be in the future. This article provides background on the challenge that Australian Customs faced, and gives an overview of the steps that it has since taken to improve professional standards, promote ethical behaviour, harden resilience to corruption, and eliminate or mitigate integrity vulnerabilities.

Australia is an attractive market for transnational criminal enterprises, particularly drug trafficking. The opportunity for lucrative illicit profits increases the probability that organized crime groups may seek to compromise law enforcement officers by enlisting their aid in circumventing border controls.

Indeed, the more effective the border control, the greater the incentive to find a corrupt pathway. Fully aware of the risk of collusion between officers and criminals, Australian Customs has for some years now required its entire staff, including contractors, to undertake both a security clearance and a separate suitability assessment prior to joining the administration. However, in 2011, an investigation uncovered clear evidence of major corruption within customs, which highlighted a number of integrity vulnerabilities. It was a major wake-up call, and provided a powerful springboard for Australian Customs to re-think and re-forge itself.

In March 2011, the Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI) initiated Operation Heritage to investigate allegations reported by Australian Customs that an officer was involved in the illegal importation of border-controlled substances at Sydney International Airport. The ACLEI, responsible for investigating law enforcement-related corruption issues, was supported by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and Australian Customs. The conduct observed involved long-term collusion among a number of officers in the

¹³ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Английский язык. Изучаем основы таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Мн. : БГУ, 2016. – 195 с. – С.168–171.

airport, with the ultimate aim of importing illicit drugs. Between 2007 and 2012, the network is suspected of having organized and facilitated numerous importations of border-controlled precursors from Thailand and Vietnam on a number of occasions. In its report, the ACLEI identified that the criminal conspiracy grew out of a confluence of circumstances. Misplaced loyalties and deliberate compromise appear to have formed the basis for the network, linking some border officials with each other and with organized crime. As you would expect, this very clear evidence of corruption within the organization was a watershed for Australian Customs. It highlighted a number of vulnerabilities, and the challenge was to address the risks, particularly in relation to organizational culture. To achieve the required change, Australian Customs embarked on a journey of reform.

The first phase of the reform, implemented in late 2012, was directly prompted by the arrests of the individuals concerned. A number of supplementary internal powers were put into operation to combat the threat of criminal infiltration and corruption. These powers include: the introduction of drug and alcohol testing for all officers. Officers can be tested at any time while they are at work (random testing); the ability to conduct integrity testing of officers. The scenario is specifically designed to test whether the identified officer responds in the appropriate way, or in a corrupt or unethical manner; the legal requirement for all officers to report any serious misconduct, corrupt conduct or criminal behaviour that they witness, including activities that they themselves are involved in; the power to determine that the **termination of an officer's employment was on the grounds of serious misconduct**. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has the power to issue a written declaration which prevents a review of the termination of employment under the Fair Work Act 2009 for unfair dismissal.

The second phase of Australian Customs' journey towards reform is the implementation of the "Blueprint for Reform 2013-2018". Customs is focusing on three key areas of reform - integrity, modernization, and people. The integrity measures are designed to regain public confidence and align customs with other Australian law enforcement agencies. The modernization measures will ensure efficient business systems, streamlined processes, and sophisticated intelligence to deal with the predicted significant increases in volumes of people and goods **crossing Australia's border. The establishment of a new "people model" and operating model will ensure a professional and agile service that is able to adapt to change, and meet the demands of the future.**

To mitigate the chances of any recurrence, a new Integrity, Security and **Assurance (ISA) Division has been set up to strengthen Australian Customs' integrity systems and processes.** Within the new ISA Division, Australian Customs has expanded the remit of the Integrity and Professional Standards (I&PS) Branch

to directly manage all disciplinary processes undertaken under the provisions of the APS Code of Conduct. This provides a more integrated approach to managing professional conduct in the workplace, to fighting corruption and criminal infiltration, and to dealing with misconduct. I&PS Branch amplified and accelerated its ongoing communication and training programme. The programme includes an ongoing face-to-face fraud and corruption awareness training programme, which educates employees on fraud and corruption risks, the available reporting mechanisms, and their responsibility to behave ethically and with integrity. Awareness sessions are mandatory for all employees. Officers are also required to undertake an annual mandatory integrity fraud and corruption awareness course online

Armed with the knowledge of what had been going on in the airport, Australian Customs adopted a multi-pronged approach towards minimizing future risk of fraud and corruption. Customs administration has a requirement for its employees and other personnel who are provided with non-public access to its assets, to undergo an agency-specific character and integrity assessment process, known as an Organizational Suitability Assessment (OSA). The OSA is designed to identify and manage risks associated with an individual or their circumstances **which may cast doubt on the individual's ability to support Australian Customs to achieve its mission to maintain the integrity and security of the country's border.**

The policy on officers who undertake outside employment or voluntary activities has also been strengthened. Prior to commencing any employment outside Australian Customs, whether it is paid or voluntary, permission has to be granted by the administration. This will ensure that officers are not working in industries identified as high risk or which could create the perception of a conflict of interest with their employment at customs.

On 15 January 2014 the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013 (PID Act) took effect. The legislation allows current and former public officials to disclose information about suspected wrongdoing to agency officials who are authorized to receive such reports. This new policy offers civil and criminal immunity for disclosers in making a disclosure, in addition to protecting disclosers from reprisal.

Taskforce Pharos has been established within the I&PS Branch to identify any officers currently working in Australian Customs who pose a significant risk to its integrity and operations as a result of their on duty or off-duty behaviour, their associations outside the workplace, or their involvement in criminal activities.

The corrupt officers in the airport were using their inside knowledge and privileged access to databases **and to the "secure border environment" to defeat** surveillance and interdiction systems, including information about law enforcement techniques and systemic vulnerabilities. By working together, the corrupt officers were able to exploit weaknesses in the supervision system, and

manipulate rosters and job placements. To counter these challenges Australian Customs is investing in enhanced security measures, with a strong focus on cyber security measures. Policy and practice have also been implemented to further restrict the use of personal mobile electronic devices (PMEDs) in certain operational environments like the airport, or work areas with access to sensitive information.

While the bulk of the reforms has focused on the integrity of the individual, there is a further level at which the concept can be applied—organizational integrity. Organizational integrity means a culture of transparent decision-making with clear lines of accountability and responsibility within a strong governance framework. Australian Customs has proved to be, as an entity, very good at addressing issues as they arise and responding to operational crises. A rolling programme of Fraud and Corruption Risk Assessments (FCRAs) was conducted between August 2011 and November 2012, capturing integrity risks specific to each division, as well as enterprise risks that apply across Australian Customs. Common themes emerged across the FCRAs and were listed as areas of significant exposure.

Australian Customs is also committed to embedding an enduring integrity culture. Core behaviours have been developed with the collaboration of all officers. **Australian Customs now rewards outstanding examples of “living the established values and behaviours”, and all officers are now required to put in place a career plan.** Every officer, in consultation with his/her supervisor, assesses where he/she fits best with the new workforce model, and becomes responsible for the active management of his/her career choices and aspirations.

Australian Customs has shared its story internationally, in order to assist other organizations with their integrity challenges.

2.4.2. INTEGRATION PROCESSES AND CUSTOMS

The Concept and Forms of Integration¹⁴

In everyday usage the word “integration” denotes the bringing together of parts into a whole. In the economic literature the term “economic integration” does not have such a clear-cut meaning. Some authors include social integration in the concept, others subsume different forms of international cooperation under this heading, and the argument has also been advanced that the mere existence of trade relations between independent national economies is a sign of integration. We

¹⁴ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Английский язык. Изучаем основы таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Минск : БГУ, 2016. – 195 с. – С.7–8.

propose to define economic integration as a process and as a state of affairs. Regarded as a process, it encompasses measures designed to abolish discrimination between economic units belonging to different national states; viewed as a state of affairs, it can be represented by the absence of various forms of discrimination between national economies.

In interpreting our definition, distinction should be made between integration and cooperation. The difference is qualitative as well as quantitative. Whereas cooperation includes actions aimed at lessening discrimination, the process of economic integration comprises measures that entail the suppression of some forms of discrimination. For example, international agreements on trade policies belong to the area of international cooperation, while the removal of trade barriers is an act of economic integration. Distinguishing between cooperation and integration, we put the main characteristics of the latter - the abolition of discrimination within an area - into clearer focus and give the concept definite meaning without unnecessarily diluting it by the inclusion of diverse actions in the field of international cooperation.

Economic integration, as defined here, can take several forms that represent varying degrees of integration. These are a free-trade area, a customs union, a common market, an economic union, and complete economic integration. In a free-trade area, tariffs (and quantitative restrictions) between the participating countries are abolished, but each country retains its own tariffs against nonmembers. Establishing a customs union involves, besides the suppression of discrimination in the field of commodity movements within the union, the equalization of tariffs in trade with nonmember countries. A higher form of economic integration is attained in a common market, where not only trade restrictions but also restrictions on factor movements are abolished. An economic union, as distinct from a common market, combines the suppression of restrictions on commodity and factor movements with some degree of harmonization of national economic policies, in order to remove discrimination that was due to disparities in these policies. Finally, total economic integration presupposes the unification of monetary, fiscal, social, and countercyclical policies and requires the setting-up of a supra-national authority whose decisions are binding for the member states.

Adopting the definition given above, the theory of economic integration will be concerned with the economic effects of integration in its various forms and with problems that arise from divergences in national monetary, fiscal and other policies. The theory of economic integration can be regarded as a part of international economics, but it also enlarges the field of international trade theory by exploring the impact of a fusion of national markets on growth and examining the need for the coordination of economic policies in a union. Finally, the theory of economic integration should incorporate elements of location theory, too. The

integration of adjacent countries amounts to the removal of artificial barriers that obstruct continuous economic activity through national frontiers, and the ensuring relocation of production and regional agglomerative and deglomerative tendencies cannot be adequately discussed without making use of the tools of locational analysis.

The Silent Success of Customs Union¹⁵

Customs Unions are the silent success story of regional integration, now surpassing Free Trade Areas in trade volumes and prevalence among neighboring countries, the quintessential natural trading partners. Yet their importance has often been concealed from the literature because CUs are few in number compared to other agreements.

Customs Unions (Cus), regional trade agreements committing members to zero internal tariffs and a common external tariff (CET), are few in number compared to the sprawling of Free Trade Areas (FTAs), accounting for less than 10 % of trade agreements. But this statistic conceals the fundamental importance Cus now play in the world trade system: we show that natural trading partners form Customs Unions rather than Free Trade Areas, leading Cus to carry more trade than FTAs.

The European Customs Union, which now includes also Turkey to form the **world's largest CU in economic terms, accounts for 25 % of world trade alone.** Since 2010, this CU is bordered eastwards by the Eurasian Customs Union - one can now travel from Porto to Almaty, passing eleven countries but only encountering a single customs point. With the exception of Chile, Latin America divides into three customs unions, the Andean Community, MERCOSUR and CARICOM. Various Customs Unions are active in Africa and the Middle East, too. In contrast, all FTAs combined account for only 15 % of world trade. It is clear that countries choose to manage their most important trade links through the institution of a Customs Union.

Neighbouring countries have quickly turned to forming Cus in the past decades. By 2012, 10 % of country pairs have been engaged in an FTA, while less than half – 4.5 % – in a Customs Union. Since Cus tend to have more members than FTAs, the discrepancy is much less striking than when counting the number of agreements. However, turning to neighbouring countries - those which share a common land border - reverses the pattern. 45 % of pairs were engaged in a Customs Union in 2012! This high number – and its rapid increases in 1992 – is driven by the popularity of Cus in Europe, Africa and Latin America. In contrast,

¹⁵ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Английский язык. Изучаем основы таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Мн. : БГУ, 2016. – 195 с. – С.8–9.

FTAs rank a distant second with 28 %. Neighbouring countries are natural trading partners; and neighbours are prone to turning to CU.

2.4.3. CUSTOMS TECHNOLOGIES

Electronic Customs¹⁶

The electronic customs project initiated by the European Commission aims to replace paper format customs procedures with EU wide electronic ones, thus creating a more efficient and modern customs environment. **The project's dual objective is to enhance security at the EU's external borders and to facilitate trade.** It should therefore benefit both businesses and citizens.

Electronic customs is a major development for the EU's Customs Union.

The customs union is one of the pillars of the European Union and is at the heart of the internal market. Current legislation on customs procedures and processes is rather complex and is still based on paper declarations, and although all Member States have electronic customs systems, they are not inter-connected. With simplified customs legislation, streamlined customs processes and procedures and convergence of IT systems, traders would save money and time in their business transactions with customs. This would enhance the competitiveness of European businesses and thereby advance the main goals of the EU strategy for growth and jobs. In addition, these changes would improve safety and security checks which would benefit all citizens.

The first step to the EU-wide electronic exchange of customs declarations was established with New Computerised Transit System (NCTS) started in 1997.

The Automated Import System and Automated Export System together with NCIS aim to ease the customs procedures (export, import and transport), avoiding duplication at EU level. The Single Electronic Access Point and Single Window will bring traders the benefits of the single market from a purely customs and a more general perspective respectively. The Authorized Economic Operator system will give reliable businesses a chance to benefit from simplifications in the security **and safety area. The Economic Operators' Registration and Identification system** will establish a unique system of registration and identification for economic operators in the EU. Single Authorizations for Simplified Procedures will use the European dimension to eliminate paperwork. Last but not least, the electronic customs initiative will be supported by information tools providing data in specific

¹⁶ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Английский язык. Изучаем основы таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Мн. : БГУ, 2016. – 195 с. – С. 112–115.

fields such as the EU Customs Information Portal. The Integrated Tariff Environment project, the Risk Management Framework and the Registered Exporters system will improve information availability in their respective areas.

New Computerized Transit System (NCTS), being the first and currently only fully computerized and operational customs system working in all Member States (as well as in EFTA countries - Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland) is to be updated in its features and implementing provisions. One of the main adjustments is the incorporation of the data elements.

NCTS– TIR. The objective of this application is to provide full control of the European leg of TIR movements and to facilitate the termination/discharge of TIR operations within the Community by replacing the return of Voucher No 2 with the sending of NCTS messages.

Automated Import System. The objective of the Automated Import System is to ensure that import operations started in one Member State can be completed in another Member State without re-submission of the same information. This includes the exchange of electronic messages related to the different stages of the operations amongst the various actors (customs, traders and other governmental administrations). The first phase of the implementation, Import Control System is aimed to provide for the handling of pre-arrival declarations and the link of the information with risk analysis.

Automated Export System (AES). The objective of the Automated Export System is to ensure that export operations started in one Member State can be finalized in another Member State without re-submission of the same information. This includes the exchange of electronic messages related to the different stages of the operations amongst the various actors (customs, traders and other governmental administrations).

Economic Operators' Registration and Identification system (EORI). The **objective of the Economic Operators' Registration and Identification System is to establish a unique system of registration and identification for economic operators in the EU.** The guidelines to ensure uniform implementation and a common understanding of the legislation concerning EORI have been prepared.

Authorized Economic Operator (AEO). Authorized economic operators will benefit from facilitations with regard to customs controls relating to security and safety. The information and communication system supporting the concept of the Authorized Economic Operators will e.g. enable the national administrations of the Member States to grant AEO status (including online consultations) and will provide access to the list of the AEOs for business needs.

Single Authorizations for Simplified Procedures. Under the proposed legal basis, the objective is to establish a single authorization for simplified procedures in the EU where more than one customs administration is involved in the

application of such an authorization and to create an IT system to manage the demands, decisions and information flow related to the management of the single authorizations for simplified procedures.

Registered Exporters established in third countries. The objective of the Registered Exporters system is to make available up to date and complete information on registered exporters established in third countries involved in the export of goods to the EU having a preferential tariff rate based upon compliance with the applicable preferential rules of origin. Registered Exporters are seen as known and trusted partners in a particular set of rules of origin. A system to disseminate information concerning Registered Exporters which will be available throughout the EU for authorized users will be set up.

Single Electronic Access Point. Single Electronic Access Points will allow traders to lodge their electronic pre-arrival/pre-departure, summary and full customs declarations via one single interface of their choice which connects their **system with all Member States' customs systems. The data is automatically made** available to any customs office responsible for the place at which goods have been, or are to be, presented, irrespective of the Member State concerned.

Integrated Tariff Environment. The aim of the project is to improve interconnection between the already existing tariff related IT systems in order to achieve re-use of data and/or functionality of one system to another (e.g. descriptions of CN codes owned by the CN system are to be re-used by TARIC) and to harmonize the interfaces of the different inter-related tariff systems with the Member States without redundancy of data.

Risk Management Framework (RMF). The objective of the Risk Management Framework is to provide for the rapid, direct and secure exchange of risk information to support targeting of consignments for customs controls and for the Commission to be able to disseminate information concerning Community-wide threats.

EU Customs Information Portal. EU Customs Information Portal will enable economic operators to access information related to import/export requirements, as well as information on the operational status of movements through a customs information portal. Such a portal would mainly contain all relevant information about rules on the movement of goods across borders, and also relevant information from domains other than pure customs (e.g. agricultural, environmental and other legislation). Links will be provided to more detailed and/or national information featuring on the customs information portals of the national customs administrations.

Single Window. The objective of Single Window is to enable economic operators to lodge electronically and once only all the information required by customs and non-customs legislation for EU cross-border movements of goods.

The envisaged national single windows will be connected to one another and will be supported by the Single Electronic Access Point (SEAP).

The Global Entry Programm¹⁷

Global Entry is a U. S. Customs and Border Protection (**CBP**) program that allows expedited clearance for pre-approved, low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States. Participants may enter the United States by using automated kiosks located at select airports.

At airports, program participants proceed to Global Entry kiosks, present their machine-readable passport or U. S. permanent resident card, place their fingertips on the scanner for fingerprint verification, and complete a customs declaration. The kiosk issues the traveler a transaction receipt and directs the traveler to baggage claim and the exit.

Travelers must be pre-approved for the Global Entry program. All applicants undergo a rigorous background check and in-person interview before enrollment.

While Global Entry's goal is to speed travelers through the process, members may still be selected for further examination when entering the United States. Any violation of the program's terms and conditions will result in appropriate enforcement action and revocation of the traveler's membership privileges.

NEXUS

The NEXUS program allows pre-screened travelers expedited processing when entering the United States and Canada. Program members use dedicated processing lanes at designated northern border ports of entry, NEXUS kiosks when entering Canada by air and Global Entry kiosks when entering the United States via Canadian Preclearance airports. NEXUS members also receive expedited processing at marine reporting locations.

Individuals approved to participate in NEXUS receive photo identification cards that allow them to receive expedited passage at NEXUS-dedicated lanes at the land borders (both into the U. S. and Canada), NEXUS kiosks at airports when entering Canada, at Global Entry kiosks when entering the U. S. (both in the U. S. and at Preclearance locations) and by calling a marine telephone reporting center in the marine environment to report their arrival into the United States and Canada.

NEXUS applicants only need to submit one application and one fee. Applicants may apply on-line via the **CBP** Global On-Line Enrollment System (GOES) website. Qualified applicants are required to travel to a NEXUS Enrollment Center for an interview. If approved for the program, a photo

¹⁷ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Английский язык. Изучаем основы таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Мн. : БГУ, 2016. – 195 с. – С. 115–118.

identification card will be mailed to the member in 7-10 business days. NEXUS members who are U. S. citizens, U. S. Lawful Permanent Residents, or Canadian citizens are also eligible for TSA Precheck.

Smart Gate

Smart Gate gives eligible travellers the option to self-process through passport control. It provides a secure, efficient way to clear through passport control.

Smart Gate uses the data in your ePassport and face recognition technology to perform the customs and immigration checks usually conducted by a Customs and Border Protection officer.

You are eligible to use Smart Gate to self-process through **Australia's** passport control if you hold an ePassport from the following countries and are aged 16 years or over: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States of America and Singapore.

Under trial arrangements, you can also use Smart Gate if you hold: a Switzerland (Swiss), Canadian or Irish ePassport, and are aged 16 years or over; an Australian ePassport, are aged 10-15 years old and are travelling with a minimum of two adults.

Airline crew who meet these criteria can choose to use Smart Gate instead of going through the crew lane.

Australian and New Zealand ePassport holders travelling on military orders are not eligible to use Smart Gate.

When you check in you need to ensure the name printed on your boarding pass exactly matches your name printed on your ePassport. This ensures you will have an easier experience using Smart Gate.

Using Smart Gate is a simple, two-step process involving a kiosk and a gate.

The Free and Secure Trade program

The Free and Secure Trade (FAST) program is a commercial clearance program designed to ensure safety and security while expediting legitimate trade across the Canada- U. S. border.

FAST is a joint initiative between the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and U. S. Customs and Border Protection that enhances border and trade chain security while making cross-border commercial shipments simpler and subject to lower delays.

It is a voluntary program that enables the CBSA to work closely with the private sector to enhance border security, combat organized crime and terrorism, and prevent contraband smuggling. Under the U. S. Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative, FAST members who are Canadian or U. S. citizens can use their FAST membership card as an alternative document to the passport when entering the

United States by land or water. Permanent residents of Canada or the United States still require a passport and visa (if applicable) to enter the United States.

The CBSA and industry are mutually committed to maintaining the FAST program requirements and they work together to achieve compliance and to find solutions to problems.

All FAST program participants (drivers, carriers and importers) must undergo a risk assessment. FAST-approved participants are identified as low risk, which enables the CBSA to focus its resources and security efforts on travellers of high or unknown risk.

When a FAST-approved driver arrives at the border, he or she presents three bar-coded documents to the border services officer (one for each of the participating parties: the driver, the carrier and the importer). The officer can quickly scan the bar codes while all trade data declarations and verifications are done at a later time, away from the border.

Under FAST, eligible goods arriving for approved companies and transported by approved carriers using registered drivers are cleared into Canada or the United States with greater speed and certainty, which reduces costs for FAST participants.

Also, as of November 25, 2009, FAST members can use their FAST membership card as proof of identity and citizenship to enter Canada in all lanes, including regular highway lanes, even in a non-commercial vehicle.

Dedicated FAST lanes have been established at a number of major border crossings.

Benefits.

- ✓ You gain access to dedicated lanes (where available) for faster and more efficient border clearance;
- ✓ In all highway lanes, including the regular, non-dedicated lanes, you can use your FAST membership card as proof of identity and a document that demotes citizenship when entering Canada;
- ✓ FAST is a streamlined process that reduces delivery times and landed costs of imports;
- ✓ There is no need to transmit transactional data for every transaction;
- ✓ Minimal documentation required to clear the border;
- ✓ FAST provides increased certainty at the border resulting in fewer delays;
- ✓ FAST is a unified, ongoing partnership with the CBSA;
- ✓ The program promotes Canadian competitiveness; and
- ✓ The program advances voluntary compliance and self-assessment.

FAST-eligible goods. In order to qualify for the streamlined FAST process, goods imported into Canada must meet these conditions:

- They must not be prohibited, controlled or regulated importations as set out many act of Parliament or provincial legislation.
- They must not be subject to the release requirements of any other government department.
- They must be shipped directly to Canada from the continental United States or Mexico.

Electronic Payment of Customs Duties and Taxes¹⁸

Electronic duty/tax payment refers to the use of e-payment methods such as credit and debit cards, electronic funds transfer or online payments for the settlement of duties, taxes and fees associated with the clearance formalities of goods declared for import or export.

Without a choice of methods of making payment for duties, taxes and fees associated with the import, export and transit of goods across international borders by electronic means, the majority of payments would still be made in cash. Depending on the value of the goods and the duty rate, the amount of duties, taxes and fees to be paid can be substantial. This possess a heavy logistic burden on the trader in terms of making the cash available and ensuring the secure transport of the cash. Most importantly, however, cash payments provide an enabling environment for corruption, as they require a face-to-face encounter between the trader/broker and Customs for handing over the cash, making it difficult to differentiate between cash payments for duty collection or cash payments for “**facilitation fees**”.

Customs administrations should seek to cooperate with commercial banks to leverage existing or develop tailored credit and debit card solutions for duty/tax payment purposes. The amounts to be paid can be substantial (depending on the value of the goods and the duty/tax rates), so it is essential that the payment charges are reasonable and do not present an unnecessary burden.

Standard 4.6 of the Revised Kyoto Convention (RKC) requires Customs administrations to specify the methods of payment allowed for duty/tax payment purposes by national law. The Guidelines to this RKC Standard strongly recommend that Customs should accept payment of duties and taxes in forms other than cash, such as travellers cheques, money orders, certified cheques, uncertified cheques (in specified circumstances), bonds, credit cards, securities, etc. The Guidelines to Standard 4.6 also strongly encourage the use of electronic funds transfer as an important method for quick and efficient payment. As part of the overall corporate integrity programme and as part of their automation

¹⁸ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Английский язык. Изучаем основы таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Мн. : БГУ, 2016. – 195 с. – С.73–74.

developments, Customs should also consider using EDI to expedite the entire payment process, including providing an official receipt of payment. The WCO Revised Arusha Declaration also recommends that automated systems should be configured in such a way as to minimize opportunities for the inappropriate exercise of official discretion, face- to-face contact between Customs personnel and clients, and the physical handling and transfer of funds.

With the emergence of e-government programmes, making all relevant administrative services available over the internet, online payment methods were required. As part of these e-government programmes, e-payment platforms were developed to enable all government entities to leverage such a platform without having to develop their own e-payment platform. These e-payment facilities have become a corner stone in any Single Window programme, as they provide a tremendous trade facilitation measure to offer the payment of all duties, taxes and fees associated with a given import, export or transit transaction in a single payment across all border agencies, thus accelerating the release process.

2.4.4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL DIVERSITIES

Culture in Economic Performance¹⁹

If we accept the broadly based definition of culture – that culture can be seen as a set of values, beliefs, traditions, customs, etc. which serve to identify and bind a group together – then it is not difficult to propose that culture will affect the way individuals in the group think and act, and will also have a significant effect on the way the group as a whole behaves. Such a proposition can be put forward for a small group such as a corporation, where the group identity is built around a corporate spirit, or for a large group such as a nation, where shared values may include religious beliefs, social customs, inherited traditions and so on.

In either case, an economic version of this proposition might be phrased in **terms of the ways in which the group's identity and values shape individuals' preference patterns, and hence their economic behaviour.**

It is then possible to suggest that culture may effect economic outcomes for the group in three broad directions. First, culture will perhaps affect economic efficiency via the promotion of shared values within the group which condition the **ways in which the group's members undertake the economic processes of production.**

¹⁹ Излагается по: Малюга, Е.Н. Английский язык для экономистов: учебник для вузов / Е.Н. Малюга [и др.]. – СПб. : Питер, 2005. – 304 с. – С. 66–69.

For example, if these cultural values are conducive to more effective decision-making, to more rapid and varied innovation and to more adaptive behaviour in dealing with change, the economic productivity and dynamism of the group will eventually be reflected in better financial outcomes (in the case of the corporate enterprise) or in higher growth rates (in the case of the economy).

Secondly, culture may affect equity – for example, by inculcating shared moral principles of concern for others and hence encouraging the establishment of mechanisms by which that concern can be expressed. In the case of society as a whole, one significant aspect of this might be seen in intergenerational equity, if a moral obligation to provide for future generations is an accepted cultural value. In general, the effect of culture on equity will be seen in resource allocation decisions of the group directed at achieving equitable outcomes for its members.

Thirdly, culture may be seen as influencing or even as determining the economic and social *objectives* that the group decides to pursue. At the small group level, say that of the individual firm, the corporate culture may be one of concern and care for employees and their working conditions, and these values may mitigate the importance of **profit-seeking or other economic goals in the firm's objectives**. At the societal level, cultural values may be entirely in tune with the pursuit of material progress, enabling criteria of macroeconomic achievement to be **used to distinguish 'successful' from 'unsuccessful' societies. The culture of other societies, on the other hand, may be such as to temper the pursuit of material reward in favour of non-material goals relating to various qualities of life, thus affecting the pace and direction of economic growth; in such cases the criteria defining 'successful' and 'unsuccessful' will be different from the former case.**

By these three avenues, the effect of culture on individual behaviour will be reflected in collective outcomes.

Thus, for example, at an aggregate level, we might observe the influence of culture on macroeconomic outcomes in terms of *efficiency indicators* such as the rate of growth of *per capita* GDP, rates of technological change, employment levels, rates and directions of structural change and so on, and in terms of *equity indicators* such as patterns of income distribution, social welfare programmes (especially care for the aged and sick), the supply of community services and (reflecting concern for intergenerational equity) the willingness to undertake long-term public investment programmes which may not be of much direct benefit to the present generation. How far has economics come in viewing economic performance as being mediated by cultural influences along the lines sketched out above? Mark Casson has suggested that:

“Economics is making progress in coming to terms with culture. Just a few years ago an economic theorist would typically claim that culture simply does not matter so far as economic performance is concerned; everything that matters is

explained by prices – real prices in external markets and shadow prices in internal ones. Today the theorist is more likely to admit that culture matters, but to argue that it is something that **economics cannot, or should not, attempt to explain.**”

Casson goes on to argue that such defeatism is unwarranted, and that indeed economic analysis can make progress in identifying the influences that culture has on economic performance and in quantifying their effects. His own work attempts to specify cultural variables that affect interfirm relations such as cooperation and competition, and interfirm relations such as organisational behaviour, and to postulate their effects on economic outcomes in different cultural settings.

Nevertheless scepticism among economists still persists, especially at the macroeconomic level where there remains considerable speculation as to whether and to what extent cultural factors have played a role in determining economic performance in different countries. For example, the sources of post-war growth in Japan, and more recently in South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore, have been widely contested.

It is undeniable that economic factors in these countries have contributed significantly to their rapid growth, including stable macroeconomic management (**“getting the fundamentals right”**), **promotion of competition**, strong export orientation, pressure for **“catch-up” technological change**, investment in human capital and so on. Even so there is disagreement among economists as to how far targeted industrial policies and strategic government interventions, which have been markedly contrary to the precepts of neo-classical orthodoxy, have been influential in promoting accelerated economic performance. Yet underlying all this, a more fundamental and pervasive role is proposed, which certain cultural principles, derived to a significant extent from Confucianism, have helped to create the conditions for economic success. These factors include concern for the welfare and mutual esteem of the group, an achievement-oriented work ethic, regard for the importance of the family, a belief in the need for education, a respect for hierarchy and authority and so on. Looking specifically at the Japanese case, we can observe that such factors as religion, family attitudes, patterns of cooperation within a culturally homogeneous society and so on, have shaped the public and corporate institutions of Japan and the manner of their operation; only in this way can the cultural foundations of Japanese society be seen to have permeated all aspects of Japanese economic life.

Within such a broadly based development framework we can suggest, as before, that a means of bringing economic and cultural concerns together is to return to the basic notion of value creation, where the generation of both economic and cultural values can be discerned as outcomes of a development process which balances the desire for material goods and services with the deeper needs and aspirations of human beings for cultural recognition, expression and fulfillment.

TG&Y Stores, a national retailing corporation with headquarters in Oklahoma City, sued seven of its buyers, charging them with accepting \$ 735,000 **in cash and other gifts from the company's vendors. One of the buyers who** purchased shoes for the retailing chain allegedly built a nest egg of \$ 525,000 from these kickbacks. TG&Y also sued twelve of the stores that allegedly had paid these **bribes to TG&Y's buyers.**

“Money laundering” provides another example. The Bank of Boston Corporation shipped over \$ 1 billion in cash to banks in Switzerland and other European nations without reporting these transactions to United States bank regulators. Twenty-one other banks also failed to file the required forms for big cash transactions. Drug-enforcement officials fear that such large cash flows may possibly cloak secret drug sales, gambling earnings, or other illicit chains that are **hidden in banks and “cleaned up” or “laundered” so as to appear they were made** honestly.

Ethical problems in business can arise also in a very personal, human way. When orders dropped in one-small manufacturing company, the supervisor knew she would have to lay off a loyal, hard-working employee in two months.

Company rules did not allow her to tell the employee in advance, for fear he would quit while still needed or not work as hard as he usually did after being told. The supervisor believed that it was unfair to the employee, but she had to enforce all company rules and policies. For her, the ethical dilemma had both personal and professional dimensions.

Episodes like these raise ethical questions for a number of reasons. Sometimes, society is harmed. At other times, an individual profits unfairly at the expense of others. Frequently, a business firm suffers higher costs when money is embezzled or when the firm has to pay hidden costs for its supplies. Money laundering cloaks illegal activities and protects lawbreakers.

However, business frequently demonstrates a high level of ethical performance. Twice within a five-year period, Johnson & Johnson protected its customers by recalling stocks of Tylenol capsules when poison was found in some Tylenol bottles on store shelves. In a similar case, Parker brothers voluntarily withdrew its all-time best-selling toy when two children choked to death after swallowing some of its parts. Both companies spent millions of dollars on the recalls.

²⁰ Излагается по: Малюга, Е.Н. Английский язык для экономистов: учебник для вузов / Е.Н. Малюга [и др.]. – СПб. : Питер, 2005. – 304 с. – С.85–88.

One of the major social challenges faced by business is to balance ethics and economics. Society wants business to be ethical and economically profitable at the same time.

The Meaning of Ethics

When one is dealing with ethics, clear thinking is extremely important, because most ethical issues and problems are controversial, involving emotional questions of right and wrong behavior. A good first step is to have a clear definition of ethics.

What Is Ethics?

Ethics is a set of rules that define right and wrong conduct. These ethical rules tell us when our behavior is acceptable and when it is disapproved and considered to be wrong. Ethics deals with fundamental human relationships. Ethical rules are guides to moral behavior. For example, all societies have ethical rules forbidding lying, stealing, deceiving, and harming others, just as they also have ethical rules that approve of honesty, keeping promises, helping others, and respecting the rights of others. Such basic rules of behavior are thought to be essential for the preservation and continuation of organized life.

For many people, religious beliefs and organizations are a major source of ethical guidance and moral meaning. The family institution also imparts a sense of right and wrong to children as they grow up, as do schools and other similar influences such as television. The totality of these learning experiences creates in each person a concept of ethics, morality, and socially desirable behavior.

Ethical rules are present in all societies, all organizations, and all individual persons, although they may vary greatly from one to another. Your ethics may not **be the same as your neighbor's; or one particular religion's notion of morality may not be identical to another's; or what is considered** ethical in one society may be forbidden in another society. In spite of this diversity, ethics is a universal human trait. All people everywhere need rules to govern their conduct, rules that tell them whether their actions are right or wrong, moral or immoral, approved or disapproved.

What Is Business Ethics?

Business ethics is not a special set of ethical rules different from ethics in general and applicable only to business. Business ethics is the application of general ethical rules to business behavior. **If a society's ethical rules say that dishonesty is unethical and immoral, then anyone in business who is dishonest with employees, customers, creditors, stockholders, or competitors is acting unethically and immorally.** If protecting others from harm is considered to be ethical, then a business firm that recalls a defective and dangerous product is acting in an ethical way.

In the TG&Y episode, both the buyers who took the bribes and the bribers acted unethically because they deceived others, took unfair advantage of them, and then concealed their own selfish actions. They broke the rules of fair play. Likewise, the banks that allowed laundered money to flow through their accounts not only broke the law but protected criminals who harmed society and who brought tragedy into the lives of drug users and addicts. The supervisor who failed to give an employee advance notice of being fired was not breaking the law, but she felt unethical in not telling the whole truth. When business firms or people in business violate the rules that define right and wrong behavior, they are acting unethically, and they also may be acting illegally.

Why Is Business Ethics Important?

Why should business pay attention at all to ethics? What prevents a business firm from piling up as many profits as it can, in any way it can, regardless of ethical rules? In most cases, the general public expects business to exhibit high levels of ethical performance and social responsibility. Parker Brothers spent \$ 10 million in recalling the toy that was involved in the death of two children because company executives knew that its customers and the general public would approve **its attempts to protect children's lives, even though the likelihood of further accidents was remote.**

A second factor encouraging business firms and their employees to act ethically is to prevent harm to society. One of the strongest-ethical principles is **stated very simply: "Do no harm."** A company that is careless in disposing of toxic chemical by-products that may cause disease and death is breaking this ethical injunction. Many ethical rules operate to protect society against various types of harm, and business is expected to observe these commonsense ethical principles.

A third reason for promoting ethical behavior is to protect business firms from abuse by unethical employees or unethical competitors. Bribery and kickback **schemes penalize honest business firms: "One New York apparel vendor says he lost a \$4 million account with one of the nation's largest retailers because he, unlike one competitor, didn't bribe the buyer with \$ 20,000 cars and pricey stereo systems."**

High ethical performance also protects the individuals who work in business. Employees resent invasions of privacy (such as unjustified polygraph tests) or being ordered to do something against their personal convictions (such as **"midnight dumping" of toxic wastes) or working under hazardous conditions (such as entering unventilated coal mines).** Businesses that treat their employees with dignity and integrity reap many rewards in the form of high morale and improved productivity.

People feel good about working for an ethical company because they know they are protected along with the general public.

In spite of the positive benefits of good ethical practices, ethical problems do occur in business. One of the main reasons is:

Personal Gain

Personal gain, or even greed, causes some ethical problems. Business sometimes employs people whose personal values are less than desirable. They will put their own welfare ahead of all others, regardless of the harm done to fellow employees, the company, or society. In the process of selecting employees there is an effort to weed out ethically undesirable applicants, but ethical qualities are difficult to anticipate and measure. The embezzler, the chronic sick leaver, and the bribe taker slip through. Lacking a perfect screening system, business is not likely to eliminate this kind of unethical behavior entirely. Moreover, business has to proceed carefully in screening applicants, taking care not to trample on **individuals' rights in the search for potentially unethical employees. Contrary to popular opinion, personal gain is not the most important reason why unethical practices occur in business.**

Globalization²¹

Globalization and free trade are under unprecedented attack as its adverse effects on the majority and the environment becomes ever clearer. Now is the time for a comprehensive and radical alternative to enter the public arena. This must be based on a new direction for the global economic system. Only when a new policy is worked out will inequality be improved. It must reduce, improve the basic provision of needs, and adequately protect the environment.

This process is “**Localization**” – a set of interrelated and self-reinforcing policies that actively discriminate in favour of the local. It provides a political and economic framework for people, community groups and businesses to re-diversify their own local economies. Not only does it have the potential to increase community cohesion, reduce poverty and inequality, but also it can improve livelihoods, social provision and environmental protection and provide the all-important sense of security.

It is the very antithesis of globalization, which emphasizes a beggar-your-neighbour reduction of controls on trade and contorts all economies to make international competitiveness their major goal. Localization involves a “**better your neighbour**” **supportive internationalism where the flow of ideas, technologies, information, culture, money and goods has as its end goal the protection and rebuilding of local economies world-wide. Its emphasis is not on competition for the cheapest, but on co-operation for the best.**

²¹ Излагается по: Малюга, Е.Н. Английский язык для экономистов: учебник для вузов / Е.Н. Малюга [и др.]. – СПб. : Питер, 2005. – 304 с. – С. 189–192.

Globalization – World-wide Reality Based on Unrealistic Theories

Trade liberalization is built on the flawed theory of comparative advantage, the unchallenged diktat of being internationally competitive, and the illusionary promise of growth generating future wealth for all. **Comparative advantage, “do what you do best, and trade for the rest” was an ivory tower theory that ignored the reality of the differences in power between traders and producers as well as those between nations. It was also originally developed against a backdrop of the certainty that money would remain local. However fundamental these flaws are and however irrelevant the theories are to today’s realities, the World Trade Organization is the global cheerleader and enforcer of comparative advantage.**

“Capital advantage” holds that the free flow of money internationally ensures its efficient and rational use, allows financial investors to diversify risks globally and in the process ensure that governments run their economy to the benefit of such investors. The reality is the opposite, with investors exhibiting a herd instinct fuelled by “the trend is my friend” mentality. To woo footloose capital countries try to provide the low inflation, low tax, low government expenditure policies investors deem “prudent.” This means giving up power over major domestic control mechanisms like interest rates and government borrowing and risking reduced demand levels through lower domestic expansion. Recent economic crises have highlighted the adverse effects of global money flows and the Multilateral Agreement on Investment designed to speed this process up was defeated by international opposition.

The Advantages of Shifting from Globalization to Localization

The international resistance to the adverse effects of globalization is on the rise, providing an opening to pursue the case for localization. The parameters of **the “local” although predominantly the nation state depend to some extent on the goods and services being considered. These range from the subnational for food stuffs, to the geographic region for aeroplanes. Localization requires widespread involvement, it will therefore be something done by people, not something done to them. The huge potential of localization includes devolved power, control of the economy, increased environmental and social protection and benign technological developments. Global financial instability makes such a radical departure evermore timely.**

Localization can foster and build sustainable local communities to help rebuild local economies everywhere on a permanent and inclusive basis. It allows the achievement of social cohesion and economic renewal particularly through investment in labour intensive, infrastructural renewal and face to face caring. Local businesses have a central role and much to gain. Globalization on the other hand poses a triple threat to sustainable local communities. Its fetishism of international competitiveness lead to public expenditure curbs which constrains

community renewal; to the opening up of government purchasing to foreign interests, thus cutting local jobs; and the shifting of agriculture away from smaller scale farming for local markets to agribusiness methods to feed the wealthy globally.

Achieving Localization

The first step to localization is a “mindwrench” away from passive acceptance that globalization is as inevitable as gravity and towards a set of selfreinforcing measures that will bring about a ‘Protect the Local, Globally’ end goal for the international economic system. Protective safeguards such as import and export controls, quotas, subsidies, etc. will need to be introduced over a clearly agreed transition period. These will not be introduced as old style protectionism which seeks to protect a home market whilst expecting others to remain open. Any residual long distance global trade will instead be geared to funding the diversification of local economies. Such a dramatic, radical change will need to be introduced at first at the level of regional groupings of countries, especially the most powerful – Europe and/or North America.

Trade and Aid for Localization

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules at present administered by the World Trade Organization should be revised fundamentally to become a General Agreement for Sustainable Trade (GAST), administered by a democratic World Localization Organization (WLO). Their remit would be to ensure that regional trade and international aid policies and flows, information and technological transfer, as well as the residual international investment and trade should incorporate rules geared to the building up of sustainable local economies. The goal should be to foster maximum employment through a substantial increase in sustainable, regional self-reliance.

How Localization Might Come About

The widespread resistance to globalization can be built upon to help fashion a viable localist alternative. There are already countless people and groups strengthening their local economies from the grass roots up. The greatest spur to consideration of such radical local alternatives at the governmental level will be the need to respond to global economic upheavals and the deflation, the job losses and inadequate consumer demand that will come in its wake. Equally crucial in shaping a different localist imperative amongst politicians will be the pressure that the politically active can bring to bear. This must shift from fighting separate issue specific aspects of globalization to realizing that their individual successes can only be secured as part of an overarching change to localization, but in an internationally supportive manner. In short to Protect the Local, Globally.

International Trade²²

Countries would find it very difficult to produce all the goods and services which they might need and not have to buy any from other countries. It pays countries, therefore, to concentrate on the production of particular goods and services.

As a result of specializing a country produces a surplus, that is, more goods and services than it needs for its own consumption. For example, a country might produce 500,000 cars yet only sells 100,000 of these cars within the country. This leaves a surplus of 400,000 cars. The surplus produced by one country will then need to be exchanged for the goods and services it cannot produce. Thus the 400,000 cars will be sold to other countries and the money received used to buy, for example, the oil that the country needs but cannot produce. Countries, therefore, have to take part in foreign trade which is the buying and selling of goods between countries.

The Importance of International Trade to the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom needs to buy from other countries for several reasons. Some raw materials do not occur in the United Kingdom; for example, the United Kingdom cannot produce large quantities of gold. The country does not have the right climate to grow certain products. For instance it would be difficult to grow oranges here and it is easier to buy them from countries such as Spain. Some goods would be too expensive to produce; for example, the United Kingdom no longer produces motorcycles because it is cheaper for Japan to produce them. International trade gives the people in the United Kingdom the chance to buy a variety of goods and services from all over the world, such as coffee from Brazil and tourist services from Spain.

The United Kingdom needs to sell to other countries so that foreign currency can be earned, to create jobs and to increase the income of workers. Foreign currency can be earned, for example, from American tourists visiting the country and spending dollars.

These dollars can then be used to buy American films, which can be shown in the United Kingdom. This applies also to other countries and goods. Jobs are created for the people in the United Kingdom. The incomes of workers are increased which results in a higher standard of living because they can afford to buy more goods and services.

Exports and Imports

Goods and services sold to other countries are called exports. By exporting a country gains foreign currency. Goods and services bought from other countries

²² Излагается по: Малюга, Е.Н. Английский язык для экономистов: учебник для вузов / Е.Н. Малюга [и др.]. – СПб. : Питер, 2005. – 304 с. – С. 243–246.

are called imports. By importing a country loses foreign currency. Goods bought from and sold to other countries are called visibles. Thus cars, cocoa and steel are examples of visibles. Services bought from and sold to other countries are called invisibles. Thus banking, insurance and tourism are examples of invisibles.

Difficulties Faced by Exporters

When exporters sell goods to other countries they can come across certain problems.

There are differences in language. Letters, labels and catalogues may have to be translated from, for example, English into German. Currency differences bring exchange rate problems. A UK exporter might sell a machine for \$ 4,500 in the USA. These dollars will then have to be changed into pounds sterling. If the exchange rate is $\text{£} 1 = \$ 1.50$ the exporter will receive $\text{£} 3000$. When exporters sell goods on credit there is always the danger that customers will not pay what they owe. This is a credit risk. If the foreign firms are far away it becomes more difficult for exporters to decide if they will be paid. Delivery may be difficult. Longer distances are likely to be involved and more than one form of transport may have to be used. There are risks of damage and theft. When goods are being transported over long distances there is more chance that the goods will be damaged or stolen. There are difficulties with standardization of produce. For example, cars exported to the USA are usually left-hand drive. Import controls, for example, taxes on imports, may cause delays. Differences in language and the longer distances involved make it more difficult for exporters to obtain information.

Government Help for Exporters

The United Kingdom government helps exporters in a number of ways.

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is part of the Department of Trade and Industry. It acts like an insurance company by offering credit insurance. Exporters pay premiums to the ECGD and then will be able to claim compensation if their customers do not pay what they owe.

The British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB) is part of the Department of Trade and Industry. It can give information to exporters about, for example, the types of product wanted in other countries and the forms which have to be completed when selling to those countries.

United Kingdom embassies in foreign countries have commercial staff who can help United Kingdom firms to sell in those countries.

Other Help for Exporters

As well as receiving help from the government United Kingdom firms can also be helped by various trade associations, institutions or societies.

Chambers of commerce are local organizations of firms who may provide different goods and services. Thus the London Chamber of Commerce and

Industry is made up of firms involved in banking, engineering, retailing and so on. The link between these firms is that they operate in the London area. If these firms wish to export, the Chamber of Commerce can give them advice and may provide translation services.

Trade associations are national organizations of firms providing similar goods and services. Thus the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders is made up of firms who make and sell cars. If one of these firms wants to export, advice can be obtained from the trade association.

The British Standards Institution (BSI) gives information about technical standards in foreign countries. For example, cars exported to Japan may have to have a certain size of headlight.

The clearing banks can help with the exchange of foreign currency and with receiving money from and paying money to other countries.

Bonded Warehouses

Bonded warehouses are used in international trade although they are also used in home trade. Their main features are:

1. goods on which taxes have to be paid can be placed in a bonded warehouse;
2. at this stage the tax has not been paid;
3. while in the bonded warehouse the goods can, for example, be bottled, blended or packed;
4. once the tax has been paid the goods can be taken from the bonded warehouse;
5. bonded warehouses can be owned by importers, shipping companies, manufacturers, etc.;
6. **HM** Customs and Excise controls bonded warehouses, e. g., it checks that tax has been paid on goods, which leave the warehouse;
7. if goods are taken out of the warehouse before the tax has been paid the owner of the warehouse has to pay a large fine to HM Customs and Excise.

HM Customs and Excise

The Customs and Excise carry out a number of tasks in foreign trade. It checks ships, aircraft and vehicles to make sure that goods are not smuggled into the country. Taxes are collected on imports which gives the Government money to spend, and statistics (figures) are obtained which allows the balance of payments to be calculated. It controls bonded warehouses.

Controls on Exports and Imports

Governments can make it more difficult for firms to export and import by using controls. Import duties (or tariffs) are taxes placed on imports to make them more expensive. Quotas can be imposed. If the UK government sets a quota of 10,000 Japanese cars per year then no more than 10,000 Japanese cars could be

imported into the UK in that year. An embargo is a complete ban placed on certain goods, e. g., during wartime an embargo would be placed on trade with enemy countries. The UK Government may give subsidies (money) to firms in this country to help sell their goods more cheaply abroad. The firms would then be able to compete more easily with foreign firms.

Governments use such controls for several reasons. A tax on imports raises money and gives a government money to spend. Controls on imports help the balance of payments. If a government can reduce the value of imports then a deficit on the balance of payments may be turned into a surplus. If fewer imports are bought there is more chance of home-produced goods being sold and workers will be needed to make these goods; this gives a boost to employment.

Incoterms²³

The Incoterms or International Commercial Terms can be defined as a set of international rules published by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) relating to international commercial law. They are widely used in International commercial transactions or procurement processes as the use in international sales is encouraged by trade councils, courts and international lawyers. A series of three-letter trade terms are related to common contractual sales practices. The aim is to avoid disagreements resulting from differences in trading practices in various countries by describing clearly the duties of the seller and the buyer.

Incoterms inform sales contract defining respective obligations, costs, and risks involved in the delivery of goods from the seller to the buyer. However, it does not constitute contract or govern law. Also it does not define where titles transfer and does not address the price payable, currency or credit items.

The Incoterms rules are accepted by governments, legal authorities, and practitioners worldwide for the interpretation of most commonly used terms in international trade. They are intended to reduce or remove altogether uncertainties arising from different interpretation of the rules in different countries.

The first work published by the ICC on international trade terms was issued in 1923. The eighth version – Incoterms 2010 – was published on January 1, 2011. The ICC has begun consultations on a new revision of Incoterms, to be called Incoterms 2020. "Incoterms" is a registered trademark of the ICC.

²³ **Излагается по:** Strutt P. Longman Business English Usage / P. Strutt. – Longman Group UK, 2001. – 321 p. – P. 113–114.

Incoterms 2010: ICC official rules for the interpretation of trade terms [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://www.searates.com/reference/incoterms>. – Date of access: 15.02.18.

INCOTERMS DO NOT...

- ✓ Determine ownership or transfer title to the goods, nor evoke payment terms.
- ✓ Apply to service contracts, nor define contractual rights or obligations (except for delivery) or breach of contract remedies.
- ✓ Protect parties from their own risk or loss, nor cover the goods before or after delivery.
- ✓ Specify details of the transfer, transport, and delivery of the goods. Container loading is NOT considered packaging, and must be addressed in the sales contract.
- ✓ Remember, Incoterms are not law and there is NO default Incoterm!
The terms are grouped in four separate categories:

GROUP E DEPARTURE the seller makes the goods available to the buyer at the seller's premises	
EXW	Ex Works
GROUP F MAIN CARRIAGE PAID BY THE BUYER the seller has to deliver the goods to a carrier appointed by the buyer	
FCA	Free Carrier (... named place)
FAS	Free Alongside Ship (...named port of shipment)
FOB	Free On Board (... named port of shipment)
GROUP C MAIN CARRIAGE PAID BY THE SELLER the seller pays for carriage, but does not accept liability for loss or damage after shipment and dispatch	
CFR	Cost and Freight (... named port of destination)
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight (... named port of destination)
CPT	Carriage Paid To (... named place of destination)
CIP	Carriage and Insurance Paid To (... named place of destination)
GROUP D ARRIVAL the seller bears all costs and risks in shipping goods to the country of destination	
DAF	Delivered At Frontier (... named place)
DES	Delivered Ex Ship (... named port of destination)
DEQ	Delivered Ex Quay (... named port of destination)
DDU	Delivered Duty Unpaid (... named place of destination)
DDP	Delivered Duty Paid (... named place of destination)

The eleven Incoterms have been grouped in two categories for Incoterms 2010:

Rules For Any Mode Or Modes Of Transport	
EXW	EX WORKS
FCA	FREE CARRIER
CPT	CARRIAGE PAID TO
CIP	CARRIAGE AND INSURANCE PAID TO
DAT	DELIVERED AT TERMINAL
DAP	DELIVERED AT PLACE
DDP	DELIVERED DUTY PAID
Rules For Sea And Inland Waterway Transport	
FAS	FREE ALONGSIDE SHIP
FOB	FREE ON BOARD
CFR	COST AND FREIGHT
CIF	COST INSURANCE AND FREIGHT

The terms which fall within the class entitled "rules for any mode or modes of transport" may be used without regard to the mode of transportation. The second class has been updated to address the point of delivery and the place to which the equipment is carried are both ports. Under the last three terms of this class, the point equipment is being delivered when it is "on board" the vessel.

2.4.5. THE WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION

What is the World Trade Organization?²⁴

The World Trade Organization (WTO) deals with the rules of trade between nations at a global or near-global level. But there is more to it than that.

There are a number of ways of looking at the WTO. It's an organization for liberalizing trade. It's a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements. It's a place for them to settle trade disputes. It operates a system of trade rules. (But it's not Superman, just in case anyone thought it could solve – or cause – all the world's problems!)

Above all, it's a negotiating forum ... Essentially, the WTO is a place where member governments go, to try to sort out the trade problems they face with each

²⁴ **Излагается по:** WTO [Electronic resource]: Understanding the WTO. – Mode of access: https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/understanding_e.pdf. – Date of access: 26.03.2018.

other. The first step is to talk. The WTO was born out of negotiations, and **everything the WTO does is the result of negotiations. The bulk of the WTO's** current work comes from the 1986–94 negotiations called the Uruguay Round and earlier negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). **The WTO is currently the host to new negotiations, under the “Doha Development Agenda” launched in 2001.**

Where countries have faced trade barriers and wanted them lowered, the negotiations have helped to liberalize trade. But the WTO is not just about liberalizing trade, and in some circumstances its rules support maintaining trade barriers – for example to protect consumers or prevent the spread of disease.

It's a set of rules ... At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and **signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations. These documents provide the** legal ground-rules for international commerce. They are essentially contracts, binding governments to keep their trade policies within agreed limits. Although negotiated and signed by governments, the goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business, while allowing governments to meet social and environmental objectives

The system's overriding purpose is to help trade flow as freely as possible – so long as there are no undesirable side-effects – because this is important for economic development and well-being. That partly means removing obstacles. It also means ensuring that individuals, companies and governments know what the trade rules are around the world, and giving them the confidence that there will be **no sudden changes of policy. In other words, the rules have to be “transparent” and** predictable.

And it helps to settle disputes ... This is a third important side to the WTO's work. Trade relations often involve conflicting interests. Agreements, including those painstakingly negotiated in the WTO system, often need interpreting. The most harmonious way to settle these differences is through some neutral procedure based on an agreed legal foundation. That is the purpose behind the dispute settlement process written into the WTO agreements.

Born in 1995, but not so young The WTO began life on 1 January 1995, but its trading system is half a century older. Since 1948, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) had provided the rules for the system. (The second WTO ministerial meeting, held in Geneva in May 1998, included a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the system.)

It did not take long for the General Agreement to give birth to an unofficial, de facto international organization, also known informally as GATT. Over the years GATT evolved through several rounds of negotiations.

The last and largest GATT round, was the Uruguay Round which lasted **from 1986 to 1994 and led to the WTO's creation. Whereas GATT had mainly**

dealt with trade in goods, the WTO and its agreements now cover trade in services, and in traded inventions, creations and designs (intellectual property).

Principles of the Trading System²⁵

The WTO agreements are lengthy and complex because they are legal texts covering a wide range of activities. They deal with: agriculture, textiles and clothing, banking, telecommunications, government purchases, industrial standards and product safety, food sanitation regulations, intellectual property, and much more. But a number of simple, fundamental principles run throughout all of these documents. These principles are the foundation of the multilateral trading system.

A closer look at these principles:

Trade without discrimination

1. Most-favoured-nation (MFN): treating other people equally

Under the WTO agreements, countries cannot normally discriminate between their trading partners. Grant someone a special favour (such as a lower customs duty rate for one of their products) and you have to do the same for all other WTO members.

This principle is known as most-favoured-nation (MFN) treatment (see box). It is so important that it is the first article of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which governs trade in goods. MFN is also a priority in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) (Article 2) and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) (Article 4), although in each agreement the principle is handled slightly differently. Together, those three agreements cover all three main areas of trade handled by the WTO.

Some exceptions are allowed. For example, countries can set up a free trade agreement that applies only to goods traded within the group – discriminating against goods from outside. Or they can give developing countries special access to their markets. Or a country can raise barriers against products that are considered to be traded unfairly from specific countries. And in services, countries are allowed, in limited circumstances, to discriminate. But the agreements only permit these exceptions under strict conditions. In general, MFN means that every time a country lowers a trade barrier or opens up a market, it has to do so for the same goods or services from all its trading partners – whether rich or poor, weak or strong.

2. National treatment: Treating foreigners and locals equally Imported and locally produced goods should be treated equally – at least after the foreign goods

²⁵ **Излагается по:** WTO [Electronic resource]: Understanding the WTO. – Mode of access: https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/understanding_e.pdf. – Date of access: 26.03.2018.

have entered the market. The same should apply to foreign and domestic services, and to foreign and local trademarks, copyrights and patents. This principle of “**national treatment**” (**giving others the same treatment as one’s own** nationals) is also found in all the three main WTO agreements (Article 3 of GATT, Article 17 of GATS and Article 3 of TRIPS), although once again the principle is handled slightly differently in each of these.

National treatment only applies once a product, service or item of intellectual property has entered the market. Therefore, charging customs duty on an import is not a violation of national treatment even if locally-produced products are not charged an equivalent tax.

Freer trade: gradually, through negotiation

Lowering trade barriers is one of the most obvious means of encouraging trade. The barriers concerned include customs duties (or tariffs) and measures such as import bans or quotas that restrict quantities selectively. From time to time other issues such as red tape and exchange rate policies have also been discussed.

Since GATT’s creation in 1947–48 there have been eight rounds of trade negotiations. A ninth round, under the Doha Development Agenda, is now underway. At first these focused on lowering tariffs (customs duties) on imported goods. As a result of the negotiations, by the mid-**1990s industrial countries’ tariff** rates on industrial goods had fallen steadily to less than 4%.

But by the 1980s, the negotiations had expanded to cover non-tariff barriers on goods, and to the new areas such as services and intellectual property.

Opening markets can be beneficial, but it also requires adjustment. The WTO agreements allow countries to introduce changes gradually, through “**progressive liberalization**”. **Developing countries are usually given longer to fulfil** their obligations.

Predictability: through binding and transparency

Sometimes, promising not to raise a trade barrier can be as important as lowering one, because the promise gives businesses a clearer view of their future opportunities. With stability and predictability, investment is encouraged, jobs are created and consumers can fully enjoy the benefits of competition – choice and lower prices. The multilateral trading system is an attempt by governments to make the business environment stable and predictable.

In the WTO, when countries agree to open their markets for goods or **services, they “bind” their commitments. For goods, these bindings amount to** ceilings on customs tariff rates. Sometimes countries tax imports at rates that are lower than the bound rates. Frequently this is the case in developing countries. In developed countries the rates actually charged and the bound rates tend to be the same.

A country can change its bindings, but only after negotiating with its trading partners, which could mean compensating them for loss of trade. One of the achievements of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks was to increase the amount of trade under binding commitments (see table). In agriculture, 100% of products now have bound tariffs. The result of all this: a substantially higher degree of market security for traders and investors.

The system tries to improve predictability and stability in other ways as well. One way is to discourage the use of quotas and other measures used to set limits on quantities of imports – administering quotas can lead to more red-tape and **accusations of unfair play. Another is to make countries' trade rules as clear and public ("transparent") as possible.** Many WTO agreements require governments to disclose their policies and practices publicly within the country or by notifying the WTO. The regular surveillance of national trade policies through the Trade Policy Review Mechanism provides a further means of encouraging transparency both domestically and at the multilateral level.

Promoting fair competition

The WTO is sometimes described as a "free trade" institution, but that is not entirely accurate. The system does allow tariffs and, in limited circumstances, other forms of protection. More accurately, it is a system of rules dedicated to open, fair and undistorted competition.

The rules on non-discrimination – MFN and national treatment – are designed to secure fair conditions of trade. So too are those on dumping (exporting at below cost to gain market share) and subsidies. The issues are complex, and the rules try to establish what is fair or unfair, and how governments can respond, in particular by charging additional import duties calculated to compensate for damage caused by unfair trade.

Many of the other WTO agreements aim to support fair competition: in agriculture, intellectual property, services, for example. The agreement on government procurement (a "plurilateral" agreement because it is signed by only a few WTO members) extends competition rules to purchases by thousands of government entities in many countries. And so on.

Encouraging development and economic reform

The WTO system contributes to development. On the other hand, developing countries need flexibility in the time they take to implement the **system's agreements. And the agreements themselves inherit the earlier provisions** of GATT that allow for special assistance and trade concessions for developing countries.

Over three quarters of WTO members are developing countries and countries in transition to market economies. During the seven and a half years of the Uruguay Round, over 60 of these countries implemented trade liberalization

programmes autonomously. At the same time, developing countries and transition economies were much more active and influential in the Uruguay Round negotiations than in any previous round, and they are even more so in the current Doha Development Agenda.

At the end of the Uruguay Round, developing countries were prepared to take on most of the obligations that are required of developed countries. But the agreements did give them transition periods to adjust to the more unfamiliar and, perhaps, difficult WTO provisions – **particularly so for the poorest, “least-developed” countries. A ministerial decision adopted at the end of the round says better-off countries should accelerate implementing market access commitments on goods exported by the least-developed countries, and it seeks increased technical assistance for them.** More recently, developed countries have started to allow duty-free and quota-free imports for almost all products from least-developed countries. On all of this, the WTO and its members are still going through a learning process. The current Doha Development Agenda includes **developing countries’ concerns about the difficulties they face in implementing the Uruguay Round agreements.**

The GATT Years: from Havana to Marrakesh²⁶

The WTO’s creation on 1 January 1995 marked the biggest reform of international trade since after the Second World War. It also brought to reality – in an updated form – the failed attempt in 1948 to create an International Trade Organization.

Much of the history of those 47 years was written in Geneva. But it also traces a journey that spanned the continents, from that hesitant start in 1948 in Havana (Cuba), via Annecy (France), Torquay (UK), Tokyo (Japan), Punta del Este (Uruguay), Montreal (Canada), Brussels (Belgium) and finally to Marrakesh (Morocco) in 1994. During that period, the trading system came under GATT, salvaged from the aborted attempt to create the ITO. GATT helped establish a strong and prosperous multilateral trading system that became more and more liberal through rounds of trade negotiations. But by the 1980s the system needed a thorough overhaul. This led to the Uruguay Round, and ultimately to the WTO.

GATT: "provisional" for almost half a century

From 1948 to 1994, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) provided the rules for much of world trade and presided over periods that saw some of the highest growth rates in international commerce. It seemed well-

²⁶ **Излагается по:** WTO [Electronic resource]: Understanding the WTO. – Mode of access: https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/understanding_e.pdf. – Date of access: 26.03.2018.

established, but throughout those 47 years, it was a provisional agreement and organization.

The original intention was to create a third institution to handle the trade side **of international economic cooperation, joining the two “Bretton Woods”** institutions, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Over 50 countries participated in negotiations to create an International Trade Organization (ITO) as a specialized agency of the United Nations. The draft ITO Charter was ambitious. It extended beyond world trade disciplines, to include rules on employment, commodity agreements, restrictive business practices, international investment, and services. The aim was to create the ITO at a UN Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana, Cuba in 1947.

Meanwhile, 15 countries had begun talks in December 1945 to reduce and bind customs tariffs. With the Second World War only recently ended, they wanted to give an early boost to trade liberalization, and to begin to correct the legacy of protectionist measures which remained in place from the early 1930s.

This first round of negotiations resulted in a package of trade rules and 45,000 tariff concessions affecting \$10 billion of trade, about one fifth of the **world’s total. The group had expanded to 23 by the time the deal was signed on 30** October 1947. The tariff concessions came into effect by 30 June 1948 through a **“Protocol of Provisional Application”**. **And so the new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was born, with 23 founding members (officially “contracting parties”)**.

The 23 were also part of the larger group negotiating the ITO Charter. One of the provisions of GATT says that they should accept some of the trade rules of **the draft. This, they believed, should be done swiftly and “provisionally” in order** to protect the value of the tariff concessions they had negotiated. They spelt out how they envisaged the relationship between GATT and the ITO Charter, but they also allowed for the possibility that the ITO might not be created. They were right.

The Havana conference began on 21 November 1947, less than a month after GATT was signed. The ITO Charter was finally agreed in Havana in March 1948, but ratification in some national legislatures proved impossible. The most serious opposition was in the US Congress, even though the US government had been one of the driving forces. In 1950, the United States government announced that it would not seek Congressional ratification of the Havana Charter, and the ITO was effectively dead. So, the GATT became the only multilateral instrument governing international trade from 1948 until the WTO was established in 1995.

For almost half a century, the **GATT’s basic legal principles remained much** as they were in 1948. There were additions in the form of a section on **development added in the 1960s and “plurilateral” agreements (i.e. with voluntary membership)** in the 1970s, and efforts to reduce tariffs further continued. Much of

this was achieved through a series of multilateral negotiations known as “**trade rounds**” – the biggest leaps forward in international trade liberalization have come **through these rounds which were held under GATT’s auspices.**

In the early years, the GATT trade rounds concentrated on further reducing tariffs. Then, the Kennedy Round in the mid-sixties brought about a GATT Anti-Dumping Agreement and a section on development. The Tokyo Round during the seventies was the first major attempt to tackle trade barriers that do not take the form of tariffs, and to improve the system. The eighth, the Uruguay Round of 1986–94, was the last and most extensive of all. It led to the WTO and a new set of agreements.

The Tokyo Round lasted from 1973 to 1979, with 102 countries **participating. It continued GATT’s efforts to progressively reduce tariffs. The results included an average one-third cut in customs duties in the world’s nine major industrial markets, bringing the average tariff on industrial products down to 4.7%. The tariff reductions, phased in over a period of eight years, involved an element of “harmonization” – the higher the tariff, the larger the cut, proportionally.**

In other issues, the Tokyo Round had mixed results. It failed to come to grips with the fundamental problems affecting farm trade and also stopped short of **providing a modified agreement on “safeguards” (emergency import measures).** Nevertheless, a series of agreements on non-tariff barriers did emerge from the negotiations, in some cases interpreting existing GATT rules, in others breaking entirely new ground. In most cases, only a relatively small number of (mainly industrialized) GATT members subscribed to these agreements and arrangements. Because they were not accepted by the full GATT membership, they were often informally called “codes”.

They were not multilateral, but they were a beginning. Several codes were eventually amended in the Uruguay Round and turned into multilateral commitments accepted by all WTO members. Only **four remained “plurilateral”** – those on government procurement, bovine meat, civil aircraft and dairy products. In 1997 WTO members agreed to terminate the bovine meat and dairy agreements, leaving only two.

Did GATT succeed?

GATT was provisional with a limited field of action, but its success over 47 years in promoting and securing the liberalization of much of world trade is incontestable. Continual reductions in tariffs alone helped spur very high rates of world trade growth during the 1950s and 1960s – around 8% a year on average. And the momentum of trade liberalization helped ensure that trade growth consistently out-paced production growth throughout the GATT era, a measure of **countries’ increasing ability to trade with each other and to reap the benefits of**

trade. The rush of new members during the Uruguay Round demonstrated that the multilateral trading system was recognized as an anchor for development and an instrument of economic and trade reform.

But all was not well. As time passed new problems arose. The Tokyo Round in the 1970s was an attempt to tackle some of these but its achievements were limited. This was a sign of difficult times to come.

GATT's success in reducing tariffs to such a low level, combined with a series of economic recessions in the 1970s and early 1980s, drove governments to devise other forms of protection for sectors facing increased foreign competition. High rates of unemployment and constant factory closures led governments in Western Europe and North America to seek bilateral market-sharing arrangements with competitors and to embark on a subsidies race to maintain their holds on agricultural trade. Both these changes undermined GATT's credibility and effectiveness.

The problem was not just a deteriorating trade policy environment. By the early 1980s the General Agreement was clearly no longer as relevant to the realities of world trade as it had been in the 1940s. For a start, world trade had become far more complex and important than 40 years before: the globalization of the world economy was underway, trade in services – not covered by GATT rules – was of major interest to more and more countries, and international investment had expanded. The expansion of services trade was also closely tied to further increases in world merchandise trade. In other respects, GATT had been found wanting. For instance, in agriculture, loopholes in the multilateral system were heavily exploited, and efforts at liberalizing agricultural trade met with little success. In the textiles and clothing sector, an exception to GATT's normal disciplines was negotiated in the 1960s and early 1970s, leading to the **Multifibre Arrangement**. Even **GATT's institutional structure and its dispute settlement system** were causing concern.

These and other factors convinced GATT members that a new effort to reinforce and extend the multilateral system should be attempted. That effort resulted in the Uruguay Round, the Marrakesh Declaration, and the creation of the WTO.

The Uruguay Round²⁷

It took seven and a half years, almost twice the original schedule. By the end, 123 countries were taking part. It covered almost all trade, from toothbrushes

²⁷ **Излагается по:** WTO [Electronic resource]: Understanding the WTO. – Mode of access: https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/understanding_e.pdf. – Date of access: 26.03.2018.

to pleasure boats, from banking to telecommunications, from the genes of wild rice to AIDS treatments. It was quite simply the largest trade negotiation ever, and most probably the largest negotiation of any kind in history.

At times it seemed doomed to fail. But in the end, the Uruguay Round **brought about the biggest reform of the world's trading system since GATT** was created at the end of the Second World War. And yet, despite its troubled progress, the Uruguay Round did see some early results. Within only two years, participants had agreed on a package of cuts in import duties on tropical products – which are mainly exported by developing countries. They had also revised the rules for settling disputes, with some measures implemented on the spot. And they called **for regular reports on GATT members' trade policies, a move considered important for making trade regimes transparent around the world.**

A round to end all rounds?

The seeds of the Uruguay Round were sown in November 1982 at a ministerial meeting of GATT members in Geneva. Although the ministers intended to launch a major new negotiation, the conference stalled on agriculture and was widely regarded as a failure. In fact, the work programme that the ministers agreed formed the basis for what was to become the Uruguay Round negotiating agenda.

Nevertheless, it took four more years of exploring, clarifying issues and painstaking consensus-building, before ministers agreed to launch the new round. They did so in September 1986, in Punta del Este, Uruguay. They eventually accepted a negotiating agenda that covered virtually every outstanding trade policy issue. The talks were going to extend the trading system into several new areas, notably trade in services and intellectual property, and to reform trade in the sensitive sectors of agriculture and textiles. All the original GATT articles were up for review. It was the biggest negotiating mandate on trade ever agreed, and the ministers gave themselves four years to complete it.

Two years later, in December 1988, ministers met again in Montreal, Canada, for what was supposed to be an assessment of progress at the round's **half-way point**. The purpose was to clarify the agenda for the remaining two years, but the talks ended in a deadlock that was not resolved until officials met more quietly in Geneva the following April.

Despite the difficulty, during the Montreal meeting, ministers did agree a package of early results. These included some concessions on market access for tropical products – aimed at assisting developing countries – as well as a streamlined dispute settlement system, and the Trade Policy Review Mechanism which provided for the first comprehensive, systematic and regular reviews of national trade policies and practices of GATT members. The round was supposed to end when ministers met once more in Brussels, in December 1990. But they

disagreed on how to reform agricultural trade and decided to extend the talks. The Uruguay Round entered its bleakest period.

Despite the poor political outlook, a considerable amount of technical work continued, leading to the first draft of a final legal agreement. This draft **“Final Act” was compiled by the then GATT director-general, Arthur Dunkel, who chaired the negotiations at officials’ level. It was put on the table in Geneva in December 1991.** The text fulfilled every part of the Punta del Este mandate, with one exception – **it did not contain the participating countries’ lists of commitments** for cutting import duties and opening their services markets. The draft became the basis for the final agreement.

Over the following two years, the negotiations lurched between impending failure, to predictions of imminent success. Several deadlines came and went. New points of major conflict emerged to join agriculture: services, market access, anti-dumping rules, and the proposed creation of a new institution. Differences between the United States and European Union became central to hopes for a final, successful conclusion.

In November 1992, the US and EU settled most of their differences on **agriculture in a deal known informally as the “Blair House accord”.** **By July 1993 the “Quad” (US, EU, Japan and Canada) announced significant progress in negotiations on tariffs and related subjects (“market access”).** It took until 15 December 1993 for every issue to be finally resolved and for negotiations on market access for goods and services to be concluded (although some final touches were completed in talks on market access a few weeks later). On 15 April 1994, the deal was signed by ministers from most of the 123 participating governments at a meeting in Marrakesh, Morocco.

The delay had some merits. It allowed some negotiations to progress further than would have been possible in 1990: for example some aspects of services and intellectual property, and the creation of the WTO itself. But the task had been immense, and negotiation-fatigue was felt in trade bureaucracies around the world. The difficulty of reaching agreement on a complete package containing almost the entire range of current trade issues led some to conclude that a negotiation on this scale would never again be possible. Yet, the Uruguay Round agreements contain timetables for new negotiations on a number of topics. And by 1996, some countries were openly calling for a new round early in the next century. The response was mixed; but the Marrakesh agreement did already include commitments to reopen negotiations on agriculture and services at the turn of the century. These began in early 2000 and were incorporated into the Doha Development Agenda in late 2001.

What happened to GATT?

The WTO replaced GATT as an international organization, but the **General Agreement still exists as the WTO's umbrella treaty for trade in goods, updated as a result of the Uruguay Round negotiations.** Trade lawyers distinguish between GATT 1994, the updated parts of GATT, and GATT 1947, the original agreement **which is still the heart of GATT 1994. Confusing? For most of us, it's enough to refer simply to "GATT".**

The post-Uruguay Round built-in agenda

Many of the Uruguay Round agreements set timetables for future work. Part **of this "built-in agenda"** started almost immediately. In some areas, it included new or further negotiations. In other areas, it included assessments or reviews of the situation at specified times. Some negotiations were quickly completed, notably in basic telecommunications, financial services. (Member governments also swiftly agreed a deal for freer trade in information technology products, an **issue outside the "built-in agenda".**)

The agenda originally built into the Uruguay Round agreements has seen additions and modifications. A number of items are now part of the Doha Agenda, some of them updated.

There were well over 30 items in the original built-in agenda.

This is a selection of highlights:

1996

- **Maritime services: market access negotiations to end (30 June 1996, suspended to 2000, now part of Doha Development Agenda)**

- **Services and environment: deadline for working party report (ministerial conference, December 1996)**

- **Government procurement of services: negotiations start**

1997

- **Basic telecoms: negotiations end (15 February)**

- **Financial services: negotiations end (30 December)**

- **Intellectual property, creating a multilateral system of notification and registration of geographical indications for wines: negotiations start, now part of Doha Development Agenda**

1998

- **Textiles and clothing: new phase begins 1 January**

- **Services (emergency safeguards): results of negotiations on emergency safeguards to take effect (by 1 January 1998, deadline now March 2004)**

- **Rules of origin: Work programme on harmonization of rules of origin to be completed (20 July 1998)**

- **Government procurement: further negotiations start, for improving rules and procedures (by end of 1998)**

- **Dispute settlement: full review of rules and procedures (to start by end of 1998)**
- 1999
- **Intellectual property: certain exceptions to patentability and protection of plant varieties: review starts**
- 2000
- **Agriculture: negotiations start, now part of Doha Development Agenda**
- **Services: new round of negotiations start, now part of Doha Development Agenda**
- **Tariff bindings: review of definition of “principal supplier” having negotiating rights under GATT Art 28 on modifying bindings**
- **Intellectual property: first of two-yearly reviews of the implementation of the agreement**
- 2002
- **Textiles and clothing: new phase begins 1 January**
- 2005
- **Textiles and clothing: full integration into GATT and agreement expires 1 January**

The Box that Changed the World²⁸

In April 1956, a refitted oil tanker carried 58 shipping containers from Newark to Houston. This trip marked the beginning, although modest, of container shipping which would develop into a huge industry that made the boom in global trade possible. **In his book “The Box”, Marc Levinson tells the story of the container’s development and decade of struggle before it was widely adopted.** This article traces the outline of its epic journey

THE STORY OF the container is complex and has many important subplots, but the overall story also has an overarching shape:

- **On one end, you have four fragmented and heavily regulated industries in post World War II mode (railroads, trucking, shipping and port operations).** Goods ranging from fruit baskets, cotton bales and spare parts to coffee are moved in bulk and packed in crates, boxes or bags, and loading and unloading require a large labour force. It was a system that was costly, inefficient, almost designed for theft, and slow, keeping transportation systems stationary and losing money.

- **On the other end is the world we now live in, where goods move, practically untouched by humans, from anywhere in the world to anywhere else.** Along the way the container did to distribution what the assembly line had done

²⁸ **Излагается по:** Levinson, M. The box that changed the world / Marc Levinson // WCO news. – 2012. – № 68. – С. 20–22.

earlier to manufacturing, it made mass distribution possible. The fortunes of port cities old and new swung wildly, regulation fell apart, and supply chains became globally integrated as manufacturing got distributed.

The early days

The high cost of freight handling was widely recognized as a critical problem as early as the late nineteenth century and cargo boxes of various shapes and sizes started being used to carry freight. The British and French railways tried wooden containers to move household furniture, using cranes to transfer the boxes from rail flatcars to horse carts. At the end of World War I, almost as soon as motorized trucks came into wide civilian use, the Cincinnati Motor Terminals Company hit upon the idea of interchangeable truck bodies that could be lifted onto and off a wheel base with a crane. Farsighted thinkers were proposing a standardized unit container which could be transferred between railroad flat cars, auto chassis, warehouse floors and vessels.

During the 1920s, different container systems came into use on railways in response to a new competitive threat, the truck, and in 1933 railroads formed the International Container Bureau, an organization dedicated to making international container freight practical in Europe. The US military began using small steel **containers called Conex boxes for soldiers' personal belongings, and after the war** several shipping companies had developed their own box to carry freight. Yet these efforts were far from successful, notably in the maritime sector – the mode most constrained by the time taken to load and unload.

Boxes were small, most European ones were made of wood with no tops and had to be covered with canvas while in the US they were made of steel and very heavy. Wasted space was quite considerable. For international shipments, Customs authorities often charged duties on the container as well as on the contents, and there was the cost of sending emptied boxes back. Last but not least, the handling of containers led to hardly any cost savings: moving them with a forklift often damaged the containers, many of them required longshoremen to climb atop of them to attach hooks and these men were also required to stow containers alongside loose freight in the holds of ships where the boxes had to be manoeuvred past ladders.

Interest in finding a remedy was widespread. Shippers wanted cheaper transport, less damage, less pilferage and lower insurance rates. Ship owners wanted to build bigger vessels, but only if they could spend more time at sea, earning revenue, and less time in port. Truckers wanted to be able to deliver to and pick up from the docks without waiting for hours. Business people having invested in port cities wanted to boost traffic through their harbours. The solution came from an outsider who had no experience with ships.

A man with a vision

Malcom Purcell McLean was a self-made trucking magnate. In 1953, he was concerned with increasing highway congestion and worried that domestic ship lines able to buy war-surplus cargo ships from the government for almost nothing, might undercut his trucking business. Rather than driving down crowded coastal highways, why not just put truck trailers on ships? He would soon put this idea into practice. In 1955, he acquired a small steam ship company, Pan-Atlantic, but had to sell his trucking enterprise because the law stated that one could not own a truck company and a shipping line.

A few months later, in April 1956, on the waterfront at the port of Newark, he supervised the loading of his first container ship bearing the name Ideal X. Two cranes from which a spreader bar hung lifted 58 containers onboard the refitted oil tanker bound for Houston. The operation took less than 8 hours. The containers themselves were 33-foot aluminium boxes designed by an engineer named Keith Tantlinger whose job was to design truck trailers and who had designed in 1949 the first modern shipping container. Piers at the port had been reinforced to accommodate the added weight and the rails and large power supplies the cranes required had been installed. Trucking companies had been contracted to pick up **the shipments at customer's** loading docks and to transport arriving containers to their final destinations.

McLean's fundamental insight was that the shipping industry's business was moving cargo, not sailing ships. He understood that reducing the cost of shipping goods required not just a metal box but an entire new way of handling freight. The container itself was to be at the core of a highly automated system for moving goods with minimum cost and little complication. Every part of the system – ports, ships, cranes, storage facilities, trucks, trains and the operations of the shippers themselves – would have to change.

A rigid environment

Small scale demonstrations of the container's potential took place in 1957 and 1960, offering powerful examples of the efficiency that container shipping could achieve once specialized ships and equipment were brought into being. Yet in 1962, six years after it arrived on the scene, container shipping remained a very fragile business. The problem was not that seamen failed to notice the significance of the time and costs associated with the labour-intensive loading and unloading of loose cargo. Indeed, most of them were keenly aware of the problems. Industry insiders had, however, become comfortable working within the rigid regulatory and governmental support structure.

As Levinson notes, for all their “earthy bluster”, America's leading maritime industry operators had survived, “thanks almost entirely to government coddling”: “On domestic routes, government policy discouraged competition among shipping lines. On international routes, rates for every commodity were fixed by

conferences, a polite term for cartels, and the most important cargo, military freight, was handed out among US-flag carriers without the nuisance of competitive bidding. Decisions about buying, building or selling ships, about leasing terminals, and about new sailing routes all depended upon government **directives”** (pp. 150-151).

Coming of age

McLean expanded his waterborne operations to Puerto Rico in 1958, to the West Coast via the Panama Canal in 1962, and north to Alaska that same year. In the meantime, other US-flag steamship companies began to explore the opportunities of containerization. Matson Navigation Company inaugurated a container service between California and the Hawaiian Islands in 1958, and Grace Line put its first container ships into service between New York and Venezuela in **1960. Viewed at the start of 1965, containerization’s first nine years were positive** but unspectacular; only three shipping lines were offering an international container service from the US! However, the prerequisites for the container revolution were falling into place:

- **Dock labour costs were falling;**
- **International agreements were in place on standards for container sizes and lifting methods;**
- **Wharves designed for handling containers were on the way;**
- **Manufacturers had learned how to organize their factories so that they could save money by shipping large loads in single units;**
- **Railroads, truckers and freight forwarders had grown familiar with switching trailers and containers from one conveyance to another to move what was now being called ‘intermodal freight’;**
- **Regulators were cautiously encouraging competition.**

On 23 April 1966, ten years after the first converted container ship sailed, **McLean’s vessel Fairland sailed from Port Elizabeth in the US to Rotterdam in the Netherlands** with 236 containers on board. This was the first pan-Atlantic voyage of a container ship.

Container technology gets a boost

The 60s also saw the emergence of a new supporter of the use of the container: the US army. During the rapid build-up to the Vietnam War, the US military was faced with a logistics problem concerning the transportation of supplies to troops. It had somehow to transport mass supplies to a war zone in Southeast Asia through a single under-developed port on the Saigon River and a **partially-functioning railway. It created “what may have been the greatest logistical mess”.** This “mess” finally gave McLean and his associates an opportunity to prove the tremendous benefits of their approach. He convinced the military that containerization could solve many troublesome problems associated with

maintaining an effective chain of supply. In the late 1960s he was able to tap an interesting market, moving supplies to and from South Vietnam for the US military who became the greatest advocate of container technology and made containerization a tool for reform of the way supply agencies and military traffic managers were handling procedures.

McLean also was aware that a considerable portion of traditional manufacturing was shifting from North America to Asia. Because vessels bound for Vietnam were returning to North America largely empty, he established a triangular trade from the West Coast to Vietnam with war supplies, from Vietnam to Japan and Hong Kong empty, and then back across the Pacific with commercial cargo from Asia to North America. When transpacific trade grew, McLean teamed up with Southern Pacific Railroad to develop the first double-stack freight car for carrying containers inland from West Coast ports. The transpacific logistical supply line that was established in support of the war provided another dramatic example of the efficiencies of container ships.

The ships

Container shipping began to prove its worth at an international level but one crucial ingredient was missing for the business to develop: ships. Most lines had no **ships with container cells in their holds and desperately tried to meet customers' demands by packing containers into conventional break bulk cargo ships.** These ships were hard to service with container cranes, requiring longshoremen to climb atop the box to attach and detach hooks at the corners.

1968 and 1969 were the “baby boomer” years for container shipping. At the end of 1969, 16 second generation container ships designed from the start to work smoothly with dockside container cranes were at sea. From 1968 to 1975, no fewer than 406 container ships entered service. Shipping lines also added more than 200 partially containerized ships and almost 300 roll-on roll-off ships to serve routes that lacked the volume to justify container ships. European and Asian firms, which now dominate the industry, were late entrants in the game. Maersk Line built its first container ship in 1973. Mediterranean Shipping Company did not exist until 1970 and Evergreen was founded in 1968.

Ports awoken

Another part of the container ship saga is the reconfiguring of port facilities around the world to handle inbound and outbound containers efficiently. For ports, capturing container traffic was going to be expensive, requiring investments out of all proportion to what had come before. For shipping lines, the days when vessels meandered along the coast, calling at every port in search of cargo, would soon be over. Every stop would mean tying up an expensive container ship that could generate revenue and profit only when it was on the move. Only ports that could be

relied upon for large amounts of freight were worth a visit and all others would be served by truck or barge.

By the late 1950s, it was clear that maritime traffic would be drawn to a small number of very large ports. Government agencies would have to be far more closely involved in financing, building and running ports if they hoped to capture the jobs and tax revenues that would come with being a major transportation centre. In the US, ports responded with no overriding rhyme or reason; cities such as New York and San Francisco squandered tax money on wharves and cranes that had little chance of recouping the initial investment, even as cities that might have become important container ports, such as Philadelphia, failed to invest in time.

The first decade of container shipping was an American affair. Ports, railroads, governments and trade unions around the world spent those years studying ways that containerization had shaken freight transportation in the US. They knew that the container had killed off thousands of jobs on the docks, rendered entire ports obsolete, and fundamentally altered decisions about business location. Even so, the speed with which the container conquered global trade **routes took almost everyone by surprise. Some of the world's great port cities soon** saw their ports all but disappear, while insignificant towns on little-known harbours found themselves among the great centres of maritime commerce. In Britain, the government was so terrified of the waterfront unions that it took few steps to prepare for the container era until the first ships were already in port. In continental Europe, the ports that had had the foresight to plan for container shipping, notably Rotterdam, Antwerp and Bremen, were the first to capture the traffic.

One region did learn from the American and European experiences: Asia Pacific. In Japan, the transport ministry came up with a plan to build 22 container ship berths in Tokyo and in Kobe in 1966. The Australian Maritime Services Board quickly planned to build conventional wharves at Sydney and invited bids for construction of a container terminal in September 1966, although no international shipping line had yet expressed interest in providing a container ship **service to Sydney. But no government was more aggressive than Singapore's** whose strategy was to use containers to become the commercial hub of Southeast Asia. The port authority began construction in 1967 on a terminal at which long-distance vessels from Japan, North America and Europe could transfer containers **to smaller ships serving regional ports. East Asia's ports were** ready and waiting as the new vessels came on line in 1971.

Government investment in ports had been crucial to the development of container shipping in the 1960s and 1970s. Excluding Felixstowe in the United Kingdom and the port of Hong Kong, every major container port in that era was developed at public risk and expense. At the time there was no alternative –

undercapitalised shipping lines and stevedoring companies could not have financed port development on their own. As investment needs grew larger, public officials began to lose their enthusiasm for running ports. The possibility that a shipping **line's departure or demise could leave a public agency to pay for idle cranes and** silent container yards was too great for many governments to chance. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher broke the ice by selling off 21 ports to a private company in 1981. Governments in other countries followed suit. By the end of the **20th century, nearly half the world's trade in containers would be passing through** privately controlled ports.

The initial effects of the container were felt mainly within the narrow confines of the maritime industry by shipping lines, port agencies and dockworkers. It had very few wider consequences as ocean transportation itself accounted for a very small share of the world economy and longshore work was a tiny percentage of total employment. The true importance of the revolution in freight transportation would be found later as the impact of containerization resonated among the hundreds of thousands of factories, wholesalers, commodity traders and government agencies with goods to ship. The container would reshape **the world economy only when it changed shippers' costs in a significant way.** This did not happen quickly.

Driving down shipping costs

The overall cost of shipping goods internationally remained relatively high through the mid 1970s, even with containerization. At some point in the late 70s, the trend seems to have begun to change and the real cost of shipping goods internationally started to fall rapidly. Rates were set by liner conferences that brought together most of the shipping lines that serve a given route. So, what happened to make shipping cheaper? The answer has to do with the shippers. Containerization required the buyers of transportation to learn a whole new way of thinking about managing their freight costs. As they became more knowledgeable, more sophisticated, and more organized, they began to drive down the cost of shipping by defying the shipping cartels and by supporting the deregulation of transportation.

It was in Australia, where farmers were almost totally dependent upon exports, that shippers began to flex their muscle. In 1971 sheep farmers and wool buyers formed a joint organization to oppose rises in freight rates. A year later, rubber traders in Singapore responded to conference surcharges by finding a non-conference carrier to move their products to Europe for 40% less. By 1973, **shippers' power on the East Asia-Europe route** was substantial enough that the conference was forced to bargain.

Floating highways

In 1997, container shipping reached a landmark. Container ships were put into service between South Africa and Europe, the last big maritime route still handled by break bulk cargo ships. Containers were by no means universal; on many less trafficked routes, especially to African and Latin American countries, traditional ships still dominated. In commercial terms, though, these were niche markets, not large opportunities. The major ocean routes had become the floating highways that Malcom McLean had envisioned.

Norwegian Customs and Excise Directorate²⁹

NORWEGIAN CUSTOMS AND Excise has two main tasks: the first is to collect Customs and excise duties to finance its welfare state – economic control and the combating of financial crime is part of this task; and the second is to use its unique frontline position at the border to protect society against the illegal import and export of goods – the fight against cross-border organized crime is the most important **aspect of this task. Both tasks form part of Customs’ business model.**

Although a control agency, the Directorate strives to ensure that the business community and private individuals who comply with regulations regard the administration as a service-minded agency and partner, as reflected in its main activities. The positive challenge for Norway is to strike the right balance between controls on the one hand, and simplification and service on the other.

Main strategies

- **Stop the illegal import and export of goods**
- **Assess the correct Customs and excise duties**
- **Ensure the timely payment of Customs and excise duties**
- **Provide a good service to users**

Strategic objectives

- **Efficient movement of goods and uncomplicated border crossing**
- **Correct and efficient assessment**
- **Simple payment and efficient collection**
- **Preventing the evasion of Customs and excise duties and combating economic crime**
- **Acting as a visible border authority and a protector of society**
- **Ensuring that Customs duties and regulations strike the correct balance between fiscal, environmental and user considerations**
- **Targeted intelligence gathering and systematic risk analysis**
- **Serving as an active partner, nationally and internationally**
- **Good service and communication**

²⁹ Излагается по: Norwegian Customs and Excise Directorate // WCO news. – 2013. – № 70. – С. 30–31.

- Utilization of modern technology
- **An attractive workplace with highly capable employees**
- **Good management and internal control**

Organization

The Norwegian Customs and Excise Directorate is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Finance. The lines between duties, tax and excise on commodities on the one hand and the taxation of individuals and businesses on the other are strictly drawn. Customs and Excise handles goods, the tax authorities handle people. This is an important distinction for Norwegian Customs and Excise, which has approximately 1,950 officers deployed at the central Directorate and among its six geographical Customs regions.

Current tasks and challenges

In addition to the collection of Customs duties, Norwegian Customs and Excise also collects value-added tax (VAT) on imports, as well as excise duties on vehicles and a range of other national products. The Customs and excise duties **regime has changed over the years, and now includes the imposition of “green taxes”**. They are, to an increasing extent, being imposed to enhance and improve the environment and public health. The imposition of such taxes means, in practice, that Norway is increasingly moving towards taxation on goods that contain polluting or dangerous gases, vehicles with high emissions, waste, ship engines and food products containing excessive amounts of sugar.

An electronic declaration system was introduced as early as 1988, Norway being one of the first countries in the world to do so. It is accessible 24 hours a day and can handle all kinds of online tools to secure correct revenue collection. In 2011, as much as 99.9% of claims issued to businesses and the public were properly collected through the automated system. This system, as well as the one which contains data on persons and businesses, is currently being modernized and upgraded.

The Authorized Economic Operator (AEOs) concept has also been in place for the past few years. However, similar arrangements with businesses have existed for many years in the form of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) that have given operators the possibility of simplified procedures and direct transport to the end user based on individual authorization. AEO authorization is therefore just a formalization of arrangements already in existence.

Norway borders Finland, Russia and Sweden, and has a number of international airports and harbours. Control arrangements at these locations are based on risk management. Customs is permanently present at the busiest border crossings, but risks remain at border crossings where Customs is not stationed. As a result, a great deal of effort is put into risk profiling, intelligence gathering and analysis. In addition, at several border locations cameras have been installed to facilitate the

detection of smuggling and to help ensure that enforcement efforts are directed at the right places and the right goods.

Norway's first scanners were installed in 2003/2004, when the agency bought two mobile ones for inspecting vehicles. They were later supplemented by two extra scanners, of which one is stationary and positioned at the country's largest border crossing. Sizeable investments have also been made to improve control facilities over the years and a new control station and a new scanner are in the pipeline for 2013. Smuggling inside the body is also a growing problem, and to meet this challenge a pilot project on body scanning is underway at Oslo airport.

Customs has prioritized its use of canine teams, recognizing that dogs are among its best instruments in uncovering smuggling attempts. More than 30 dogs are trained in drug detection, while four are certified to detect currency being smuggled – a serious crime which is often connected to cross-border criminal networks engaged in money laundering, tax evasion, and other offences. All dogs are trained for dual use – to detect goods being smuggled by persons and concealed in consignments. Additionally, three dogs have been trained for combined purposes – the interception of cigarettes and narcotics.

In recent years, the Norwegian Customs and Excise Directorate has escalated its efforts to combat intellectual property rights (IPR) infringements, acknowledging that the trade in counterfeit and pirated goods is often connected to large-scale economic crime and threatens **society's welfare through the import of dangerous goods**, including fake or substandard medicines, toys, electrical equipment and vehicle spare parts.

International engagement and cooperation

One of Norwegian Customs and Excise's strategic objectives is cooperation at the national and international level. Nationally the agency maintains close relations with the business community through formal forums, with a particular focus on the exchange of competence. Equally significant is the fact that on the basis of MoUs, Customs uses its unique position as a border agency to perform important tasks at the border on behalf of more than 20 public institutions. This is coordinated border management and the Single Window concept working in practice, with Customs having gained significant experience in these areas over several decades.

Norwegian Customs' cooperation with neighbouring countries, such as Finland and Sweden, is also worth mentioning. For over 50 years, Norway has performed Customs tasks on behalf of Finland and Sweden, and vice versa. In this regard, **Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish Customs officers apply each other's regulations and use each other's IT tools to execute procedural and control tasks.**

As one of the four Member States of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), **Norway is very active in EFTA's work, especially in areas relating to trade agreements, the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and origin.**

Although not a Member State of the European Union (EU), Norway is connected through the **European Economic Area (EEA) to the EU's activities**, and EU developments influence Norway either directly or indirectly. While there is no direct agreement with the EU on Customs matters, Norway is invited, as an observer, to some EU forums relevant to Customs. Bilaterally, Norway has signed MoUs with a range of countries, especially in the form of agreements on information exchange.

Norway's main forum for Customs matters is the WCO, where it plays an active part in many of the Organization's working bodies. It is the Chair's of the WCO Europe region and was Chair of the WCO Integrity Sub-Committee for three years up until June 2012 – a clear demonstration of Norway's focus and interest in promoting integrity. Norwegian Customs also contributes to WCO capacity building activities both through the provision of expertise and by acting as a catalyst for sponsorship agreements.

The country's international engagement follows a long tradition. Norway was one of the 13 countries that started the process in 1947 leading to the establishment of the WCO. It was also one of the 17 nations that attended the First Session of the WCO Council, in addition to being the first country to ratify the then Convention on the Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs.

2.4.6. CUSTOMS SERVICES AROUND THE WORLD

The Australian Border Force (ABF)³⁰

The Australian Border Force is an operationally independent agency under the Home Affairs.

The Australian Border Force is responsible for operational border, investigations, compliance, detention (facilities and centres) and enforcement functions, and continues to be Australia's customs service. Policy, regulatory and corporate support for the Australian Border Force are delivered by the Department.

Portfolio

We have significant service and enforcement functions, including:

- facilitating the lawful passage of people and goods
- investigations, compliance and enforcement in relation to illicit goods and immigration malpractice; and

³⁰ **Излагается по:** Home Affairs [Electronic resource]: The Australian Border Force. – Mode of access: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/>. - Date of access: 26.03.2018.

– onshore detention, removals and support to regional processing arrangements.

We consider the border not to be a purely physical barrier separating nation states, but a complex continuum stretching offshore and onshore, including the overseas, maritime, physical border and domestic dimensions of the border.

Treating the border as a continuum allows an integrated, layered approach to provide border management in depth – working ahead of and behind the border, as well as at the border, to manage threats and take advantage of opportunities.

By applying an intelligence-led model and working with our partner agencies across the border continuum, we deliver effective border control over who and what has the right to enter or exit, and under what conditions.

Officers in the Australian Border Force are operationally focused, uniformed and part of a disciplined enforcement body undertaking functions across our operating environment – patrolling our air and seaports, remote locations, mail and cargo centres and Australia's extended maritime jurisdiction.

We work closely with other government and international agencies to detect and deter unlawful movement of goods and people across the border. The integration of our complementary customs, immigration and border protection functions and capabilities provides more diverse and interesting jobs and careers for our people. They will be supported by better training, modernised business processes and systems, an increased sense of professionalism and a strengthened culture of integrity.

The Australian Border Force is headed by a statutory officer – a Commissioner – reporting directly to the Minister for Home Affairs on operational matters, responsible for managing these operations and commanding officers.

The ABF structure comprises two Groups – the Operations Group and the Support Group.

The Operations Group has responsibility for all operational activity relating to the management of travellers, goods and cargo throughout the border continuum.

The Support Group has responsibility for providing planning, support and specialist services to ensure operational continuity across the border continuum and the operational management responsibility for detention services management including health, detention estate management, and regional processing and settlement.

The Australian Border Force is responsible for the protection of Australia's border in partnership with a range of intelligence, law enforcement and other agencies. Our mission is to protect our border and manage the movement of people and goods across it and, by doing so, we aim to make Australia safer and more prosperous.

Our operating environment

Australia adopts a whole-of-government approach to its national security. Australia is a free, prosperous and harmonious society. However, it is also these aspects of our society that terrorists and violent extremists seek to harm. The threat to Australia and Australians from terrorists and violent extremists is both real and growing.

Similarly, geopolitical events, ranging from instability and conflict, through to global health crises, can lead to failed states or major armed conflict. These events create both direct and indirect security challenges to Australia, including fostering terrorism, population displacement and the irregular movement of people.

Continuing to secure our borders, while enabling the seamless legitimate movement of people and goods, will be essential to ensuring Australia remains a prosperous society.

Travel and trade patterns are becoming more complex with significant growth in the range of goods, biosecurity hazards and economic risks. The geographic area in which we operate is also expanding, with an increasing number of remote ports coming on-line. At the same time entities trying to breach **Australia's borders are becoming increasingly responsive** and resilient to law enforcement interventions and tactics.

Opportunities for organised crime today are unprecedented. Increased globalisation, escalating cross-border movements of people, goods and money, emerging international markets, and rapidly developing and converging technologies provide a fertile operating environment for organised crime.

Advancement in technology offer opportunities to improve how the Australian Border Force enables and facilitates its operations, using functionality such as biometrics for enhanced entry control, expansion of automated entry systems and an evolving cyber security environment. They also present challenges through the potential for exploitation by criminal networks to compromise the security of the border and the processes and systems used to protect it.

Internet trade is also increasing its reach over global markets, presenting challenges to the traditional format of trade relationships – both licit and illicit, with an exponential growth in the volume of online purchased goods crossing the border.

The risks to the Australian community posed by the movement of illicit drugs continue to be high. The Australian Border Force continues to work collaboratively with domestic and international law enforcement agencies to disrupt organised crime groups involved in the import of illicit drugs.

The identification and analysis of illicit firearm trafficking networks is a high priority. The number of undeclared handguns detected at the border increased

by almost 60 per cent in 2013-14 with several deliberate attempts at concealing handguns in international mail.

Traditionally, illicit tobacco has entered Australia through sea cargo, however we are increasingly detecting undeclared cigarettes in international mail and air cargo.

Our approach

The Australian Border Force is focused on our national security, the protection of our community, the enforcement of our laws, including the collection of revenue, and the security of our maritime jurisdiction, resources and environment.

We develop and coordinate our border management framework in **conjunction with partner agencies to deliver Australia's customs, trade and industry policy.**

We are an intelligence-led, mobile and technologically enabled force deploying resources to provide the greatest effect, including offshore, domestically and in our maritime zone.

We also work to counter threats ahead of the border, employing sophisticated risk assessments through our visa programmes and working with international partners to deliver enforcement outcomes.

Australian Border Force officers are uniformed and part of a disciplined enforcement body patrolling our air and seaports, remote locations, mail and cargo centres and Australia's extended maritime jurisdiction.

To protect the safety, security and commercial interests of Australia, we are working with our partner agencies to develop intelligence-based profiles of risk across each dimension of the border continuum.

The further development of sophisticated intelligence and targeting capabilities will increasingly allow us to minimise interventions in low-risk border movements and concentrate our resources against those who attempt to breach our borders or circumvent our controls.

Our Strategic Border Command, through a command centre with oversight of regional commands, ensures the effective coordination of border enforcement and operational activity. It maintains visibility of what is happening at the border and is able to quickly and effectively redirect effort to better manage the border.

Our Maritime Border Command, comprising both Departmental staff and Australian Defence Force members, coordinates collaborative cross-agency civil maritime security activities, including intelligence analysis, coordinated surveillance and on-water responses. This strategy encompasses working ahead of the border with international partners to provide controls for maritime security threats.

Our specialist investigation and enforcement capability is deployed against individuals, organisations or networks that seek to harm the Australian community or economy through threats, crime and abuse of border law and systems. We are focused on:

- national security threats
- serious or complex border crime across the border continuum, from one-off attempts to complex organised and serious crime
- systemic vulnerabilities in the trade and migration systems.

We work with partner agencies as part of Australia's whole-of-government strategies and international commitments particularly in the areas of national security and organised crime.

We are actively engaged in a number of international data-accessing initiatives aimed at preventing the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups.

The Australian Border Force also plays an important role in the community by enforcing and maintaining the integrity of Australia's visa programme using a range of preventative and compliance measures.

We provide services to support people in community detention arrangements, onshore immigration detention facilities and regional processing centres in Papua New Guinea and Nauru.

In protecting the border, the Australian Border Force engages regularly with a number of partner agencies.

The Profession of Border Force Officer³¹

Border Force Officers manage the security and integrity of Australia's borders. We work closely with other government and international agencies to detect and deter the unlawful movement of goods and people across the border.

Border Force Officers are operationally focused, uniformed and part of a disciplined enforcement body undertaking functions across our operating domain – patrolling our air and seaports, remote locations, mail and cargo centres and Australia's extended maritime domain.

The work of the ABF is 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This means that Border Force Officers could be required to be on duty across all times of the day, depending on their role. Border Force Officers undertake shift work in line with set rosters allocated to them. An example of a roster may be that they work 8-10 hour shifts for four to five days, followed by two, three or four days off.

Peak periods for the ABF tend to align with school holiday periods, when higher numbers of people enter and depart Australia. Prospective candidates should

³¹ **Излагается по:** Home Affairs [Electronic resource]: The Profession of Border Force Officer. – Mode of access: <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/>. – Date of access: 26.03.2018.

be mindful of this prior to applying, as leave requested during peak periods may not be supported.

Border Force Officers, including Border Force Recruit Trainees, perform a range of functions as part of a team and alongside other law enforcement agencies, including:

- ✓ processing the movement of travellers and goods
- ✓ engaging with clients, travellers and partner agencies
- ✓ coordinating responses to border threats
- ✓ using mobile and static technology
- ✓ undertaking patrols and surveillance
- ✓ boarding and searching aircraft and vessels
- ✓ enforcing legislation and exercising regulatory powers
- ✓ conducting investigations
- ✓ conducting digital forensics.

All Border Force Officers complete minimum levels of training to undertake a range of functions across all domains. Border Force Officers perform compliance and regulation roles that might require additional skills, qualifications or training, for example:

Marine Unit Officers **maintain an armed presence around Australia's** coastline and respond to reported or suspected border incidents and illegal activity.

Detector dog teams work at all Australian airports, seaports, cargo depots and international mail centres. They are one way that the Department protects the community by finding illegal drugs, precursor chemicals, firearms and weapons coming into Australia. The Border Force Officer Recruit Trainee positions provide a foundation to move into the Detector Dog Program as officers advance through their careers.

Investigations Division: Investigations Division officers provide specialist investigation and enforcement capabilities to target and disrupt national security threats, serious or complex border crime across the continuum, from one off importations to sophisticated and organised crime ventures and systemic vulnerabilities in the trade and migration systems.

Digital Forensics: With the increasing reliance on digital forensics to support investigation and prosecution activity, our Digital Forensics Investigators are located around Australia and are supported by a network of highly specialised digital forensics laboratories in each capital city.

NSU officers provide the ABF and other law enforcement agencies with a covert surveillance capability. As a national unit, NSU officers can be deployed throughout Australia.

Key attributes of a Border Force Officer

Border Force Officers are multi-skilled, mobile, agile and responsive to operational needs. We look for people who are:

- committed to the highest levels of ethical behaviour, integrity and professionalism;
- committed to the values and behaviours of the organization;
- fit, healthy, mobile and able to work in a physical role;
- committed to developing their skills and knowledge through a series of postings and deployments over their careers;
- able to apply and be accountable for a law enforcement approach within a prescribed set of principles and delegated authority;
- able to meet and maintain high standards of operational readiness, including physical fitness and resilience;
- able to employ an operational mindset;
- able to meet and maintain stringent medical and psychometric standards required for roles that use force in the execution of statutory powers;
- able to apply frameworks and principles through critical thinking, sound judgement, and reasonable and necessary actions;
- committed to client service and responsive to requests;
- committed to community engagement and protection.

Minimum eligibility requirements

In order to serve in the ABF, you must be:

- an Australian citizen with the appropriate citizenship documents
- 18 years or over at the time of applying
- able to obtain and maintain a Commonwealth security clearance.

Baseline level is required at a minimum (a higher level of security clearance could be required, depending on your specific role)

- able to obtain and maintain an Employment Suitability Clearance (ESC)
 - able to obtain and maintain minimum security requirements
 - able to meet medical, fitness, aptitude and psychometric requirements and standards relevant to the role
 - willing and able to relocate to other ABF sites throughout Australia as operational requirements demand
 - able to complete Operational Safety training, and be willing to carry and use personal defence equipment, including a firearm, if required.

Before applying for a career with us, we encourage you to complete the Employment Suitability Self-Assessment.

ABF medical and fitness requirements

To effectively ensure the security of Australia's borders, the ABF requires a disciplined workforce that is trained and equipped to undertake functions across

our entire operating domain, including detention centres, air and seaports, remote **locations, mail and cargo facilities and Australia's extended maritime domain.** Border Force Officers must have and maintain appropriate fitness to facilitate posting and deployment across all functions and environments to meet operational demand.

Operational Readiness Assessment: the requirement is to undertake the medical assessment and the fitness assessment, both of which are essential qualifications of Border Force Officers. For this reason, the Operational Readiness Assessment process is designed to ensure:

- officers are physically fit to perform their duties in a safe and effective manner, while also maintaining expected standards of performance
- **the officers' physical health allows them to be flexibly deployed** across a wide range of functions to meet operational demand.

The ABF medical assessment determines if an individual meets the ABF medical requirements and can safely carry out the expected duties of their role and participate in the Basic Fitness Assessment. The medical standard requires that a Border Force Officer be medically and physically capable of performing the essential job functions and duties of the position safely and efficiently. To meet the ABF medical requirements, a Border Force Officer is required to:

- undergo the ABF medical assessment with a suitably qualified medical practitioner, contracted by the Department; and
- receive certification from the medical practitioner confirming that the officer has the minimum level of health required to safely carry out the duties of a Border Force Officer and to participate in the Basic Fitness Assessment (BFA).

After successfully completing an initial Operational Readiness Assessment, **an officer's reassessment cycle is mandatory every two years regardless of their** age and gender. The process for Border Force medical and fitness reassessment is the same process as for the initial Operational Readiness Assessment.

Officers who have previously undertaken an appropriate medical assessment may not be required to undertake the ABF medical assessment. For the Operational Readiness Assessment process, the medical assessments deemed appropriate are:

- Use of Force medical examination and Function Fitness Assessment (FFA)
- Current AMSA Certificate of Medical Fitness (Marine Unit only)

Border Force Officers who have been assessed as already meeting or exceeding ABF medical and fitness requirements, for example, to maintain a Use of Force (UoF) qualification, do not need to also undergo the ABF medical assessment or the Basic Fitness Assessment (BFA).

Officers requiring UoF Operational Safety Training will undergo medical, fitness and psychometric testing. The FFA is a higher level fitness standard

test. UoF FFA recertification is mandatory every 12 months regardless of age and gender.

ABF locations

Australian Border Force Officers undertake a diverse range of roles within a wide variety of working environments and geographical locations. The ABF operates out of all Australian capital cities as well as 34 district offices (regional centres) across Australia. We also have a significant marine presence, patrolling the 37,000km of Australian coastline as well as international waters.

Sworn Officer

Border Force Officers are required to take an oath or affirmation and be **'sworn in'**. **The term 'sworn officer' refers to those officers who take the oath or affirmation, thereby attaining ABF sworn officer status.**

The taking of the oath or affirmation strengthens Border Force Officers' commitment to service. It reflects the fact that our officers have been entrusted with significant powers and authority on behalf of the Commonwealth, and so it is expected they act accordingly and to the highest possible ethical and professional standards. The oath or affirmation is a public declaration that officers intend to be bound by these standards and will undertake their duties to the best of their abilities. The oath or affirmation is taken as part of a formal ceremony.

Legally there is no difference between an oath and an affirmation. An affirmation is provided as an alternative to the religious based oath. It is up to the Border Force Officer to choose whether to become a sworn officer by taking the oath or by taking the affirmation.

Attire / dress code

Border Force Officers are expected to present a professional appearance while on duty and wear the ABF uniform provided by the Department.

New Zealand Customs Service³²

The New Zealand Customs service is the oldest government department in New Zealand. Formed on 5 January 1840, it pre-dates the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi by one month. Its early establishment was necessary to collect revenue for the fledgling government, and over the years duties, tariffs and taxes collected by Customs have remained a major source of revenue for the country, although customs has also been used to impose various control over the movement of people and the distribution of particular products, in particular alcohol and tobacco.

In 1996, the New Zealand Customs Department was renamed the New Zealand Customs Service.

³² **Излагается по:** New Zealand Customs service [Electronic resource]: New Zealand Customs service. – Mode of access: <https://www.customs.govt.nz>. – Date of access: 26.03.2018.

In recent years the Customs Service has modernized itself in order to keep pace with new technologies and the ever-increasing volumes of international passengers and trade, while balancing its law enforcement and compliance obligations. Staffing levels sit between 1300 - 1500 nationally, with its head office located in Wellington. Staff are based at various ports and locations around New Zealand and are a mixture of frontline uniformed staff such as those seen at the airports and sea ports, as well as plainclothes staff in varying other roles.

The Customs Service is a law enforcement agency in its own right, and is responsible for intercepting contraband, and checks international travelers and their baggage, as well as cargo and mail, for banned or prohibited items. Contrary to popular belief, it is not responsible for biosecurity items such as food and other agricultural items declared at ports of entry - this is the responsibility for the Ministry for Primary Industries. Customs is also responsible for assessing and collecting Customs duties, excise taxes and Goods and Services Tax on imports and protecting New Zealand businesses against illegal trade. It is second only to the Inland Revenue Department for the amount of revenue it collects for the New Zealand Government. It exercises controls over restricted and prohibited imports and exports, including objectionable material (such as child sex abuse images), drugs, firearms and hazardous waste and also collects import and export data.

New Zealand Customs is responsible for documentation of all imports and exports (in 2006/7 this was 47 million imports and 33 million exports). Since 1999 all documentation to New Zealand Customs has been electronic.

The New Zealand Customs Service works closely with New Zealand's other border agencies, the Ministry for Primary Industries, the Aviation Security Service (AvSec) and Immigration New Zealand. It also works very closely with the New Zealand Police and the Organised and Financial Crime Agency of New Zealand in joint operations involving the importation of drugs.

New Zealand Customs established the Trade Single Window in 2013 to provide a single place to lodge import and export documents with all of New Zealand Government.

Whilst an unarmed agency, some Customs officers are authorized to carry handcuffs and make arrests in relation to offences relating to the importation of drugs and other prohibited goods.

New Zealand Customs is also the administrative body of the New Zealand Government responsible for the domestic collection and control of excise tax on tobacco and alcohol.

New Zealand Customs officers continue to make significant seizures of pseudoephedrine, a precursor for Methamphetamine. Open source media and Customs reporting to government suggests that pseudoephedrine makes up the

large majority of Customs seizures. These seizures have resulted in multiple arrests and successful prosecutions by Customs and Police officers.

In October 2010, then Comptroller of Customs Martyn Dunne advised a New Zealand Parliament committee that 796 kg of Pseudoephedrine, with a value of \$90 million, had been seized in the nine months to 30 September, compared with 733 kg for the whole year in 2009. It was later revealed that Customs seized over a ton of pseudoephedrine in 2010.

Office locations

Customs officers are based at the main cities in New Zealand, as well as a number of smaller ports. Its headquarters is in Wellington, New Zealand's capital city. Customs also has liaison officers based at the following overseas locations: Canberra, Bangkok, Beijing, Brussels and Washington D.C.

Recruitment

Customs conducts national intakes, with the number of intakes per year varying dependent on the needs of the Service. Typically each intake will consist of 20 - 30 recruits who are referred to as 'cohorts'. Recruiting usually begins with Customs advertising nationwide, calling for applications for persons who meet requisite criteria. Applications are then reviewed and accepted or rejected. The majority of applicants are culled at this initial stage. Persons who pass the initial application process are then invited to 'open days' at central locations (usually Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch) during which they are given insights into the various roles Customs undertakes as well as being placed into groups and are assessed during group problem solving scenarios, where individuals are observed by assessors and are judged on various factors such as interaction, initiative and leadership traits. Those who are deemed suitable must then pass an interview, police checks and medical test before being offered a space on the next intake.

Training

Training consists of a combination of residential and on the job training. Initial training usually consists of a five-week residential course at the Royal New Zealand Police College, or other facilities if space is unavailable at the police college. Training courses have previously been held at the Waiouru Army Camp when the police college has been unavailable. The residential course covers Customs history, legislation, presentations from various representatives of various work areas within Customs, self-defense training and physical training. Tests are also conducted throughout the course. Following the residential course, cohorts spend a further five months undertaking on the job training in areas such as airports and cargo inspections, to give them a basic understanding of the main work areas performed by Customs officers. Following the end of this training, cohorts attend a formal graduation ceremony during which they receive their Customs officer's epaulettes.

Revenue Commissioners³³

The Revenue Commissioners usually referred to simply as Revenue, is the Irish Government agency responsible for customs, excise, taxation and related matters. Though Revenue can trace itself back to predecessors (with the Act of Union 1800 amalgamating its forerunners with HM Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom), the current organisation was created for the independent Irish Free State on 21 February 1923 by the Revenue Commissioners Order, 1923 which established the Revenue Commissioners to carry out the functions that the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise had carried out in the Free State prior to independence. The Revenue Commissioners are responsible to the Minister for Finance.

Revenue consists of a chairman and two commissioners, all of whom have the status of secretary general as used in Departments of State. The first commissioners, appointed by the then President of the Executive Council W. T. Cosgrave, were Charles J. Flynn, William Denis Carey and William T. O'Brien as Chairman. The current Commissioners are: Chairman Niall Cody, and Commissioners Liam Irwin and Gerry Harrahill. According to its 2014 Annual Report, Revenue had 5,647 full-time equivalent staff in December 2014.

Revenue is based in Dublin Castle and uses a symbol of its gates as its logo, while its staff work in almost all of the 26 counties of the Republic of Ireland. The mission statement of Revenue is "to serve the community by fairly and efficiently collecting taxes and duties and implementing Customs controls".

From April 1979 until June 2000 Revenue had control of the issue of the Personal Public Service Number (then referred to as Revenue and Social Insurance Number) to individuals. In 1991 it delegated a block of numbers to the Department of Social Protection and on 19 June 2000 the issuing was transferred to the department entirely.

Since 1 July 2013 the Local Property Tax (LPT), an annual self-assessed tax charged on the market value of all residential properties in Ireland, has been collected by the Revenue Commissioners.

The Revenue Commissioners presently operates two customs cutters for maritime patrols such as prevention of drug smuggling and illegal importation of other illicit goods into Ireland. The two cutters, R.C.C. Suirbheir and R.C.C. Faire conduct patrols in Irish territorial waters and are assisted by the Irish Naval Service and **An Garda Síochána** in their work.

³³ **Излагается по:** New Zealand Customs service [Electronic resource]: Revenue Commissioners. – Mode of access: <https://www.customs.govt.nz>. – Date of access: 26.03.2018.

2.4.7. CULTURAL HERITAGE

Archaeologists and Criminologists are looking at Ways to Combat the Illicit Trade in Antiquities³⁴

Archaeological sites and artefacts let us navigate an uncertain future by helping us to understand who we were and who we are. Confronted with the durability of the material remains of ancient lives, our own lives seem less ephemeral: the people of the past have left their mark and so shall we. The past is a powerful tool. Ancient sites house living tradition and culture. Communities threatened by conflict, disaster, globalisation and cultural loss draw strength from the past to rebuild their future. But our culture is trickling away. It is looted, trafficked and sold to meet the insatiable international demand for cultural objects. Archaeological looting is a global problem and so far none of our proposed solutions has worked.

Many countries have enacted laws that make antiquities the collective property of the public. In these places, archaeological sites can only be excavated by trained professional researchers with proper permits. Artefacts – even those found by chance - must be registered with the authorities and often cannot be sold. Export of antiquities is strictly regulated and to take an artefact out of the country, without a permit is considered smuggling. These governments are tasked with the investigation of archaeological sites, the preservation of historic places and the foundation of museums. In other words, they make sure that the past is available to the public and to future generations.

Yet where there is demand, a supply will be found. Four idols robbed from a temple in India; six 200-year-old silver vessels taken from a Colombian church; a man in Guatemala caught trying to sell Maya artefacts on the Internet; illegal metal **detecting at Hadrian's Wall and reports of antiquities** theft in Iraq and Syria. Buyers are willing to pay large amounts of money for the best antiquities and criminal networks traffic illegally sourced artefacts to feed this market. Antiquities become commodities: they are bought, sold and privately owned. Despite local laws and international agreements that say otherwise, the material remains of the past belong to whoever can afford to pay for them.

Inevitably buyers in wealthy countries can afford antiquities and those in poorer countries cannot and so cultural objects flow from the developing to the developed world in a steady stream. Once private buyers obtain an antiquity, they can choose to put it on public display or they can keep them to themselves. They can properly care for the antiquity, or they can smash it. There is nothing to stop

³⁴ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Профессиональный английский язык в сфере таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Мн.: БГУ, 2017. – 139 с. – С.99–100.

them from doing so. In a very real sense, once an antiquity enters the private market, it is lost to us.

Today most of the antiquities available on the market are the product of some sort of criminal activity, be it illegal digging, smuggling or illicit sale. They represent the wilful destruction of the past purely for profit.

Trafficking in Cultural Property: Organized Crime and the Theft of Our Past³⁵

Transnational organized crime is often associated with cross-border activities such as trafficking in arms, drugs and human beings. This link is often overlooked, however, when it comes to the issue of trafficking in cultural property. While there is evidence of a substantial amount of looting around the world, actions to combat trafficking in cultural property have so far not matched either the gravity or the extent of the crime. Despite well-established agreements and legislation by bodies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to curb the buying and selling of illegally excavated artefacts, it is only in recent years that international efforts to tackle the role of the organized criminal networks that perpetrate this crime have come to the fore.

Most recently, at the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime trafficking in cultural property was recognized as an important aspect to be dealt with.

Regrettably, in many source countries there is continuing evidence of widespread looting, often by organized gangs with clear hierarchical structures whose sole aim is to profit financially. Not only does this fuel transnational organized crime (given that most objects are transported internationally) but it also destroys the historical context of items and the ability to gather knowledge about the past and build an understanding of our collective history. In addition, it has an immeasurable impact on the cultural identities of the source countries.

While the scale of this crime is extensive, the value of trafficking in cultural property is very difficult to quantify. As a highly clandestine crime, and one in which illegal items are invariably mixed with legal ones, it is difficult to distinguish between licit and illicit trade.

With such groups increasingly involved in trafficking in cultural property, through both legitimate channels, such as auctions and the Internet, and underground illicit markets, this crime is a concern that affects all countries.

³⁵ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Профессиональный английский язык в сфере таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Мн.: БГУ, 2017. – 139 с. – С.100–101.

Evidence points to the interconnectedness of transnational organized crime, with networks employing the same routes and *modi operandi* to move cultural property as they use to move drugs, illicit arms and other materials. Trafficking in cultural property is also becoming an important source for the laundering of the proceeds of crime.

In response to trafficking in cultural property, UNODC works to harness the potential of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Many of the provisions of the Convention are relevant in that regard and ultimately empower States parties to rally against transnational crime to protect their common cultural heritage.

UNODC also works in other ways, on the ground, to counter this threat. In 2003, UNODC established the Container Control Programme in partnership with the World Customs Organization. While initially established to help countries intercept drug shipments, the programme has increasingly assisted in identifying illegal movements of other goods, including cultural property. Officers who had been trained as part of the programme were recently able to seize, among other items, two seventeenth- and eighteenth-century canons that had been stolen from the UNESCO World Heritage Site Fort of San Lorenzo in Panama (and which were illegally declared as scrap metal). In the same container, four century-old railroad wheels from the first Panama Canal railroad were discovered being illegally removed. As with the vast amount of other items stolen each and every year, the theft of these artefacts would have represented a historical loss for not only the citizens of the country concerned, but also for humankind in general.

The Internet Market in Antiquities³⁶

Since the launch of eBay in 1995, the Internet market in antiquities has grown into a sophisticated and diversified commercial operation (Barker 2000; Bruhns 2000; Chippindale and Gill 2001; Lidington 2002; Fay 2011). By 2014, antiquities from most countries in the world could be bought online in many other countries of the world. Alongside the continuing existence of eBay, which offers a platform enabling private transactions through auction, more traditional businesses have established themselves, including companies selling directly to the public **from virtual “galleries” (termed here “Internet dealers”), and companies offering material for online auction (termed “Internet auctions”). Just as notable was the appearance of Internet malls or marketplaces.**

³⁶ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Профессиональный английский язык в сфере таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Мн.: БГУ, 2017. – 139 с. – С.101–103.

These Internet malls gather together on one website links to a range of **merchants or “members”, all offering related** types of material. The Trocadero marketplace, for example, links to the inventories of dealers in art and antiques, including antiquities. Potential customers visiting the Trocadero website can search or browse according to material or vendor. VCoins, as its name suggests, is a venue for the purchase and sale of coins, including ancient coins. In February 2015, it listed 137 ancient coin dealers offering between them 91,764 items with a total asking price of \$22,897,792. Many of the listed dealers also sold antiquities. The Internet market allows the participation of antiquities collectors from a much broader range of socioeconomic backgrounds than was previously the case. It works against traditional merchants who maintain physical galleries in expensive locations such as New York or London and favors a new business model whereby large inventories can be stored in low-cost locations, thus making it financially viable to trade in lowvalue and potentially high-volume material. It also brings geographically distant buyers and sellers together in electronic space. Individuals in Malaysia, for example, can sell directly to customers in the U.S.A by offering material on eBay U.S.A.

Most antiquities are sold on the Internet without any secure documentation of provenance (ownership history) or find spot. Unprovenanced antiquities of this sort are known often to have been excavated and traded in contravention of national or international laws - they have been stolen and smuggled. The fact that antiquities sold on the Internet are of poorer quality than those that have been traditionally traded indicates that archaeological sites or cultural institutions that previously would not have been worth looting and thus left intact are now viewed in a more lucrative light and targeted accordingly.

Archaeologists, merchants and customers alike also believe the Internet market to be riddled with fakes. Yet, as an alternative to eBay merchants unsurprisingly recommended firstly, to purchase from established auction houses or dealers, particularly from those who are members of professional associations, and, secondly, to buy from dealers offering an unconditional guarantee of authenticity for sold objects. Trocadero and VCoins also look to have been exercised about the debilitating effect of fakes on market confidence. Both strongly proscribed misrepresentation of objects offered for sale and reserved the right to discontinue members who failed to comply with their rules on the issue. Thus the **expanding Internet market has had a destructive effect on the world’s** archaeological and cultural heritage and a detrimental effect on historical scholarship.

In response to growing concerns about the Internet market, UNESCO, INTERPOL and ICOM issued a joint statement in 2006. The statement recommended several actions that might obstruct the sale of illicitly-traded

antiquities - in particular, that the following disclaimer be posted on any website offering antiquities for sale.

With regard to cultural objects proposed for sale, and before buying them, buyers are advised to: i) check and request a verification of the licit provenance of the object, including documents providing evidence of legal export (and possibly import) of the object likely to have been imported; ii) request evidence of the seller's **legal title**. **In case of doubt**, check primarily with the national authorities of the country of origin and INTERPOL, and possibly with UNESCO or ICOM (UNESCO 2006).

Some Case Studies³⁷

Stolen Coptic manuscripts from Egypt Starting in February 2003, the St. Shenouda the Archimandrite Coptic Society, based in California, U.S.A., purchased 189 items on eBay, comprising parts of 22 different Coptic manuscripts, from 12 different sellers (Takla 2014). Many of the manuscripts had most likely been smuggled out of Egypt whole, and were sold whole on eBay or else dismembered and sold as lots of one or more pages. Perhaps 12 of the manuscripts had passed through the hands of one seller, resident in Turkey, who had been auctioning whole manuscripts and individual pages. Some of the material he had handled was later resold by three other people acting independently of one another. He also sold some intact manuscripts to a US-based husband and wife team, who in turn dismembered them before selling individual pages on eBay. It was established from following the sales history of one single manuscript that individual pages had been sold in at least 338 transactions to 70 buyers in 10 countries. The total price for all identified pieces was \$11,558, with the lowest price being \$601.89 and the highest \$1,660.50. The purchase of what might be stolen Coptic manuscripts of Egyptian origin by the US-based Coptic Society might be morally justifiable but is legally questionable.

Stolen antiquities from the Egyptian archaeological site of Ma'adi In 2004, various objects from the Egyptian Predynastic site of Ma'adi began appearing on Internet dealer sites and for physical auction. They had been stolen from a storage facility at Cairo University in 2002 and offered for sale with a false provenance. US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) established that the material had been smuggled out of Egypt by a US Army helicopter pilot and sold to a US-based antiquities dealer who also sold online. She then sold the more valuable stone bowls through physical auctions in London and New York and the less valuable

³⁷ Излагается по: Дубинко, С.А. Профессиональный английский язык в сфере таможенного дела: учеб.-метод. пособие / С.А. Дубинко [и др.]. – Мн.: БГУ, 2017. – 139 с. – С.103–104.

pottery by private sale to other Internet dealers who in turn resold the material online. In 2008 the helicopter pilot pled guilty to a charge of possession and sale of stolen antiquities and 79 objects were returned to Egypt.

Illegally excavated coins from Bulgaria Since the 1990s, large quantities of coins said to be from Bulgaria have been offered for sale on the Internet. Before 2007, when Bulgaria joined the European Union, it seems likely that the country was sometimes being used as a fictional findspot for coins actually found in the EU. It is also believed that many of the coins are fake. Nevertheless, even leaving aside material from outside Bulgaria and fakes, there has been a very large and damaging trade in genuine coins from Bulgaria. In June 2011, for example, Canada returned 21,000 coins and pieces of jewellery that had been smuggled into Canada from Bulgaria in 2008 and seized by police (Canadian Heritage 2011). In May 2013 ICE returned from the U.S.A 546 coins that had been arrived in Newark by mail from Bulgaria in 2011 (ICE 2013). More is known about the activities of one Bulgarian dealer based in the U.S.A. He moved to the U.S.A in 1999 after facing charges in Bulgaria related to antiquities smuggling. In March 1999, two parcels addressed to the dealer weighing between them 60 kg and containing between them 19,860 coins were seized at Frankfurt Airport (Dietrich 2002). Customs documentation stated that the coins had been bought a trade fair in Munich. Further investigations by German customs established that the same dealer had transited several previous shipments through Frankfurt, weighing in total close to one metric ton. This would be about 350,000 coins in total (Elkin 2009: 484). In December 2000, because of procedural difficulties, German customs released the material back to the owner, for shipment onwards to the U.S.A. Until June 2007, the dealer was selling coins on eBay. It is estimated from eBay records that between 2000 and 2007 he would have made \$1,251,994 from coin sales (Campbell 2013: 131).

The Nebuchadnezzar Larsa bricks from Iraq Since 2005, it has been possible to find examples of objects looted from Iraq and Syria for sale on the Internet. One glaring example is that of the Nebuchadnezzar Larsa bricks (Brodie 2011: 125-126). Each of these clay bricks carries an identical Neo-Babylonian inscription **celebrating King Nebuchadnezzar II's restoration of the temple of Shamash in Larsa**. Images of bricks show that they have been sawn down in size to facilitate illegal transport from Iraq. The faces of whole bricks measure something like 34x33 cm, while those of pieces offered for sale are in the region of 19 x 11 cm. The bricks are thought to have been taken from the site of Larsa when it was badly looted in 2003. They started appearing for sale on eBay and other Internet sites in about 2005. To date, more than ten different ones have been identified. On 12 February 2015, one US-based seller was offering a brick for \$1,900. He claimed to have bought five in 2005. A UK-based dealer was offering a similar brick for \$2,289.

3. ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ

3.1. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ С НЕЛИЧНЫМИ ФОРМАМИ

3.1.1. Infinitive³⁸

I. Underline the correct forms of the infinitive.

1. Helen can't have *been trying/ to have tried* to call us all day. The phone hasn't rung once.
2. I like *to give /to be given* presents to friends, but even more I like *to give / to be given* gifts.
3. He was sorry *not to notice /not to have noticed* the fax on the secretary's table.
4. The third key remained *to have been tested/ to be tested*.
5. That woman is still sitting. She seems *to be waiting/to have been waiting* over an hour.
6. I intended *to have been reminded/ to have reminded* you of it earlier.
7. Jack appears *to overtake / to have overtaken* John on the last lap. – Yes, let's go and congratulate him!
8. How can she *work/be working* in the garden now? It is already dark.
9. This meeting, Edwina realized, must *have planned / have been planned* several hours ago.
10. The man seemed *to study / to be studying* me and I felt uneasy in his presence.
11. Progress might *be/have been* all right once, but it has gone on too long.
12. Many buildings were reported *to have damaged/ to have been damaged* by the fire.
13. I'd rather *walk/have walked* a little before going to bed later tonight.
14. If happiness could *buy/be bought*, few of us could *pay/be paid* the price.

II. Fill in the correct forms of the infinitives.

1. How fortunate he is (to travel) all over the world and (to see) so much of it.
2. Everybody is going (to give) a rise.
3. He kept late hours last night, he may still (to sleep).
4. She seems (to work) at her course paper since spring and says she has still a lot- (to do).
5. She must (to be) very beautiful years ago.
6. The manuscript appears (to write) in Greek.

³⁸ Излагается по: Бендецкая, М.Е. Практическая грамматика: инфинитив / М.Е. Бендецкая [и др.]. – Мн.: Лексис, 2012. – 112 с.

7. This book is likely (to publish) and (to appear) on sale pretty soon.
8. He was seen (to disappear) in the distance.
9. The book was believed (to lose) until the librarian found it during the inventory. It turned out (to misplace).
10. It was (to be) a non-stop flight, but the plane had to make a forced landing.
11. I'd sooner (to stay) at home than see this play.
12. Office affairs are easy (to begin) and difficult (to finish).
13. In the morning he was nowhere (to see).
14. Half of the modern medicines could well (to throw) out of the window except that the birds might (to eat) them.

III. Translate into English.

1. Я рад, что дал вам эту книгу.
2. Я рад, что мне дали эту книгу.
3. Мы хотим проинформировать вас об этом.
4. Мы хотим, чтобы нас проинформировали об этом.
5. Мы рады, что встретили его на станции.
6. Мы рады, что нас встретили на станции.
7. Они очень довольны, что их пригласили на конференцию.
8. Они очень довольны, что пригласили вас на конференцию.
9. Я не думал прерывать ее.
10. Я не предполагал, что меня прервут.
11. Мне неловко, что я причинил вам столько беспокойства.
12. Он будет счастлив, что повидался с вами.
13. Он, казалось, подыскивал нужные слова.
14. Ему повезло, что он побывал в такой интересной поездке.
15. Он терпеть не может, когда над ним шутят.
16. Дети любят, когда им рассказывают сказки.
17. Вы, кажется, уже давно здесь сидите.
18. Посмотрите на него! Он, очевидно, решает какую-то важную задачу.

IV. Supply the missing marker *TO*.

1. He never let himself be angry.
2. I have look after the children as well as feed the animals.
3. You'd better not say what you think.
4. You may as well tell us the truth.
5. I used live in a caravan.
6. Where would you like have lunch?
7. You must take care not offend her.
8. I don't want them think you in the wrong.

9. The least we can do is try and understand this idea.
10. Mrs. Carey rose help her lay the cloth.
11. People sometimes hurt you, but it is not because they mean.
12. It heartened Mary hear him speak so lightly.
13. Lisa felt herself grow red to the tips of her toes.
14. He was seen sneak quietly in the room.
15. Jack couldn't get his car start.
16. It's easier do it yourself than explain to somebody else how do it.
17. Live all you can. It's a mistake not.

V. Use the form of the infinitive. Insert the marker *TO* where necessary.

1. Let's (not stay out) long.
2. I could not but (admit) that he was right.
3. How dare you (open) my letters!
4. He was heard (knock) on the door twice.
5. Could you help me (carry) this bag?
6. You oughtn't (show) your feelings.
7. I'd rather (go) for a walk in the rain than (do) nothing at all.
8. Susan must (oversleep), because it's 10 am and she's not in the office yet.
9. I'm sorry, I should (let) you know about it long ago.
10. I heard the door (open) and saw a shadow (move) across the floor.
11. Need we really (leave) so early?
12. I have never known him (speak) so rudely before.
13. There is nothing (do) but (wait) till somebody comes (let) us out.
14. She had the child (drink) a glass of warm milk.
15. The kidnappers told the parents (not inform) the police, and the parents didn't dare (disobey).
16. Will we need (show) our passports?
17. (Take) him seriously and (follow) his advice was absurd.
18. "If you've got nothing to say," I said, "why (try) (say) it? Why not (have) a little rest?"
19. There was one announcement (make).
20. She hoped (accomplish) the task by the end of the week, but she failed.
21. All I wanted (do) was (cut) the formalities short.
22. I'm sorry (disappoint) you but I can't let you (have) any money till the end of the month.
23. You are (not mention) this to anyone.
24. I think he must (suffer) from injury now.
25. He is expected (arrive) in a few days.
26. I haven't done much for you. You might (ask) much more at that time.

27. It's very interesting (hear) you (say) that.
28. She noticed that he seemed (look) at the sideboard and with her engaging smile leaned forward.
29. She bade me (come) in.
30. She liked (like), (think) worthy of confidence.

VI. Paraphrase the following sentences starting with the words given.

1. He aims to become a top chef by the age of 30.
His aim _____
2. We have to cut costs. It's the only way the company can survive.
The only way _____
3. Discussing problems with a friend can be helpful.
It _____
4. I have come to congratulate you and to wish you every success.
What I have come for _____
5. There was no necessity to redo it.
I _____
6. He wrote abstracts of articles on the subject of research. That was his job.
His job _____
7. Worrying and fussing was useless.
To worry _____
8. All they wanted was to make themselves understood.
To make _____
9. You should take a long rest. This is the only thing that could do you good.
The only thing _____.
10. The question is not easy to answer.
It _____
11. I must ask you a few questions on the matter. It is my duty.
It's my duty _____
12. You are to check up the results of the observations. It's your next task.
Your next task _____
13. The sculpture was completely ruined. The restoration was impossible.
It _____
14. I didn't want to offend you. That was the last thing I meant.
The last thing _____

VII. Find and correct the mistakes if there are any.

1. Is your friend easy to deal with?
2. All I want to do is to help you.
3. Her neighbour was difficult to have talked to.

4. The best thing to do now is to be seen what turn things will take.
5. The most exciting experience he had ever had was to see himself in a film for the first time.
6. It really hurts me to be going away.
7. Bad habits are easily to acquire and hardly to break.
8. The house was charming to look at, but rather inconvenient to live.
9. It was very kind of you to have helped me change the wheel.
10. The Gadfly was difficult to be convinced.
11. It would be very hard to be found out his true identity.
12. Not to act sooner is his greatest regret.
13. This phenomenon is difficult to explain it.

VIII. Translate the fragments in brackets into English.

1. My way of joking (**говорить**) the truth. It is the funniest joke in the world.
2. The most he could do at the moment (**было дать**) me a cup of tea.
3. The reason of his success (**будет легко понять**).
4. The quickest way of ending a war (**проиграть**) it.
5. His behaviour (**нелегко одобрить**).
6. I belonged to neither groups, and to speak was (**принимать**) sides.
7. The date of the letter (**было невозможно разобрать**).
8. To be great (**быть непонятым**).
9. Her attitude to her duties (**будет нелегко смириться**).

IX. Open the brackets paying attention to the form of the infinitive.

1. I don't want (to go) swimming. I'd rather (to play) tennis.
2. I am not sure what Mike is doing right now. He might (to sit) at home.
3. We are enjoying our holiday, though the weather could (to be) better.
4. A good home must (to make), not (to buy).
5. You shouldn't (to take) that book. You know it's wrong to steal.
6. It must (to snow) heavily, have a look, the ground and all the trees are white.
7. This problem might (to deal with) long time ago. Why should I remind you that?
8. The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot (to see) or even (to touch). They must (to feel) within the heart.
9. We could (to buy) a small yacht with what we spent on our dog and all the things he destroyed. Then again, how many yachts wait by the door all day for your return?

X. Open the brackets using the appropriate form of the infinitive.

1. He proved (to be) a very experienced worker.
2. He was seen (to cross) the street and (to turn) round the corner.

3. I rang the bell and the man answered; he seemed (to wait) for it to ring.
4. He was made (to eat) a Chester cake and was spoken to in a slightly more Edinburgh way than usual.
5. The man appears (to know) practically all European languages; he is said (to learn) them while travelling.
6. The river was reported (to overflow) the banks and (to advance) towards the suburbs of the city.
7. They are likely (to forget) us soon.
8. We don't seem (to acquaint), at least I can't remember you.
9. The Island of Britain is known (to reveal) to the Roman world by Julius Caesar in the year 55 B.C.
10. You have worked hard. The teacher is sure (to satisfy) with your report.
11. In the middle of the lecture Dr. Sommerville happened (to pause) and (to look) out of the window.
12. They all turned out (to become) good fighters.
13. My brother is certain (to arrive) the day after tomorrow.
14. Latin was supposed (to be) the only language worth of study, and it was studied for practical purpose.
15. She was announced (to be) the winner.

XI. Paraphrase the following sentences according to the model.

Model: It is known that he is a great book-lover = He is known to be a great book-lover.

1. It was understood that the parties had come to an agreement.
2. People presume the recommendations are radical.
3. It is supposed that the playwright is working at a new comedy.
4. Everybody knows Bernard Shaw to have been a witty person.
5. They say that she is the best teacher at our school.
6. It is believed that John has arrived in Venice.
7. Nobody saw him slip the top-secret file into his briefcase.
8. People reported that the discussion had been tough.
9. It is announced that the Polish dancers are arriving next week.
10. Everybody heard him say that in so many words.
11. It is thought that the prisoner escaped by climbing over the wall.
12. Nobody expected her to write often, for everyone knew that letter-writing came difficult to her.
13. People consider the climate there to be very healthful.
14. It has been found that this mineral water is very good for the liver.
15. Nothing could make him understand the situation.

XII. Transform the sentences according to the model.

Model: It appears that she knows everything about it. – She appears to know everything about it.

1. It seemed that the discussion was coming to an end.
2. It is likely that the ship will arrive tonight.
3. It so happened that they missed the five o'clock train.
4. We took what we thought the shortest way, but it turned out to be longer.
5. Surely a washing machine in the house will save a lot of time and effort.
6. When she passed by it appeared that they looked at her attentively.
7. It was certain that they would come to an understanding.
8. It seemed that she had never tasted this fruit.
9. It was unlikely that this wet weather would keep long.
10. It proved that my prediction was correct.
11. It turned out that the language of the article was quite easy.
12. It is sure that they will come to London.
13. It is definite that they will be here on Monday.
14. Do you, by any chance, know where I can find him?
15. It doesn't seem that customers are served here properly.

XIII. Find and correct the mistakes if there are any.

1. At one time the earth was believed to have been flat.
2. He appeared to be losing patience.
3. Charlie Chaplin is said to have been a great comedian.
4. She is understood to be arriving later today.
5. They are certain to take the risk.
6. The flood is reported to not have caused much damage to the crop.
7. Some proposals are thought to have dropped.
8. The house was seemed not to have been lived in for a long time.
9. She is likely not to change her opinion.
10. I happened to have seen them at the theatre.
11. Her retirement was rather a tragedy; she was made retire before time.
12. His pockets turned up to contain nothing except a packet of Turkish cigarettes, which he usually smoked.
13. Money not happen to interest me.
14. The dictionary seems to belong to my grandfather. It appears to be publish ages ago.
15. Would Soames be sure to tell him about this if he didn't ask him?

XIV. Translate the fragments into English.

1. He is said (**что он был**) a sailor in his youth.

2. I looked at the house with suspicious curiosity, and it seemed (что он смотрит) at me.
3. The boy was made (повторить) his story twice.
4. She didn't seem (заметила) his unfriendly tone.
5. The number to which I had been directed turned out (был) a house standing a little by itself, with its back to the river.
6. «Не appears (заснул) asleep, my lady», said the butler.
7. Lady Franklin seemed (ждет) an answer.
8. The poem is believed (было написано) by an unknown soldier.
9. Professor Lee was expected (присоединится) the expedition in North Africa, but he had fallen ill.
10. He was heard (как он сказал) that it would rain and ordered the door to the balcony to be shut.
11. Three men are said (были арестованы) after explosion.
12. He seems (собирает) stamps since he was a boy.
13. He appeared (не слышал) what had been said.
14. Everything is sure (будет) all right.
15. Laughter is said (излечивает) anything.

3.1.2. Gerund³⁹

I. Open the brackets using non-perfect forms of gerunds in the active and passive voice.

1. Why do you avoid (to see) me?
2. He tried to avoid (to see).
3. We insist on (to send) him there at once.
4. He insists on (to send) there instead of me.
5. He showed no sign of (to know) them.
4. She showed no sign of (to impress).
5. He had the most irritating habit of (to joke) at the wrong moment.
6. I was annoyed at (to interrupt) every other moment.
7. He hated (to remind) people of their duties or (to remind) of his.
8. On (to introduce) they easily fell to (to talk).
9. The equipment must go through a number of tests before (to install).
10. The water requires (to filter).
11. Jack would have gone to his bedroom without (to see).
12. My sister would never leave without (to see) me.
13. The matter is not worth (to speak of).

³⁹ Излагается по: Бендецкая, М.Е. Практическая грамматика: Герундий / М.Е. Бендецкая [и др.]. – Минск : Лексис, 2012. – 112 с.

II. Open the brackets using the appropriate forms of gerunds.

1. I remember (to take) to Paris when I was a very small child.
2. I strongly suspect Gerald of (to know) all about it beforehand, though he swears he didn't.
3. She denied (to see) me at the concert though I'm sure I saw her in the stalls.
4. I want to thank her for (to look) after the children while I was out.
5. I don't mind (to stay) here for a little while.
6. I sat on the doorstep thinking over my chances of (to escape) from home.
7. It's no good (to deny) that.
8. The coat showed evident signs of (to wear) on the preceding night.
9. Since Tom was their best friend, he helped them without (to ask).
10. He could not help (to know) that there were odious people who called him a snob.
11. I don't like (to spy) on.
12. The boy was afraid of (to punish) and hid himself.
13. The old man could not stand (to make) fun of.
14. The camera wanted (to adjust).
15. But I can't tell you how grateful I am to you for (to listen) to me. It was so kind of you.

III. Translate the fragments in brackets using gerunds.

1. He was afraid of (что его неправильно поймут).
2. I remember (что видела) this film before.
3. These towels need (стирать).
4. On (войдя) the hall she saw a lot of familiar faces.
5. Are you thinking of (купить) a PlayStation?
6. Jackie regrets (что сказала) that to Allie.
7. I really don't feel like (ужинать) tonight. Do you?
8. They're going to postpone (принятие) a decision until next month.
9. I hate (когда меня обманывают) by taxi drivers.
10. He gave no sign of (что узнал) us.

IV. Translate into English using gerunds.

1. Вы не против повторить то, что вы только что сказали?
2. Я помню, что видел этого актера в какой-то другой пьесе.
3. Я настаиваю на том, чтобы меня выслушали.
4. Он подозревал меня в том, что я всех обманул.
5. Не стоит упоминать об этом.
6. Терпеть не могу, когда со мной разговаривают таким тоном.
7. Посмотрев на мои часы, часовщик сказал, что они в порядке и нуждаются

только в чистке и смазке

8. Меня упрекнули в том, что я опоздал и заставил всех ждать.
9. Услышав гудок автомобиля, сторож пошёл открыть ворота.
10. Бесполезно снова обсуждать этот вопрос.

V. Supply both the possessive and object form of the words provided.

Model: The firm doesn't mind arriving at ten o'clock. – The firm doesn't mind my / me arriving at ten o'clock.

1. I can't excuse _____ not answering our invitation. (Sally)
2. They tried to stop _____ singing, (we)
3. I'm worried about _____ taking so much money, (she)
4. I'm bored with _____ complaining, (you)
5. Do you know the reason for _____ stopping work? (they)
6. What do you think about _____ resigning? (Tom)
7. Do you mind _____ smoking? (I)
8. I can't imagine _____ approving the plan! (my boss)
9. What do you think of _____ leaving the country like that? (they)
10. I can think of no reason for _____ saying that, (she)
11. They don't understand _____ leaving home when he did. (John)
12. She's worried about _____ being arrested, (we)
13. They resented _____ winning the prize. (I)
14. Who told you about _____ being sacked? (he)

VI. Paraphrase the sentences using complexes with the gerund according to the model.

Model: They objected to applying this method into practice. – They objected to this method being applied into practice.

1. We don't mind mentioning the fact.
2. You are responsible for doing this work in time.
3. She was quite unaware of being watched by the people.
4. He never confessed to having sent the letter.
5. The director of the library insisted on binding the books before they were given out to the readers.
6. Father hated being contradicted by any one of us.
7. She never referred to having been assisted by anybody.
8. When a small boy, he liked being taken out hunting by his father.
9. During an air raid some prisoners of war managed to escape without being noticed by the guards.
10. She was distressed at having spoilt all the fun by one silly remark.

VII. Complete the following using gerunds as subjects or predicatives according to the model.

Model: (He likes to read books.)

... was his favourite pastime. – Reading books was his favourite pastime. *OR* His favourite pastime *was*... – His favourite pastime was reading books.

1. (Why go into every detail?)

I think it's no use

2. (You must keep strict hours of meals.)

... must do you a lot of good.

3. (The children watched the monkeys go through different tricks.)

It was such fun

4. (We could not get in that night.)

All tickets were sold out, there was no

5. (I see you are going to assemble your bicycle.)

Is it worth while ... so long before the beginning of the season?

6. (It was so very pleasant to be free and alone.)

What I enjoyed most in that quiet corner after the noise of the city and strain of the last two months was

7. (The boy cried over the broken toy.)

"Is it any good ... ?" the mother said to the child. "Tears are no help in sorrow."

8. (I did not expect to find you there.)

It was quite unexpected

9. (You distort facts and turn things upside down.)

What you do is ... and

10. (He liked to collect postage stamps.)

... was a hobby with him.

His hobby was

11. (When one reads without paying attention to the language, one robs oneself of great intellectual pleasure.)

... is....

12. (Did he realize what risk he was running when he tried to land the plane on such a small clearing in the wood?)

He knew only too well that... was ..., but there was no alternative.

VIII. Open the brackets using gerunds as objects.

1. I enjoy (go) to her parties. But I dislike (take) there by my boyfriend.

2. I haven't finished correcting my composition. It still needs (brush up).

3. Sue admitted to (tell) a lie. And she didn't mind (reprimand) for it.

4. We insist on (do) the work right now.

5. The customers insist on the work (do) at once.

6. The incident isn't worth (mention).
7. I am used to (remind) by my mother that life is great and I should keep smiling.
8. They accused me of (mislead) them.
9. He confessed to (forget) that he was to come on Friday.
10. Ted couldn't imagine (abuse) anyone, or (abuse) by anyone.
11. He wasn't used to (ignore).
12. They suspected the inspector of (get) some more evidence.
13. He considers (buy) a used car.
14. I remember (punish) once by my elder brother for cheating.
15. He is very secretive. He avoids (ask) any personal questions or (ask) any even by his closest friends.
16. My boss hates (push) into doing things.
17. I must congratulate you on (pass) your exam.

IX. Use the appropriate form of the gerund. Insert prepositions where necessary.

A

1. You can't blame me _____ (try)
2. I'm sorry _____. (complain)
3. He's fond _____. (sail)
4. We're keen _____. (ride)
5. I was afraid _____ you. (disturb)
6. I'm worried _____ the train, (miss)
7. I'm surprised _____ you in. (find)
8. Thank you _____ me this book, (give)
9. You are very quick _____. (understand)
10. She believes _____ hard, (work)
11. Excuse me _____ you. (bother)
12. She insisted _____ the bill, (pay)
13. After a long time we eventually succeeded _____ a flat, (find)
14. I've been thinking _____ for a new job. (look)
15. His parents didn't approve _____ his _____ out so late, (stay)

B

1. I wonder what prevented him _____ (come) to the party.
2. I'm getting hungry. I'm looking forward _____ (have) dinner.
3. I've always dreamed _____ (live) on a small island in the Pacific.
4. The cold water didn't stop her _____ (have) a swim.
5. Have you ever been accused _____ (commit) a crime?
6. We have decided _____ (buy) a new car.

7. She's tired _____ (work) for the company.
8. I hate _____ (be) ill and _____ (stay) in bed.
9. I'm not used _____ (receive) Christmas presents.
10. I remember _____ (go) to the British Museum once.
11. I'm looking forward _____ (work) with you.
12. Jane, your nose wants _____ (blow).
13. We all suspected him (learn) it before and _____ (try) to conceal it from us.
14. They were all busy _____ (unpack) the books and _____ (put) them on the shelves.
15. Now I can boast _____ (see) Rome and London, Paris and Athens.
16. Newton, the famous scientist, was sometimes engaged _____ (work out) difficult problems.

C

1. I'm not interested _____ (hear) your excuses.
2. She's very good _____ (listen) to what people say.
3. She lives on her own but she relies _____ (the neighbours; help) her.
4. I expect he's very disappointed _____ (lose) his job.
5. I think you should apologize _____ (not tell) me the truth.
6. I warned them _____ (rent) that apartment.
7. They plan _____ (expand) the company.
8. She was afraid _____ (travel) by air.
9. "That child needs _____ (take) care of," said Eliza.
10. I was aware _____ (plunge) into a network of fresh difficulties.
11. I had not asked for advice, I was quite capable _____ (advise) myself.
12. He felt that his life was worth _____ (take) care of.
13. Ann was such a friendly, pretty child, few people could resist _____ (talk) to her.
14. The newborn baby had dark curly hair. "Fancy _____ (she, have) hair. I thought they were born bald," I said.
15. I don't like (wear) a black tie to movies. I enjoy _____ (see) my movies when I eat popcorn.

X. Paraphrase the following sentences using gerunds as attributes. Make use of the suggested nouns with prepositions.

Model: He doesn't intend to tour the country on foot, (intention of). – He has no intention of touring the country on foot.

1. I don't hope to get tickets for the train, (no hope of).
2. They don't find it reasonable to change their plans for the summer, (no reason for).
3. I'm not experienced in climbing the mountains, (no experience in).

4. He doesn't find it useful to sunbathe for hours, (no use in).
5. She doesn't find it possible to refuse their offer to spend a fortnight at the sea. (no possibility of).
6. He was disappointed that we hadn't accepted his invitation to go fishing, (to show disappointment at).
7. She was very skilful when she gathered mushrooms, (to demonstrate an unusual skill in).
8. I don't think it important to spend so much time discussing the route of the trip. (to see no importance of).

XI. Paraphrase the following sentences using gerunds

1. Stop asking them for help because it's no use.
2. He had been with us for twenty minutes but he didn't say a word.
3. "Shall we go to the cinema?" David suggested.
4. Although he's got an English name, he is in fact German.
5. I am sorry that I kept them waiting.
6. They didn't want to go for a row – they went for a ride, instead.
7. He has packed a suitcase, he has just finished.
8. He made everything clear to me, he explained every detail.
9. She has a gift which enables her to make complicated things clear and simple.
10. Once in a while take a break and visit yourself, it's worth it.
11. He surely risked – he might have broken his neck when he jumped across the stream.
12. My parents didn't notice me as they were so engaged: they were bedding out the flowers.

XII. Fill in the correct forms of the gerunds. Insert prepositions if necessary.

1. I remember _____ (he, stay) a week-end with us. He is a pleasant fellow.
2. It's not worth while _____ (pay) a lot of money just to see a film.
3. I apologise _____ (not write) to you for so long.
4. His sister-in-law certainly needed _____ (look) after.
5. I'm sorry _____ (misunderstand) what you said.
6. Did you have any problem _____ (find) the house? – No, but I had a lot of difficulty _____ (get) in.
7. For anyone who is keen _____ (ride), there are organized pony trips every afternoon.
8. Michael objected _____ (I, stay) until the end of the party.
9. You should go to the optician's. I think your eyes require .. (test).
10. Mary admitted _____ (her brother, eat) the whole cake.

11. _____ (I, be) there and then was good luck.
12. What annoyed me most was _____ (he, invite) to the party.
13. I'd never felt anxious _____ (fly) until the day when we were caught in an electrical storm.
14. Harry denied _____ (his escape, organize) by Hermione and Ron.
15. I will never forget the city _____ (it, make) deep and lasting impression on me.
16. Thank you _____ (not tire) me with enumeration of all the details.
17. After _____ (they, spend) a week in the cottage, he decided that he didn't really enjoy _____ (live) in the country and began _____ (think) of an excuse _____ (sell) the cottage and _____ (return) to London.

3.1.3. Participle I and II

I. Combine the following pairs of sentences by using participles.⁴⁰

1. We met a boy. He was carrying a heavy bag.
2. The house was decorated with lights. It looked beautiful.
3. The robbers saw the policeman. They ran away.
4. I found the door open. I went inside.
5. The police saw the body. It was floating down the river.
6. He cried at the top of his voice. He rushed at the thief.
7. We had worked for several hours. We came out of the office.
8. The troops gave a blow to the enemy. It was stunning.
9. **His handwriting was illegible. I couldn't figure out what he had written.**
10. We make some friendships in childhood. They last for ever.
11. The sun had risen. We set out on our journey.
12. I walked along the road. I saw a snake.
13. He lost all his money in gambling. He became a pauper.
14. I took a cue from his words. I solved the riddle.
15. The burglars broke the door open. They entered the house.
16. **He didn't realize the implication of his words.** He went on speaking.
17. The enemy forces had been defeated by our army. They retreated fast into their own territory.
18. It was a fine day. Everybody was out on the roads.

II. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets.⁴¹

⁴⁰ Излагается по: <https://www.englishpractice.com/grammar/participle-exercise/>

⁴¹ Излагается по: Oxford University Press, 2018 [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: https://elt.oup.com/student/solutions/int/grammar/grammar_10_012e?cc=global&selLanguage=en. – Date of access: 11.03.18.

1. A woman (wear) a blue hat opened the door.
2. Champagne (produce) in France, is exported all over the world.
3. My sister works in a bakery (make) cakes.
4. A million dollars worth of jewellery (belong) to the President's wife has been stolen.
5. Pictures (paint) by Picasso usually sell for millions of pounds.
6. A lorry (carry) fruit crashed on the motorway.
7. This is a vegetarian restaurant. None of the dishes (serve) here contain meat or fish.
8. The Harry Potter books, (write) by JK Rowling, have all been made into films.

III. Complete the sentences. Use a present or past participle.⁴²

1. **Current assets include cash within an ... cycle. (operate)**
2. **The persons ... accounting reports are termed the users of accounting information. (receive)**
3. **The standards ... in the preparation of an accounting report must relate to the information needs of the users. (employ)**
4. The prospective customers include **both individuals ... for themselves and organizations. (buy)**
5. **... the market consumers, the firm must take steps to satisfy their needs. (have/select)**
6. **The mass media ... include magazines, direct mail, radio, television, newspapers, etc. (use)**
7. Strategic **decisions, ... by the board of directors, are concerned with the deposition of resources. (make)**
8. **Employees are happier in a workplace ... by managers who enjoy themselves, their work, and their employees. (run)**

IV. Complete the sentences with present or past participles formed from these verbs:

a) design, exist, own, operate, affect, call, make;

b) sail, involve, face, take, transmit, become, decline, aim.

A

⁴² Излагается по: Веремейчик, О.В. Грамматика английского языка. Деловой контекст (English Grammar. Business Context): пособие для студентов вузов. – Минск : БНТУ, 2010. – 104 с. – С. 19–20.

1. Economists continuously check ... principles and theories against the changing economic environment.
2. The creation of specific policies ... to achieve the broad economic goals of our society is not a simple matter.
3. A sole proprietorship is a business ... and usually ... by a single individual.
4. Strategic decisions ... by the board of directors are concerned with the disposition of resources.
5. Some corporations, usually ... "growth companies" prefer to invest most of their profits in research and expansion.
6. The general manager makes decisions ... company welfare.

B

7. Many managers encounter a mental **block** when ... an interview.
8. It is a bit like the captain of a liner ... across the Atlantic to New York.
9. The manager has to keep these targets in mind when he is ... in the decision-making process.
10. Modern information technology had led to news ... world-wide quicker than even before.
11. Some fiscal policy tools work automatically without action ... by the president or Congress.
12. The progressive income tax tends to reduce the collection of revenue when **personal and business incomes are ...**
13. Inflation soared into the double-**digits in the late 1970s**, ... the main economic concern in the United States.
14. **When ... at buyers who are mainly housewives**, this company was successful.

3.2. УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ. CONDITIONALS⁴³

- I. Replace the infinitive in brackets by the correct form of the conditional mood and Subjunctive II.
 1. If he not (to be) a film star, he (not to become) so popular.
 2. If he (no to spend) so much on his holiday, he (to have) enough to pay for the house repairs.
 3. The burglars (not to get) if you (to remember) to lock the door.
 4. I'd sooner you (to do) something with your time rather than sit around all day.
 5. Tim's mother would rather (to work) closer to home than she does.
 6. I wish Jim (not to move) to London last year as I hardly see him now.

⁴³ Излагается по: Харитонова, Т.С. Conditionals, wishes/ Т.С. Харитонова. – Мн., 2011. – 79 с.

7. If it (not to be) for the announcement on the radio she (to buy) that tour.
8. What (to happen) if you (not to do) so well yesterday?
9. If she (not to discover) that her opponent disliked losing she (to enjoy) the game.
10. If only the telephone (not to keep) ringing.

II. Look at the verb tenses carefully and write a suitable conditional sentence.

1. He didn't take his job seriously. He's unemployed now.
2. The meal wasn't lovely. You put the oven on too high.
3. Alice overslept yesterday. Her alarm-clock was slow.
4. Mum worried about you. You didn't phone her as soon as you arrived at the hotel.
5. The government did nothing about unemployment, and now they are in danger of losing the election.
6. You didn't warn me. Now I'm in a difficult situation.
7. Jim doesn't have a bike. He won't ride with us.
8. He spends his money on gambling. He is a rich man.
9. I don't know him very well. I didn't give him any advice.
10. Tim is so busy at work. He spends little time with his children.

III. Correct these sentences if necessary.

1. If only I would be a famous person.
2. Bought I him a computer he would play games all day long.
3. She would have married him if he had proposed to her.
4. I wish I invited more people to my fancy dress party last week.
5. I wish things were different in the past.

IV. Translate into English the fragments given in brackets.

1. She (**было жаль, что она не могла слышать**) what they were saying downstairs.
2. I would rather you (**не ходила**) to that awful store. You have just wasted your time.
3. If we (**заказали бы**) a table in the restaurant earlier, we (**давно бы уже поели**).
4. I (**никогда бы не подумал**) it possible, if I (**не увидел бы**) it with my own eyes.
5. I wish you (**поменьше курил**).
6. (**Если бы не**) his smile, I (**не заподозрила бы**) anything. But he was smiling all the time.
7. The mouse has run away! If your cat (**не был бы**) so lazy, he (**не упустил бы**) it.
8. I (**пожалуй, приготовлю**) my own food today (**чем буду кушать**) in a

restaurant.

9. You (**лучше поговорить**) directly to the manager instead of dealing with his rude secretary.

10. I wish my job (**была безопасной**). I (**предпочел бы не беспокоиться**) about it.

V. Open the brackets to form conditionals. Mind mixed conditionals

1. If Felix (to be) _____ here I would have seen him.

2. Michael would not agree even if you (to ask) _____ him.

3. If they (mention) _____ this yesterday, everything would have been done.

4. **If I (to find) _____ that letter, I'll show it to you.**

5. If I meet him, I (to invite) _____ him.

6. Would they come if we (to invite) _____ them?

7. **The boss (be) _____ very disappointed if you aren't at the meeting tomorrow.**

8. **The teacher said, "I'll begin the lesson as soon as Jack _____ (stop) talking."**

9. **The old gentleman doesn't go out in winter. He _____ (go) out if the weather gets warmer.**

10. **She's flying to Cairo tomorrow. She'll send her family a telegram providing she _____ (arrive) with a delay.**

11. If the plane had left on time, they _____ (be) in Minsk now.

12. **If they hadn't walked 40 km, they _____ (not / be) exhausted now.**

13. What would have become of us, if I _____ (come) to you then!

14. He would have been scrupulous — if he (can) _____ !

15. What is the answer if you (add) _____ 17 to 75?

VI. Make conditional sentences.

1. Molly (be) _____ a splendid woman, if only she didn't talk so much!

2. The evening will be fine, if only we _____ (not have) a storm.

3. You might be of interest to me, if only I (have) _____ time to waste on you.

4. If you (leave) _____ at two, you will be there before dark.

5. When he is *drowning*, a man (clutch) _____ at any straw.

6. If only Greg (can) _____ get some favourable shock, that's what would do it!

7. You (can) _____ do it if you try

8. You (can) _____ do it if you tried.

9. You (can) _____ it if you had tried.

10. We (go) _____ if it does not rain.

11. Fred (come) _____ if he has time.

12. If you (take) _____ a taxi, you'll be in time.

13. If Mark (have) _____ enough money, he will go to the university.

14. They won't unless you (ask) _____ them to come
15. What remains if you (subtract) _____ 5 from 10?
16. If you (buy) _____ a packet of cigarettes costing 3\$ and matches costing 2\$, and gave the shopkeeper 10\$ note, how much change ought you to receive?

VII. Supply the correct verb forms in these conditional sentences. Decide, which type of conditionals are these sentences.

1. If you (to heat) _____ iron, it (to start) _____ to get red hot and then white hot.
2. If Molly and Paul (be not) _____ misinformed about the train times, they (not be) _____ late.
3. If Ioannis (stay) _____ longer at the party, he (have) _____ a good time
4. If the government (lose) _____ the next election, the Prime Minister (resign) _____ from politics.
5. If we (not go) _____ to your friend's party, I never (meet) _____ Alan.
6. If train fares (be) _____ cheaper, more people (use) _____ them.
7. If Molly (get) _____ that job she's applied for, she will be delighted.
8. It (be) _____ a disaster if the explosion had happened in the middle of the day.
9. If the talks (be broken) _____ down again, there (be) _____ a war between the two countries
10. If Ali (know) _____ anything about mechanics at that time, I'm sure she (help) _____ us.
11. He (have) _____ a bad accident last Friday if he _____ (not / drive) more carefully.

VIII. Translate into English.

1. Джаггер пригрозил уйти в отставку, если правительство потерпит поражение
2. Если бы в компании согласились, мы могли бы достичь быстрого прогресса.
3. Компания вернет деньги, если вы передумаете.
4. Выставка, возможно, закрылась бы, если бы они не нашли новых спонсоров.
5. Я бы отказался сотрудничать, если бы я был в вашем положении
6. Пожалуйста, сообщите врачу немедленно, если она покажет признаки улучшения.
7. Молли и Салли поняли бы свою ошибку, если бы только остались до конца.

8. Можете считать, что мы согласны, если не получите от нас новостей до воскресенья.
9. Если вы выпьете слишком много кофе, вы не сможете уснуть.
10. Если бы Джек привез карту, мы бы не заблудились.
11. Если бы Джон знал о встрече, то приехал бы
12. Если вы столкнетесь с Павлом, скажите ему, что я хочу его видеть.
13. Если бы я работал в вашей банке, я бы не опаздывал на работу.
14. Если бы я продал тогда машину, я бы каждый день ездил на метро.
15. Если бы я не купил машину, я бы сейчас ездил на метро.
16. Если бы русские люди не пили столько водки, завод "Кристалл" производил бы зеленый горошек.
17. Если бы мы не встретились в Праге, мы бы не поехали встречать Новый год вместе.
18. Если бы ты не сломал телефон, я бы сейчас с ним связался.
19. Мы бы не жили сейчас на даче, если бы соседи не делали ремонт.

IX. Supply the correct verb forms in these conditional sentences.

1. If I _____ (not go) on my business trip next week, I _____ (accept) that assignment at work yesterday.
2. If Sam _____ (take) an aspirin, she _____ (have) a headache now
3. If Kate _____ (have) enough money, she _____ (can do) this trip to Hawaii last year.
4. If he _____ (take) the medication as prescribed, Anthony _____ (be lying) sick in bed.
5. If Molly _____ reasonable precautions, she _____ (be) pregnant now.
6. If old Sam _____ (not run) after the car thief and _____ (not suffer) a heart attack, he _____ (be) alive today.
7. If he _____ (not be) such a poor dancer, Nickolas _____ (get) a job in that musical last week.
8. If Polly _____ **(not be) so blind to Jack's faults**, she _____ (realize) that Jack was out to swindle her.

X. Fill in the blanks with the correct mood form of the verb in brackets, using mixed conditionals.

1. If you _____ (study) harder in the past, you _____ (have) better job now.
2. If my mother _____ (not/have) operation two years ago, she _____ (be) death now.
3. Unless you _____ (buy) such an old car, you _____ (not/have) to fix it all the time.
4. If she _____ (leave) last night, she _____ (be) in London now.

5. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (order) more food for the last party.
6. I _____ (have) a new coat now if I _____ (buy) that one in Paris.
7. The grass _____ (look) better if you _____ (water) it before.
8. Tom _____ (phone) when I was out if I _____ (not/tell) him about my trip.
9. I _____ (not/cancel) that flight if I _____ (be) you.
10. If the story _____ (not/be) n the truth we _____ (not/print) it today.

XI. Rephrase the following sentences using inversion.

1. If I had known about Mr Smith's behaviour sooner, I would have fired him immediately.
2. If I were not so tired, I would help you.
3. If it stopped raining, we could go out and go home.
4. If they buy expensive clothes, they will spend all the money.
5. We would have won the game if Thompson had not dropped the ball.
6. If she had not helped me, I would have been in bad trouble.
7. If we were to have kids, we would need a bigger house.
8. If you were to change your mind, I would be most grateful.
9. We will have to go to another movie if they run out of tickets.
10. If we do not go by taxi, we will be late.

XII. Translate sentences using inversion.

1. Будь я опытным в этой сфере, я бы давно сделал какое-нибудь открытие.
2. Приди я на работу вовремя, у меня бы не было сейчас так много проблем с начальником.
3. Прочитай я резюме несколько раз, я бы заметил в нем грубые ошибки.
4. Умей я пользоваться компьютером в то время, я бы давно получил престижную и высокооплачиваемую работу.
5. Не будь у тебя столько дел, мы могли бы пообедать вместе.

XIII. Replace the infinitives by the correct mood form of the verbs in brackets.

1. **But for the children, they ...** (to divorce) years ago.
2. **If it ...** (to be) for rain, we ... **(to stay)** at home.
3. **If it ...** (not to be) for her, he never ... **(to become)** such a good doctor.
4. **But for his broken car, we ...** (not to miss) the plane.
5. **If it ...** (not to be) for a headache, she ... **(to complete)** her work.
6. **But for the traffic jams, I ...** (to like) it here very much.
7. **If it ...** (not to be) for the accent with which he speaks, nobody ... **(to say)** he isn't Russian.
8. **But for him we ...** still **(to sit)** here waiting for the car.

9. But for bad working conditions he ... (not to resign).
10. But for her job she ... (to spend) more time with her children.

XIV. Translate the sentences using the construction "**But for...**", "if it **weren't/ hadn't been for ...**".

1. Если бы не ее родители, она бы давно уехала из города.
2. Если бы не мороз, мы бы играли на улице.
3. Девушка потеряла бы работу, если бы не помощь ее отца.
4. Если бы не эта погода, она бы чувствовала себя неплохо.
5. Если бы не болезнь, он бы уже в прошлом году закончил колледж.

XV. Translate the sentences using the construction " I wish/ If only" .

1. Если бы я был свободен сейчас!
2. Жаль, что и вчера у меня было мало времени.
3. Хорошо бы вы написали ей об этом сами.
4. Жаль, что вы не обратили внимания на его предупреждение.
5. Он пожалел, что бросил институт.
6. Жаль, что уже поздно идти туда.
7. Ах, если бы я пришел на вокзал вовремя!
8. Жаль, что вы не читали такую прекрасную книгу.
9. Ах, если бы вы сказали ей об этом в прошлое воскресенье!
10. Если бы он пришел сегодня вечером!
11. Мы пожалели, что не попросили его совета.
12. Жаль, что вы не побывали на выставке.

XVI. Open the brackets using the appropriate verb-form.

1. I wish he (*find*) a job that he likes!
2. They wished they (*know*) what to do.
3. I wish you (*tell*) me about that misfortune.
4. I wish you (*not/make*) so many mistakes in your last test.
5. I wish you (*stop*) **watching television while I'm talking to you.**
6. She wishes they (*not/treat*) her so badly.
7. I wish you (*not/act*) like a child.
8. I wish people (*protect*) nature.
9. She wished her son (*play*) fewer computer games.
10. I wish you (*not/mind*) my joining you.
11. She wishes I (*spend*) more time swimming last summer.
12. I wish we (*not/leave*) in the morning.
13. I wish I (*be*) more interested in your studies.
14. I wish you (*stop*) making so much noise late at night!

15. I wish my car (*be*) as fast as yours.
16. I don't like the service here! I wish we (*go*) to another restaurant.
17. I wish I (*study*) more when I was at school.
18. They wished they (*book*) tickets in advance.
19. I wish you (*find*) the missing money.
20. I wish you (*keep*) quiet for a while!

3.3. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ С НЕЛИЧНЫМИ ФОРМАМИ

3.3.1 Особенности перевода инфинитивных конструкций

I. Переведите следующие предложения с инфинитивом в различных функциях.⁴⁴

1. The first step to be taken is to start negotiations. 2. The inflation rate was not high enough to start paying compensations to workers. 3. To ensure a steady economic growth, all the macroeconomic parameters must be involved. 4. Suffice it to say, the unemployment rate has substantially declined in the free economic zones. 5. The tendency to increase the amount of benefits paid to the population is becoming more obvious. 6. The crops harvested were so big as to be able to store them and even export part of them. 7. To unify the exchange rates would be one of the main objectives of the country's foreign exchange policy. 8. Poland was the first post-communist country to implement what later on was called a "shock therapy" in the economic policy. 9. The type of policy to be followed will be broadly discussed in the mass media. 10. The results of the talks have led us to conclude that cash transactions would prevail over barter. 11. Much more investment is to be attracted to make a considerable progress in exports. 12. It is to be remembered that seasonal factors are unlikely to radically change the situation. 13. They had so much to do in their field of studies. 14. No one was reported to be missing in action.

II. Переведите следующие предложения, содержащие инфинитивные обороты.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ Слепович, В. С. Курс перевода (английский – русский язык). Translation Course (English – Russian) / В. С. Слепович. – 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. – Минск : ТетраСистемс, 2004. – 320 с. – С. 119–120.

⁴⁵ Слепович, В. С. Курс перевода (английский – русский язык). Translation Course (English – Russian) / В. С. Слепович. – 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. – Минск : ТетраСистемс, 2004. – 320 с. – С. 123–124.

1. The economic laws are known to be universal. 2. The employees expected the management of the company to reconsider the terms of the contract. 3. For the economic growth to continue a whole set of macroeconomic measures needs to be taken. 4. The financial crisis appeared to have affected different regions of the world. 5. The new method is believed to have given good results. 6. A new social protection policy is expected to be put into practice already this year. 7. At the end of the year the statistical data will be found to be in line with the projections. 8. The arrival of the technical experts is not likely to change the general picture of the reforms under way. 9. They established what is believed to be a solid system of relationships with trade partners. 10. Their attitude to the process of reforms has never been thought to change so radically. 11. There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the approaches used. 12. Their efforts have not been reported to have resulted in substantial changes. 13. According to recent research, one might expect the purchasing power of the population to be gradually rising. 14. The only way for companies to avoid double taxation was to lower their profits. 15. The exchange rate policy was developed earlier this year and found to be far from being perfect. 16. This decision was for her to be made. 17. It's quite possible for them to accept your proposal. 18. The best decision for us to make at the moment is to wait and see. 19. We expect the government to provide assistance to the needy population. 20. He is said to have made a good report.

3.3.2. Особенности перевода герундиальных конструкций

I. **Переведите следующие предложения с герундием и герундиальными оборотами.**⁴⁶

1. Calculating consumer price index is part of general statistic procedure. 2. He could not help telling the results of the negotiations. 3. It is worth while having all the data together before discussing them. 4. Would you mind our taking part in the discussion? 5. High credit emission in second quarter resulted in the inflation rate having been considerably raised. 6. Both the companies are alike in being represented in the European market. 7. Upon being shown in tables, the figures were subject to thorough analysis. 8. There is high probability of their being invited to the congress as special guests. 9. We'll probably think of trying another approach in this mater. 10. The manager insisted on all the employees getting bonuses. 11. President Coleman's being late was accepted with patience. 12. In addition to being accommodated in double rooms, they were asked to check out of

⁴⁶ Слепович, В. С. Курс перевода (английский – русский язык). Translation Course (English – Russian) / В. С. Слепович. – 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. – Минск : ТетраСистемс, 2004. – 320 с. – С. 134.

the hotel four hours before the usual time. 13. Do you think it's worth while beginning this project without waiting for the confirmation to arrive? 14. Such result may be accounted for by their having started the experiment in the middle of the year. 15. Newton's having discovered the laws of mechanics determined the development of science for many years to come.

3.3.3. Особенности перевода причестных конструкций

Переведите предложения с причастиями и причастными оборотами.⁴⁷

1. I having established the reasons we can proceed with our regular work in this matter. 2. When studying market economy we have to understand that business enterprise is the very heart of private property and market relationships. 3. Adam Smith's works followed by those of Karl Marx and John Maynard Keynes constitute different approaches known in the economic thought. 4. Unless otherwise stated we shall consider only economies in transition as opposed to the advanced economies. 5. The articles referred to above deal with the corruption combat in the developing countries. 6. It is a common observation that bodies expand when heated. 7. Taken together, these factors constitute the main picture of the financial crisis. 8. I haven't heard any of those factors mentioned. 9. Shown below are the two trends in comparison. 10. The progress of the reform being slow, the government is determined to continue supporting the needy population. 11. There being no additional foreign financing, the domestic resources had to be relied on.

3.4. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

3.4.1. At the Customs

Translation Practice

I. Act as an interpreter. Translate the following phrases.

English

Russian

Put your tablet out of your bag,
please.

⁴⁷ Слепович, В. С. Курс перевода (английский – русский язык). Translation Course (English – Russian) / В. С. Слепович. – 4-е изд., перераб. и доп. – Минск : ТетраСистемс, 2004. – 320 с. – С. 129.

Достаньте, пожалуйста, свой мобильный телефон и положите его на поднос.

Open the bag, please.

Снимите, пожалуйста, все металлические предметы и положите их на этот поднос.

You can't take this liquid on the plane.

У вас есть что-нибудь, подлежащее декларированию?

У вас есть в чемодане запрещенные к провозу вещи: наркотики, оружие, взрывчатые вещества?

В вашей ручной клади есть острые или опасные предметы?

Как много у вас с собой денег?

II. Translate the following dialogues into English.⁴⁸

Dialogue 1.

Пассажир: Извините!

Таможенник: Да, чем могу быть полезен?

Пассажир: Прошу прощения, где я могу пройти таможенный контроль?

Таможенник: Идите через красный коридор, если Вам есть что

⁴⁸ Излагается с некоторыми изменениями и дополнениями по: Назарова, Г.П. Разговорный английский язык: учебное пособие / Г.П. Назарова. – Мн.: БГУ, 2003. – 48 с.

декларировать, и через зеленый, если у Вас нет ничего, что подлежит декларации.

Пассажир: Какие Вам нужны документы?

Таможенник: Вам надо сначала заполнить декларацию, а потом проходить таможеню.

Пассажир: Понятно. Спасибо! Проблема в том, что я не знаю достаточно хорошо английский язык, чтобы заполнить бланк декларации.

Таможенник: Там есть бланки на разных языках. Выберите, какой Вам нужен. Вы заполнили бланк декларации? Вы ничего не пропустили? Вы задекларировали всю валюту?

Пассажир: Да.

Таможенник: Так... так... У Вас есть оружие или какие-либо боеприпасы?

Пассажир: О боже, почему? Нет.

Таможенник: Здесь весь Ваш багаж? Я поставлю Ваш чемодан в рентген-аппарат. Подождите еще секундочку ... Все в порядке. Вы можете идти. Спасибо.

Пассажир: Спасибо за помощь.

Диктор: Внимание. Уважаемые пассажиры! Объявляется посадка на рейс DC 9 немецкой авиакомпании Lufthansa, вылетающий в Берлин. Просьба к пассажирам, вылетающим этим рейсом, проследовать без промедления к выходу.

Dialogue 2.

Таможенник: Доброе утро. Сюда, пожалуйста.

Пассажир: Да, спасибо.

- Таможенник: Это Ваши чемоданы, сэр?
- Пассажир: Да.
- Таможенник: У Вас есть вещи, подлежащие обложению пошлиной?
- Пассажир: Думаю, нет.
- Таможенник: Хорошо, поставьте вещи на стойку, пожалуйста. Вашу декларацию, пожалуйста. Спасибо. Надолго Вы прибыли в страну?
- Пассажир: Думаю, месяца на два.
- Таможенник: Какова цель Вашего приезда в нашу страну?
- Пассажир: Я здесь по делу.
- Таможенник: Ясно. И у Вас ничего нет для занесения в декларацию?
- Пассажир: Что Вы сказали?
- Таможенник: Я имею в виду алкоголь, сигареты, лекарства.
- Пассажир: О, нет.
- Таможенник: Что в этом пакете?
- Пассажир: Подарки для некоторых моих коллег.
- Таможенник: Спиртное?
- Пассажир: Бутылка французского красного вина.
- Таможенник: Мясные изделия есть?
- Пассажир: Что?
- Таможенник: Продукты, свежие фрукты.

- Пассажир: Нет.
- Таможенник: Растения? Цветы?
- Пассажир: Нет. Но у меня 2 блока сигарет. Французских. Для друзей.
- Таможенник: Это количество не облагается пошлиной.
- Пассажир: Хорошо.
- Таможенник: Итак, все в порядке. Вот Ваша декларация.
- Пассажир: Спасибо.
- Таможенник: Добро пожаловать в Беларусь. Счастливого пребывания!
- Служащий в банке: Чем могу быть полезен?
- Пассажир: Доброе утро! Я бы хотел обменять деньги. У меня 100\$
- Служащий в банке: У Вас с собой паспорт, сэр?
- Пассажир: Да, вот пожалуйста.
- Служащий в банке: Хорошо. Распишитесь, пожалуйста, на этой строчке.
- Пассажир: Да. Дайте, пожалуйста, 20 рублей мелочью.
- Служащий в банке: Конечно. Вот ваши деньги и 20 рублей мелочью.
- Пассажир: Спасибо.
- Служащий в банке: Пожалуйста.

Dialogue 3.

- Таможенник: Разрешите взглянуть на Вашу визу?

- Пассажи́р: Пожалуйста.
- Таможе́нник: Вы были в Нью-Йорке раньше?
- Пассажи́р: Да, несколько раз.
- Таможе́нник: Как Вам нравится Нью-Йорк?
- Пассажи́р: Нью-Йорк прекрасен. Я также был в Вашингтоне и Далласе. Они мне очень понравились.
- Таможе́нник: Это была туристическая или рабочая поездка?
- Пассажи́р: И то и другое. Моя фирма имеет контакт с одной Нью-Йоркской фирмой.
- Таможе́нник: Разрешите взглянуть на Вашу декларацию.
- Пассажи́р: Вот, пожалуйста.
- Таможе́нник: У Вас есть наркотики или приспособления для их употребления?
- Пассажи́р: Конечно нет.
- Таможе́нник: Тогда Вы должны написать: «Нет, не имею». Сколько у Вас иностранной валюты? Необходимо указать в декларации количество денег в цифрах и прописью.
- Пассажи́р: Так, мне кажется, если я не ошибаюсь, у меня 2 000 долларов.
- Таможе́нник: Пожалуйста, предъявите мне все доллары США, какие Вы имеете при себе. Я их посчитаю.
- Пассажи́р: Хорошо. Вот они.
- Таможе́нник: Итак, у Вас всего 2 050 долларов. Пожалуйста, задекларируйте общий объем валюты в цифрах и прописью.

- Пассажи́р: Одну минутку. Так, готово. Я могу быть свободным?
- Таможе́нник: Да, Вы свободны. Извините, что задержал Вас. Счастливого пребывания!
- Пассажи́р: До свидания.

Dialogue 4.

- Пассажи́р: Вы будете досматривать мой багаж?
- Таможе́нник: Сейчас, сэ́р. Подождите минутку. Просмотрите пока эти списки.
- Пассажи́р: Какие списки?
- Таможе́нник: Списки предметов, запрещенных к вывозу и ввозу. Вот они.
- Пассажи́р: Спасибо.
- Таможе́нник: У Вас есть вещи, которые надо декларировать, сэ́р?
- Пассажи́р: У меня нет вещей из первого списка.
- Таможе́нник: У Вас есть вещи сверх установленной нормы?
- Пассажи́р: Вы знаете, я еще не дочитал второй список. Оба списка довольно длинные. Всеб я готов.
- Таможе́нник: Пожалуйста, поставьте чемоданы на весы.
- Пассажи́р: Да, конечно. Вот.
- Таможе́нник: У Вас перевес багажа на 1 килограмм 300 грамм. Откройте Ваши чемоданы.
- Пассажи́р: Да, конечно.
- Таможе́нник: Что это за вещи?

- Пассажи́р: Это мои личные вещи.
- Таможе́нник: Сэр, у Вас количество костюмов превышает установленную норму.
- Пассажи́р: Но они не новые.
- Таможе́нник: Все равно Вам придется уплатить пошлину за этот лишний костюм, а также за перевес багажа.
- Пассажи́р: Хорошо.
- Таможе́нник: Так, я вижу у Вас книги.
- Пассажи́р: Они запрещены для ввоза?
- Таможе́нник: Сэр, их необходимо просмотреть. Я бы попросил Вас отложить их в сторону.
- Пассажи́р: Что? Вы собираетесь их читать?
- Таможе́нник: Нет, наш переводчик их просто просмотрит. Вот и все. Так, а это что за вещи?
- Пассажи́р: Это всего лишь мелочи для моей семьи. Они тоже облагаются пошлиной?
- Таможе́нник: Нет. Итак, досмотр окончен, сэр. Вы можете оплатить пошлину за перевес багажа и костюм вон там.
- Пассажи́р: Да, спасибо.
- Таможе́нник: Когда Вы принесете чек, я поставлю штамп на Ваши документы.
- Dialogue .5
- Таможе́нник: Вам надо что-нибудь декларировать, сэр?
- Пассажи́р: Декларировать... О... ничего.

- Таможенник: Сколько у Вас виски?
- Пассажир: Литр.
- Таможенник: Хорошо. А сколько у Вас сигарет?
- Пассажир: Один блок.
- Таможенник: Прекрасно. А духи? У Вас есть духи?
- Пассажир: Нет, у меня нет.
- Таможенник: Хорошо. Пожалуйста, откройте чемодан.
- Пассажир: Что? Я не расслышал.
- Таможенник: Откройте чемодан, пожалуйста.
- Пассажир: Но я ничего не купил в Испании.
- Таможенник: Что это под джемпером?
- Пассажир: Где?
- Таможенник: Вот. Пять бутылок бренди! Вам придется залатить пошлину.
- Пассажир: Может быть, Вы простите меня. Я не знал.
- Таможенник: Нет, сэр. Это исключено. Для всех пассажиров действуют единые правила и нормы провоза товаров для личного пользования.

Dialogue 6.

- Таможенник: Поставьте, пожалуйста, Ваш багаж на конвейерную ленту. Он пройдет через сканер.
- Пассажир: А как же мой фотоаппарат?
- Таможенник: Не беспокойтесь. Он не будет поврежден.

- Пассажир: Все? Я могу идти?
- Таможенник: Одну минуточку. Откройте этот чемодан. У Вас случайно нет DVD дисков?
- Пассажир: Да, несколько.
- Таможенник: Они чистые?
- Пассажир: Нет, на них записаны фильмы.
- Таможенник: Скажите мне, пожалуйста, какие фильмы?
- Пассажир: Что-то вроде рекламных фильмов.
- Таможенник: Вы собираетесь увозить их обратно?
- Пассажир: Я пока не знаю.
- Таможенник: Их надо внести в декларацию. Это тоже Ваш чемодан? Откройте, пожалуйста, его.
- Пассажир: Да, но я боюсь, я потерял ключ.
- Таможенник: Раз Вы говорите, что потеряли ключ, нам придется открывать Ваш чемодан без него.
- Пассажир: Не вижу причин для этого. Боюсь, мне придется обратиться к начальнику таможни.
- Таможенник: Успокойтесь, пожалуйста. Это Ваше право, но таковы наши правила. Так, а это что?
- Пассажир: Это мое обручальное кольцо.
- Таможенник: Боюсь, Вы забыли вписать его в декларацию. Это золото какой пробы?
- Пассажир: Собственно говоря, я не помню.

Таможенник: Разрешите взглянуть на Ваше кольцо?... Я впишу в декларацию, что на кольце нет пробы. Вот Ваша декларация. Можете идти. Мы приносим извинения за беспокойство.

Пассажир: Это моя вина.

Таможенник: Вы знаете, что Вы должны сохранить декларацию до отъезда? Если Вы ее потеряете, то у Вас могут быть неприятности при выезде из страны.

Dialogue 7.

Таможенник: Вы из Великобритании?

Пассажир: Да, сэр.

Таможенник: Я думаю, Вы лондонец.

Пассажир: Нет, не совсем. Я живу в Дербшире на маленькой ферме.

Таможенник: Эта птичка едет с Вами?

Пассажир: Да, конечно

Таможенник: У Вас есть с собой ветеринарный сертификат?

Пассажир: Да, вот он.

Таможенник: Извините, но на нем нет подписи ветеринара.

Пассажир: Не думаю, что это так важно. Это просто домашняя птица. Я уверен, она никому не повредит.

Таможенник: Как раз наоборот. Даже один кусочек какого-нибудь фрукта, один кусочек колбасы или одна птичка может быть средством перенесения в страну вредных насекомых-паразитов или заболеваний. Мне очень жаль. Мне придется попросить Вас оставить Вашего любимца здесь. Я приглашу ветеринарного инспектора,

который определит, не болен ли Ваш попугай.

Пассажир: Это очень неудобно!

Таможенник: К сожалению, это обязательно. Передайте мне, пожалуйста, Вашу клетку.

Пассажир: Это невозможно. Я не могу оставить моего попугая здесь!

Таможенник: Успокойтесь! Надеюсь, инспекция не займет много времени.

Пассажир: Я совершенно не согласен с Вашими правилами.

Таможенник: Вы можете соглашаться или не соглашаться. Сколько лет Вашему попугаю?

Пассажир: Я наследовал этого попугая от моего прадедушки. Ему около ста лет.

Таможенник: Вы не преувеличиваете?

Пассажир: Нет, абсолютно нет.

Таможенник: Тогда Вам не нужно показывать его ветеринарному инспектору.

Пассажир: Почему?

Таможенник: Разве Вы не знаете, что в соответствии с таможенными правилами запрещено вывозить из страны предметы антиквариата?

Dialogue 8.

Мистер Кэмпбэлл: Ну, вот мы и на месте. Самолет – через час, так что у нас еще много времени.

Мистер Я полагаю, Вы должны сначала зарегистрироваться и

- Робертсон: взвесить багаж. Давайте я помогу Вам нести чемодан.
- Мистер
Кэмпбэлл: Ничего, спасибо. Носильщик позаботится о чемодане, а я понесу эту сумку (к служащему). Какой вес разрешено брать в самолет?
- Таможенник: Поскольку Вы летите туристским классом, сэр, вес Ваших вещей не должен превышать 20 кг. Вам придется платить за каждый лишний килограмм.
- Мистер
Кэмпбэлл: Думаю, мои вещи не будут весить так много... Видите? Всего 16 килограмм. Можно мне взять эту сумку с собой?
- Таможенник: Конечно. А чемодан будет отправлен в багажное отделение. Подождите в зале ожидания, пожалуйста. Вы услышите объявление о вылете Вашего рейса и месте назначения.
- Мистер
Кэмпбэлл: Хорошо. До свиданья.
- Таможенник: До свидания и счастливого пути!
- Мистер
Робертсон: Ну вот, у нас есть немного времени, чтобы обсудить вопросы оборудования для нашего проекта. Я имею в виду то, что мы возьмем большой объем оборудования и нам придется пойти на большие затраты времени и средств, чтобы выполнить таможенные формальности.
- Мистер
Кэмпбэлл: Я согласен, на это уйдет много времени. А что Вы предлагаете?
- Мистер
Робертсон: Если Вы получите разрешение на беспошлинный импорт оборудования для проекта, это облегчит дело.
- Мистер
Кэмпбэлл: Хорошо. Это звучит убедительно. Я полагаю, моя фирма согласится проследить за таможенной очисткой.

Голос диктора: Самолет (рейс СУ-096) вылетает в Рим через 15 минут.
Выход № 1.

Class Communication

<p>Student A</p> <p>1 You are checking in for flight QF 4, the 21.00 from San Francisco to Honolulu. Have your passport and ticket ready. You have a suitcase and a bag, and you would like to keep the bag with you on the plane. You are worried that your suitcase will be over the allowance because it is rather heavy. You want to smoke on the plane.</p>	<p>Student B</p> <p>1. You are checking in passengers for flight QF 4, the 21.00 from San Francisco to Honolulu. Ask for the passenger's ticket and passport, ask him/ her where he/ she would like to sit and give him/ her a boarding card. The baggage allowance is two pieces. Do not let the passenger take his/ her bag on board the plane because it is too big to go under the seat. Tell the passengers that the flight has already been announced and is boarding at Gate 5. It will leave on time.</p>
<p>Student A</p> <p>2. You are checking in passengers for flight SK 621, the 07.45 from Oslo to Tel-Aviv. Ask for the passenger's ticket and passport, ask him/ her where he/ she would like to sit and give him/ her a boarding card. There are no window seats left in the no-smoking area, but there are some in the smoking area. The baggage allowance is 20 kilos, and the passenger's suitcase weighs 12 kilos. The flight is going to be at least an hour late, and you don't know when it will be announced.</p>	<p>Student B</p> <p>2. You are checking in for flight SK 621, the 07.45 from Oslo to Tel-Aviv. Have your passport and ticket ready. Your baggage is one suitcase. You are a non-smoker and would like a seat by the window. You are hoping the flight will be on time; ask when it is going to be announced.</p>

<p>Student A</p> <p>3. You are arriving in Chicago on a flight from London and have to go through Customs. You have 300 cigarettes and 1 litre of whisky as a gift for a business friend in Chicago. The whisky cost £9 50 at a Heathrow duty-free shop. You are not sure if you will have to pay duty, so declare everything to the Customs Officer. This is only your second visit to the USA; the last was 12 months ago.</p>	<p>Student B</p> <p>3. You are a Customs Officer in Chicago. Find out where the traveller has come from and what goods he/ she has. The allowances are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ US quart (0.946 litre) alcoholic drinks ➤ 300 cigarettes or 50 cigars ➤ gifts up to \$100 in value and which can include 1 gallon (3.785 litre) of drink. <p>If the traveller claims the gift allowance, make sure that the item is really a gift. Check when the traveller last used the gift allowance, because he/ she cannot do this more than once in six months.</p>
<p>Student A</p> <p>4. You are a British Customs Officer. The traveller has come through the Red Channel. Find out what goods he/ she has and if he/ she has to pay duty. The duty on spirits is £5 for each litre over the allowance.</p>	<p>Student B</p> <p>4. You are arriving in the UK from your own country and have to go through Customs. You have two litres of Bacardi rum that you bought duty-free. You don't know if this is within the allowance, so you go through the Red Channel. Have money ready in case you have to pay duty.</p>
<p>Student A</p> <p>5. You are visiting Canada and have to go through Passport Control. Show your passport and be ready to answer questions about the purpose and length of your visit, any previous visits to Canada etc. You can invent the details.</p>	<p>Student B</p> <p>5. You are a Canadian passport officer checking the passports of people coming into the country. Find out where the traveller has just come from, the purpose of his / her visit and how long he / she intends to stay. Ask for details of any previous visits to Canada You can ask any other questions you can think of.</p>

3.4.2. Customs Heraldry

Heraldry– the science which studies emblems, conventional, symbolic representations of the state, agencies, institutions, organizations, etc.

Match left to the right

1.



A. The State Customs Committee

2.



B. Operational Customs

3.



C. Minsk Central Customs

4.



D. RUE Beltamozhservice

5.



E. Educational Institution “State Institute for Advanced Training and Retraining of Customs Authorities of the Republic of Belarus”

3.4.3. Incoterms

Read the descriptions of these INCOTERMS and complete them with the correct name in each case.⁴⁹

1. ... means that the seller's only responsibility is to make the goods available at his or her premises. The buyer bears the full cost and risk involved in transporting the goods to their destination.

2. ... means that the seller's obligations cease when the goods are made available to the buyer at a named place in the country of destination. The seller pays for customs formalities but not for customs duty. The term can be used for any mode of transport.

3. ... (named place of destination) is the same as CPT but the seller also pays for insurance during carriage.

4. ... (named port of shipment) means that the seller's obligations are fulfilled when the goods have been placed alongside the ship on the quay. The buyer is liable for all costs and risks of damage from that moment. Unlike FOB this term requires the buyer to clear the goods for export. The buyer is responsible for obtaining any export or import licence.

5. ... (named port of destination). This term can only be used for sea and inland waterway transport. The seller must pay for the transport used to bring the goods to the named port but is not liable for risks from the moment the goods pass the ship's rail in the port of shipment.

In the case of roll-on/roll-off or container traffic, when the ship's rail is irrelevant, it is better to use the **CPT** term.

6. ... (named place) means that the seller fulfils his or her obligation when the goods (cleared for export) are handed over to the carrier named by the purchaser. In the case of *rail* and *road* transport, delivery is completed when the goods have been loaded. For *sea* transport, delivery is complete when the seller has taken the goods to the transport terminal.

7. ... is the same as **CFR** except that the seller has to arrange and pay for marine insurance for any risks during transit to the named port of destination.

In the case of roll-on/roll-off or container traffic, when the ship's rail is irrelevant, it is better to use the CIP terms.

8. ... (named place of destination) means that the seller pays for transport to the destination. The risks and costs are then transferred to the buyer when the

⁴⁹ Strutt P. Longman Business English Usage / P. Strutt. – Longman Group UK, 2001. – 321 p. – P. 114–116. These descriptions provide the most important information about each term. They are not full definitions.

goods have been given to the carrier. This term is suitable for any kind of transport including multimodal transport.

9. ... is the same as DES but the seller is also responsible for unloading the cleared goods onto the quay or wharf. The contract should make it clear whether or not the seller pays duty, VAT, etc.

10. ... (named port of shipment). The goods are loaded on board by the seller at a port named in the contract. The risk of loss or damage passes to the buyer when the goods pass the ship's rail. The buyer is responsible for the transport costs from this port to the destination. However, it is the seller who has to obtain any export licence or documentation necessary for the goods to leave the country. In the case of roll-on/roll-off or container traffic, when the ship's rail is irrelevant, it is better to use the FCA term.

11. ... means that the seller's obligations are fulfilled when the goods have arrived at the frontier. It is recommended that contracts should specify which frontier, e.g. "Delivered at Franco-Italian frontier (Modane)". This term is most often used for rail or road transport but can apply to any mode.

12. The term ... represents the seller's maximum obligation. All expenses are incurred by the seller until they arrive at destination. The term may be used for any mode of transport but is unsuitable if the seller cannot obtain an import licence.

13. ... (named port of destination) can only be used for sea or inland waterway transport. The seller makes the goods (uncleared for importation) available to the buyer on board ship and bears all the costs and risks involved in bringing the goods to the port of destination.

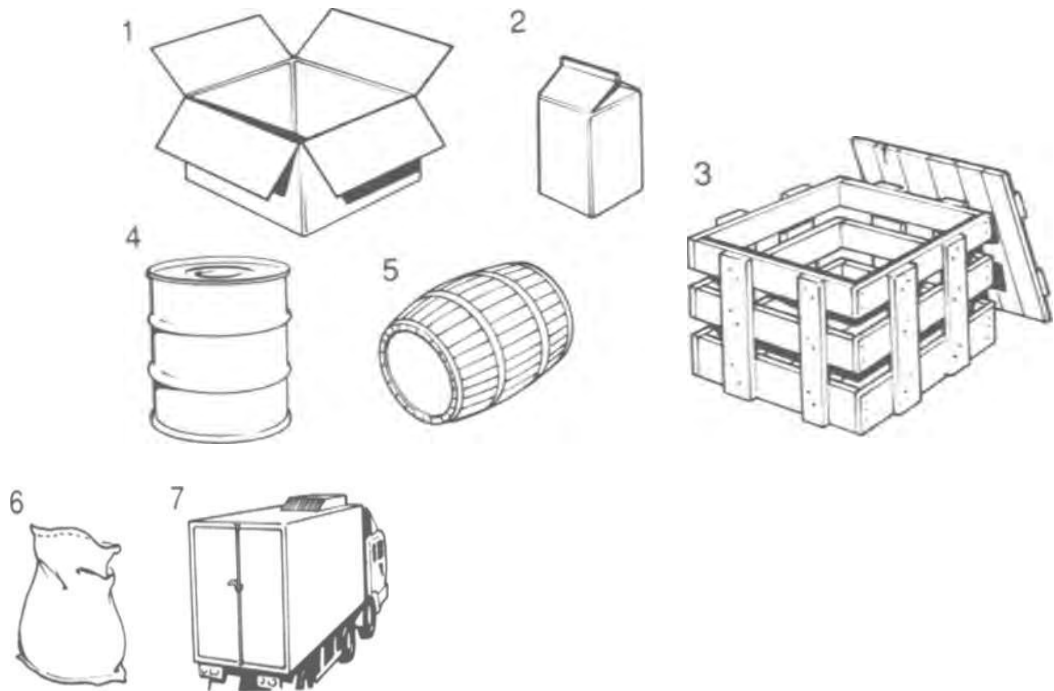
3.4.4. Packaging

Good packaging is essential because it ensures that goods arrive at their destination in good condition. Therefore, the choice of packaging must suit the product, the means of carriage, handling facilities and any changes in climate during transport.

In some countries, import duties are assessed according to the gross weight of shipments, which includes packaging. Therefore, the heavier the packaging the higher the duties will be.

I. Label the pictures.

Reference words: *container, box, carton drum, crate, barrel, sack*



II. Match the consignments to the type of packaging.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. drum | a. grain |
| 2. sack | b. diesel engines |
| 3. refrigerated container | c. wine |
| 4. crate | f. beef |
| 5. barrel | g. sulphuric acid |

III. Match the expressions (A) to the packaging symbols (B).

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|---|------------------|
| use no hooks | radiation | A | this way up |
| keep dry | dangerous chemicals | | fragile |
| flammable | CE marking | | Food safe symbol |

Conformity to the requirements of the applicable EC directives

The symbol identifies that the material used in the product is safe for food contact. This includes food and water containers, packaging materials, cutlery etc.

B

1.



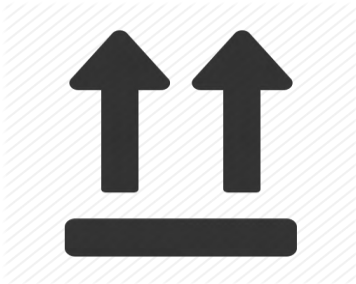
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



IV. Have you ever checked out the packaging of your goods, only to be thoroughly confused by the different symbols littering the back? Match the following symbols to their corresponding definitions

1. Green Dot



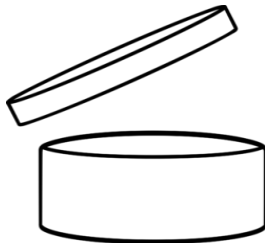
a. This symbol is regularly seen on packages in the UK. It is there to remind people to place their rubbish in a rubbish bin rather than dropping it on the floor. It is also aimed at making people aware that they have a responsibility to keep the environment around them tidy and litter free. Sometimes the **symbol is called the 'be environmentally friendly' symbol.**

2. Leaping Bunny



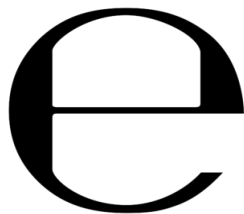
b. This means that the contents of the package has been produced in the Third World and that the producer (ie. the farmer) has received a fair and realistic price. It also means that the produce is not from countries whose Governments help their industry / agriculture undercut those of much poorer countries by giving them subsidises.

3. Period after opening



c. This material is widely used for packaging, especially drinks containers. It is 90% recyclable and the symbol opposite reminds the consumer of this fact. Hopefully the consumer will place the used packaging in the recycle bin, if he / she can find one.

4. Estimated Symbol



d. Normally found on packaging containing food. The symbols simply mean that the contents will serve 10 portions.

5. Keep Britain Tidy

e. Created in 1988, when the Lion mark is displayed on a product it means that the **manufacturer/retailer has agreed to the 'British Toy and Hobby Associations' Code of practice.** It is a consumer symbol that



6. POLYTHENE
TEREPHTHALATE (PET)



7.



8. Fair Trade symbol



9.

represents the manufacturers promise to conform to all relevant safety information. Also, it means that the manufacturer will not counterfeit existing toys and will advertise the product so that advertisements state the truth about the limits regarding the way the toy performs.

f. Found on food products - this symbol means "add hot / boiling water".

g. This symbol means that the manufacturer **pays to recover and recycle the material**. It's trademarked and used worldwide, though the recovery program is mainly in Europe.

h. It means the container is manufactured from aluminium and that it can be recycled and used again. Look closely at drinks cans as they are normally manufactured from aluminium and may have this symbol.

i. This symbol is found on products that originate in Germany or those that are manufactured for the German market. The symbol has the same meaning as the British Standards symbol in that it means that the product inside the packaging has been tested to German safety standards.



10.



j. Card packaging with this symbol means that the materials used to make the packaging have been harvested from sustainable forests. This means that the forest is managed in such a way that the trees are replanted so that trees that are cut down are replaced.

11.



k. This symbol is often found on the packaging for batteries. A dust bin is seen in this symbol. The crossed lines means that the batteries should not be disposed of in a dust bin after they have been used.

12. The Crossed Grain Symbol



l. The symbols represent that the product inside has been tested to British and European safety standards. These symbols that are normally applied to non-food products such as electronic products or toys. However, they may still be applied to the packaging as a reference to the package itself being safe.

13.



m. This means the company is part of a program that promises that it does not currently and will never test its cosmetics on animals. The product must meet a certain cruelty-free standard.

14.



n. This symbol was found on a package for a professional quality torch. The symbol suggests that the product inside the package is "precision made". This means that all the parts have been precisely manufactured and fit together very accurately.

15.



o. This is essentially the same as an expiration on food. **Although it's not always advertised in the US, cosmetics do have a shelf life.** This symbol will usually have a number in the center, indicating how long the product is good after opening.

16. Vegetarian



p. These are internationally recognisable symbols for recycling. They are seen on many packages. Again, it is to remind the consumer of the potential recycling properties of the package he/she is about to throw away. It is aimed at encouraging the consumer to recycling packaging rather than throwing it into a general rubbish bin.

17.



q. This symbol was found on a well known box of matches. The symbol represents the companies efforts to make match boxes from recycled board. The company also claims that this saves energy and trees

18.

r. The symbol can be found on all wood and paper products as well as products such as latex that are derived from trees. The logo can be found on products such as decking, charcoal, and kitchen utensils. When you buy



a product with this **label**, it's a **guarantee** that the trees used were replaced or allowed to grow naturally, that the rights of indigenous people are protected, and that the homes of wildlife are conserved.

19. Ecolabel



s. This symbol shows the amount of product estimated to be inside the container using an "average fill system". Ideally, this should coordinate with the amount advertised.

20.



t. The symbol indicates that a product is suitable for vegan dietary requirements.

21.



u. These symbols are widely recognised and indicate that the product is suitable for a vegetarian diet.

22. The Forest Stewardship

v. This symbol is recognised internationally as

Council

a sign of safety and integrity for gluten-free products. Products have to meet a range of criteria focused on production and ingredients to use this symbol.



23. Vegan



w. This symbol is part of an EU scheme that provides accreditation to companies whose products are eco/environmentally friendly. If a product has low production emissions and can be recycled it could apply for use of this symbol. Ecover is a popular cleaning product company that holds this label. They even have a limited edition washing up liquid that uses 10% recycled plastic that they have recovered **from the world's oceans!**

3.4.5. Classes of Dangerous Goods

"Dangerous goods" are materials or items with hazardous properties which, if not properly controlled, present a potential hazard to human health and safety, infrastructure and/ or their means of transport.

The transportation of dangerous goods is controlled and governed by a variety of different regulatory regimes, operating at both the national and international levels. Prominent regulatory frameworks for the transportation of dangerous goods include the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of **Dangerous Goods**, **ICAO's Technical Instructions**, **IATA's Dangerous Goods Regulations** and the **IMO's International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code**. Collectively, these regulatory regimes mandate the means by which dangerous goods are to be handled, packaged, labelled and transported.⁵⁰




Regulatory frameworks incorporate comprehensive classification systems of hazards to provide a taxonomy of dangerous goods. Classification of dangerous




⁵⁰ IMO Classes for Dangerous Goods. – [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access : http://www.agonta.com/dwlds/dangerous_goods_eng.pdf. – Date of access : 11.02.2018.

goods is broken down into nine classes according to the type of danger materials or items present.

1. Explosives
2. Gases
3. Flammable Liquids
4. Flammable Solids
5. Substances
6. Toxic & Infectious Substances
7. Radioactive Material
8. Corrosives
9. Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods

The multitude of dangerous goods regimes across the world and the complexity of dangerous goods classifications and regulations render compliance a particularly difficult task.

<p>1.</p> 	<p>a. Dangerous when wet (e. g. Calcium Carbide)</p>
<p>2.</p> 	<p>b. Miscellaneous (e. g. Asbestos)</p>
<p>3.</p> 	<p>c. Flammable Liquids (e. g. Petrol)</p>

4. 	d. Corrosive Substances (e. g. Hydrochloric Acid)
5. 	e. Toxic Gases (e. g. Chlorine)
6. 	f. Radioactive Substances (e. g. Uranium)

3.4.6. Supplementary Exercises⁵¹

I. Underline the correct words in italics. Check any unknown words in a dictionary.

1. Machines, especially large ones, are called *equipment / machinery*; all the tools, machines and clothes, etc that you need for a particular job are called *equipment / machinery*.

2. A series of actions that have a particular result is a *process / procedure*; a way of doing something, especially the correct or usual way, is a *process / procedure*.

3. Useless materials and parts that are left after a process is finished are called *pollution / waste*; damage caused to the environment by harmful chemicals is called *pollution / waste*.

4. Money that a person or company owes is *debt / liability*. The word *debts / liabilities*, when used in the plural and in a formal context, has the same meaning – but it can also have a wider meaning of "legal responsibilities".

5. The word *owner / proprietor* means that you legally have something – anything. The word *owner / proprietor* means that you have a business (and is more formal).

6. If you and your business partners all have the same risks at the same time, then you *divide/ share* the risks. If you separate the risks into smaller parts or different categories, then you *divide/ share* them (=split them).

7. A *shareholder / stakeholder / stockholder* is someone who owns part of a business, in British English. A *shareholder / stakeholder / stockholder* is the same in American English. A *shareholder / stakeholder / stockholder* is anyone who has an interest in the success of plan, system or organization.

8. If you are a shareholder in a company, then every year you receive *an income / a profit / a dividend* paid out of the company's *income / profits / dividends*.

9. So it looks like this solution works well for you. Shall we *go in front / go ahead*?

10. We can have it *up and running / up and going* within a week.

11. I don't want to *knock / critic* the competition, but this is a much better product.

12. This is the *actual / latest* model.

13. You're lucky – it's *for sale / on sale* this month. We're running a special promotion.

14. Yes, the one in the shop window is *for sale / on sale* – you can buy it.

⁵¹ Излагается по: Веремейчик, О.В. Грамматика английского языка. Деловой контекст (English Grammar. Business Context) [Текст] : пособие для студентов вузов / О.В. Веремейчик. – Минск : БНТУ, 2010. – 104 с. – С. 82–88.

15. In the week before Christmas we usually see very high sales *volumes / quantities*.
16. North America *counts for / accounts for* 30% of our worldwide sales.
17. A *prompt / proper* payment discount is given to help with cash flow.
18. A quantity discount encourages a larger purchase – any economies of *volume / scale* can be *passed over / passed on* to the final customer.
19. Trade discounts are for partners in the distribution *channel / canal*.
20. Seasonal discounts are given during *slack / loose* periods of the year, or during the March *promotions / sales*.
21. A *candidate / An applicant* has simply asked for a job (eg. by sending a CV); a *candidate / an applicant* is being actively considered for a job by the company.
22. A *classified ad / display ad* is a short piece of text; a *classified ad / display ad* has a box around it and can have artwork.
23. If you *outline / highlight* a point, you make people notice it and think about it; if you *outline / highlight* a point, you describe the main ideas.
24. The words "legal" and "stationary" are very similar, but *legal / stationary* is more formal.
25. The words "laws" and "legislation" are very similar, but *laws / legislation* is more formal.
26. The words "rules" and "regulations" are very similar, but *rules / regulations* is more formal.
27. If you say you aren't satisfied, you make a *claim / complaint*. If you make a demand for something that you have a right to receive, you make a *claim / complaint*.
28. An *incident / accident* is just something that happens, whereas an *incident / accident* is a sudden event in which someone is hurt.
29. Good morning, ICT. Teresa speaking. *Can I help you? / How can I help you?*
30. *I want to speak / I'd like to speak* to someone in your market research department.
31. *Please can I have your name? / Can I please have your name? / Can I have your name, please?*
32. *I'm / It's* Monika Weber.
33. OK, please *hold / wait* in line while I try to connect you.
34. *Mike speaking / I'm Mike*.
35. I'm calling to *know / ask* a few questions *of / about* your market research services.
36. Of course, Monica. *How can / would* I help?

II. Underline the correct words in italics in this extract from an internal presentation.

This next chart shows sales for our two main product lines, the Micro range and the Neka range. *1 Mark / Notice* the scale on the vertical *2 axis / axle* – it shows the number of *3 units / unities* sold in thousands per month.

I'd like to *4 draw / make* your attention firstly to the black line, which shows sales of the Micro range. You can see how last year sales *5 rose / have risen 6 steady / steadily* all through the year. Since the beginning of this year they *7 continued / have continued* to rise, *8 although / in spite of* at a slower pace.

On balance, these results are good – *9 steady / steadily 10 grow / growth* is what we like to see. This generally positive picture is *11 due to / due from* the performance and reliability of the Micro range, and the fact that our competitors have been slow to respond. *12 Even so / Even though*, we cannot be complacent. We have to build on this success going forward, and I want our sales teams to really focus *13 about / on* the micro range *14 over / from* the next few months.

I'm going to set an ambitious target – to take sales of Micro products from their current level of 30,000 per month *15 to / until* a *16 figure / number* of 35,000 by the end of the year.

OK, now let's *17 look at / look to* the purple line on the chart, which shows sales of the Neka range. As you know, we launched this range in December of last year, and sales *18 took off / we taking off* immediately. For the first few months things *19 were really looking good / had really looked good*. We were expecting this because we *20 were doing / had done* a lot of market research before the launch. *21 However / Whereas*, for no obvious reason, there *22 was / has been* a *23 sudden / suddenly 24 drop / reduce* in sales in recent weeks. The question is this: can we find out the *25 motives / reasons* and what can we do *26 about / for* it?

In a moment I'm going to open up the discussion and ask for your *27 comments / commentaries*. But the implications are clear: it's *28 high / highly 29 chance / likely* that we won't meet our target of 25,000 *30 by / for* the end of the year.

III. Underline the alternatives in italics that you think is more typical of a business report.

1. We've made *considerable / fantastic* progress, and quality levels *will / are expected* to return to normal within a few weeks.

2. Sales *tend to / nearly* always drop a little over the summer period, although this probably *won't be / might not be* the case this year if we continue the marketing campaign.

3. *Very soon / At the earliest possible opportunity* we will need to have a meeting to plan the production / a production planning meeting.
4. His performance over recent months has been *bad / quite poor*, and it *may be / will be necessary* to review his employment with us.
5. There is a *really / relatively* high risk of failure with this project unless we invest more *money / financial resources* at this early stage.
6. *It is possible that / May be* the survey is not very accurate as we only got / obtained a response rate of 25% to our questionnaire.
7. A loss of jobs *is / is likely to be* one of the *consequences / things* that will happen if the process is automated.
8. Today *everyone is / many people are* looking at teleworking as an option, but it *leads to / typically leads to* a sense of isolation.
9. Some suggestions *arising from / that come to* my mind from these results *are given in a list / presented below*.
10. We carried out *lots of / numerous* tests in our technical department and the results have been *pretty good / encouraging*.

IV. Complete the report extract by underlining the correct words in italics. Sometimes the choice is based simply on style or usage.

To: CEO, Auto Corporation

From: Chief Economist, Auto Corporation

Subject: Outlook for the oil market and its implications for the Auto Corporation

Introduction

1 Hans Oberlander, CEO of the Auto Corporation, asked me to write this report / This report was commissioned by Hans Oberlander, CEO of the Auto Corporation. The *2 aim / scope* of the report is to make a long term forecast of trends in *the market for oil / oil market*, and to analyze how the future price of oil will impact the automobile industry. *4 In particular / Especially*, the report will look at our own company, the Auto Corporation, and whether we are positioned to meet future challenges in the marketplace.

Oil market

The price of oil has been increasing *5 steady / steadily* since around 2016. This has been driven by factors on both the supply side and the demand side. On the supply side, total world oil production has now peaked, with no *6 significant /*

significantly new discoveries on the horizon. *7 Talking about demand / On the demand side*, the growth of economies such as China and India has meant a huge increase in the consumption of oil.

Our *8 research shows / researches show* that these trends *9 will / are likely to* continue, and that oil prices will remain high for the foreseeable future. This will inevitably have *10 a force / an impact* on the auto industry, with high fuel prices causing customers to turn to models with lower running costs, *11 such like / such as* electric cars.

Fuel efficient engines

At Auto Corporation we currently manufacture two hybrid electric vehicles that combine a conventional gasoline engine with an on-board rechargeable electric battery.

Sales of this models have been *12 disappointing / terrible*, and for this report we asked an independent *13 company that does market research / market research company* to *14 carry on / carry out* a survey to discover the reasons why. The survey showed the following areas of *15 anxiety / concern* on the part of potential customers:

- The relatively high initial price of hybrid cars – *16 typically / typical* a hybrid car pays for itself in terms of lower fuel costs after about three years.
- The fact that hybrid cars *17 are unable to go very fast / go very slowly*. The additional size and weight of the battery pack means that the conventional engine has to be smaller.
- The added risk in an accident that the driver, passengers and rescue workers will get electrocuted by the high voltage in the car.

Conclusions

In the light of the above *18 findings / findings*, we reached the *19 next / following* conclusions:

- Customers will *20 increasingly / more and more* want fuel-efficient models, including electric cars, due to continuing high oil prices.
- Government legislation on reducing the emission of greenhouse gases by automobiles will also drive the *21 trend / tendency* away from conventional engines.
- Auto Corporation has been slow to respond to the challenges ahead, *22 because / due to* customer resistance to the current generation of electric vehicles.

Recommendations

There are two *23 main / most important* recommendations we would like to make:

- The Board of Auto Corporation needs to take a longer-term view of the market, *24 paying more attention to / thinking about* the price of oil in its strategic decisions.
- Auto Corporation needs to invest considerably more *25 money / financial resources* in R&D to develop a new generation of safe, inexpensive and reliable electric batteries.

4 ТЕКСТЫ ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО, ОБЩЕНАУЧНОГО, СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ХАРАКТЕРА ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ И СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ НАВЫКОВ УСТНОГО И ПИСЬМЕННОГО ПЕРЕВОДА

INTERPOL AND WCO JOINT OPERATION IN AFRICA AGAINST
ILLICIT TRAFFICKING LEADS TO TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL
SEIZURES. OPERATION HIGHLIGHTS BENEFIT OF POLICE AND
CUSTOMS WORKING TOGETHER AGAINST ILLICIT TRADE.

LYON, France – A joint operation involving INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization (WCO) in Eastern and Southern Africa against the illicit trafficking of cigarettes, tobacco and alcohol has resulted in the seizure of tonnes of illicitly traded products in seven countries.

Operation Meerkat (23-27 July) saw police and customs authorities carry out some 40 raids at seaports, inland border points, markets and shops in Angola, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe, where more than 32 million sticks of cigarettes (equivalent to 1.6 million cigarette packets), 134 tonnes of raw tobacco and almost 3,000 liters of alcohol were seized. As a result of these seizures national authorities have initiated a number of administrative investigations into tax evasion and other potential criminal offences by those involved.

The operation's coordination unit based at the WCO's Regional Intelligence Liaison Office in Nairobi monitored the exchange of information between the participating countries, with support provided by INTERPOL's Regional Bureaus in Nairobi and Zimbabwe and by officers from its Trafficking in Illicit Goods programme.

Combating all forms of illicit international trade is a fundamental Customs function due to the presence of Customs officials at national borders, said WCO Secretary General, Kunio Mikuriya. The WCO and its 178 members are committed to working in a coordinated manner with **INTERPOL and Customs' other partners** in the fight against the smuggling of cigarettes, tobacco and alcohol, given the negative consequences for consumer health and safety, for state revenue collections, and for national economic competitiveness and growth, stressed Mr Mikuriya.

INTERPOL's role in the operation was undertaken within the framework of its Trafficking in Illicit Goods programme which aims to identify and dismantle the organized crime networks siphoning billions of Euros from the public purse through the trafficking of illicit goods.

INTERPOL is pleased to have joined forces with the WCO in Operation Meerkat since it has demonstrated the need for customs, national and other law enforcement agencies to work closely together to develop a sustainable approach against the criminal networks behind the illicit trafficking of goods. The benefits of police and customs working closely together has again been proven by the number

of products seized and the networks uncovered during Operation Meerkat which confirm the international scale of illicit trade, said INTERPOL Secretary General Ronald K. Noble.

With much of the illicit cigarettes or alcohol seized during Operation Meerkat illegally transported from bordering countries, Kumaren Moodley of the South African Revenue Service said: One of the main challenge we face is understanding the volume of illicit goods coming into the country as well as monitoring and controlling our vast and expansive border line where goods come across.

INTERPOL's programme combating illicit trade aims to assist police across its 190 member countries to not only target the transnational crime groups but also identify the routes used in transporting illicit goods, which are often also used for other crimes such as human trafficking and drug smuggling.

INTERPOL's member countries have witnessed an unparalleled growth in the illicit trade of tobacco and alcohol products over recent years. Operation Meerkat has again revealed the transnational nature of illicit trade and how criminals will seek to undermine police, customs and revenue controls to amass huge profits, said Roberto Manriquez, a coordinator of the operation and a criminal **intelligence officer with INTERPOL's Trafficking in Illicit Goods programme at** its General Secretariat headquarters in Lyon.

SEMINAR ON THE SHARING OF MARITIME AND RIVER INFORMATION TO COMBAT ILLICIT TRADE

Report

At the invitation of Director General Mouhamadou Makhtar Cisse of Senegal Customs, Secretary General Kunio Mikuriya of the WCO visited Dakar, Senegal on 16 and 17 September 2012 to participate in a seminar for Directors General of Customs in West Africa on the sharing of maritime and river information to combat illicit trade, organized by Senegal Customs with financial and logistical support from France.

In his opening speech the Minister of Economy and Finance Amadou Kane **underlined Customs' mission regarding the saving of future generations by protecting people from illicit trade.** Secretary General Mikuriya stated that to fight against the trafficking of illicit drugs and their precursors in a global, sustainable **and efficient manner is indispensable to Customs' work and should be done in a coordinated and complementary fashion with all concerned agencies.**

Participants learned about similar initiatives in other regions, including the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC) and several European initiatives, such as the Maritime Analysis Operations Centre–Narcotics (MAOC-N) and the Anti-Drug Coordination Centre for the Mediterranean (CECLAD-M). They were also informed about the usefulness of a database suggested by France and CENcomm, the secure communication tool made available by the WCO for the exchange of information and intelligence. The meeting resulted in the decision to sign a Memorandum of Understanding on information exchange by Heads of Customs in West Africa later in the year.

The Secretary General also attended the launch of IPM (Interface Public Members) by Senegal Customs in the presence of the private sector. In viewing its functionality and hearing about much improved Customs seizure records of counterfeit and pirated goods through the use of IPM, the business community **appreciated the WCO's tool to protect consumer health and safety, state revenue and industry from illicit trade.**

When the President of Senegal, H.E. Macky Sall, received the Secretary General and the Directors General of Customs, he expressed his concern about drug trafficking which was shared by many Heads of State in the region. He appreciated the willingness of Heads of Customs to strengthen border control by sharing information, wishing Customs operations all the best. Secretary General Mikuriya highlighted the important step that Customs administrations had taken in establishing a regional network of cooperation supported by technology.

MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING

The main driving force behind crime is the lure of profit. However, profit can only be considered as such if it can be used or bears interest, and to that end one must be able to justify its origin. Criminal organizations are consequently faced with a problem common to the vast majority of offences, namely, how to legitimize the proceeds of crime.

The opaqueness of international finance (tax havens, bogus companies and the anonymity of international transactions) offers such organizations a vast range of options. Customs administrations have an essential role to play in anti-money laundering activities because of their presence at borders, their legal powers, their trade knowledge, and their experience.

The WCO has actively championed anti-money laundering programs and **has enhanced its Members' ability to fight money laundering by increasing awareness, developing training programs, crafting legal instruments, promoting the CEN system including its seizure database, and advocating best practices.**

In 2001, the WCO issued a comprehensive anti-money laundering recommendation entitled the Recommendation of the Customs Co-operation Council on the need to develop and strengthen the role of Customs administrations in tackling money laundering and recovering the proceeds of crime. In February of **2005 the WCO's Enforcement Committee** considered and endorsed a revised Recommendation on money laundering to include references to the relevant **UNSCR's and the new FATF Recommendations. The WCO Recommendation**, which reaffirms the role of Customs in the fight against money laundering and widens the scope of the Recommendation to cover terrorist financing, was adopted by the WCO Council in June of 2005.

International co-operation is also an essential component of law enforcement efforts. Customs and other law enforcement agencies around the world are confronted today by individuals and organized crime groups that are international in scope. Identifying and seizing their illicit capital at the border is an effective way to ensure that crime does not pay.

Partnership with other international organizations is an important component of the WCO anti-money laundering strategy. The WCO has been an active contributor to fora and initiatives of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Interpol, Europol, and other relevant bodies. Customs and the WCO are committed to working with their counterpart organizations to fight the global threat of money laundering.

ORGANIZED CRIME

Organized crime threatens peace and human security, violates human rights and undermines economic, social, cultural, political and civil development of societies around the world.

Transnational organized crime manifests in many forms, including as trafficking in drugs, firearms and even persons. At the same time, organized crime groups exploit human mobility to smuggle migrants and undermine financial systems through money laundering. The vast sums of money involved can compromise legitimate economies and directly impact public processes by 'buying' elections through corruption. It yields high profits for its culprits and results in high risks for individuals who fall victim to it. Every year, countless individuals lose their lives at the hand of criminals involved in organized crime, succumbing to drug-related health problems or injuries inflicted by firearms, or losing their lives as a result of the unscrupulous methods and motives of human traffickers and smugglers of migrants.

Organized crime has diversified, gone global and reached macro-economic proportions: illicit goods may be sourced from one continent, trafficked across another, and marketed in a third.

The transnational nature of organized crime means that criminal networks forge bonds across borders as well as overcome cultural and linguistic differences in the commission of their crime. Organized crime is not stagnant, but adapts as new crimes emerge and as relationships between criminal networks become both more flexible, and more sophisticated, with ever-greater reach around the globe. In short, transnational organized crime transcends cultural, social, linguistic and geographical borders and must be met with a concerted response.

UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) is the guardian of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Organized Crime Convention) and the three Protocols – on Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking of Firearms – that supplement it.

This is the only international convention, which deals with organized crime. It is a landmark achievement, representing the international community's commitment to combating transnational organized crime and acknowledging the UN's role in supporting this commitment. The adoption of the Convention at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 2000 and its entry into force in 2003 also marked a historic commitment by the international community to counter organized crime.

The Organized Crime Convention offers States parties a framework for preventing and combating organized crime, and a platform for cooperating in doing so. States parties have also committed to promoting training and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of national authorities to address organized crime.

The UNTOC does not contain a precise definition of transnational organized crime. Nor does it list the kinds of crimes that might constitute it.

This lack of definition was intended to allow for a broader applicability of the Organized Crime Convention to new types of crime that emerge constantly as global, regional and local conditions change over time.

The UNTOC covers only crimes that are transnational, a term cast broadly. The term covers not only offences committed in more than one State, but also those that take place in one State but are planned or controlled in another. Also included are crimes in one State committed by groups that operate in more than one State, and crimes committed in one State that has substantial effects in another State.

UNODC AND PIRACY

The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) counter-piracy programme (CPP) began in 2009 with a mandate to help one country - Kenya - deal with an increase of attacks by Somali pirates. That mandate has now widened and the UNODC CPP is working in six countries in the Somali Basin region- Kenya, Seychelles, Mauritius, Tanzania, Maldives and Somalia. The CPP has proved effective in supporting efforts to detain and prosecute piracy suspects according to international standards of rule of law and respect for human rights.

The CPP focuses on fair and efficient trials and imprisonment in regional centers, humane and secure imprisonment in Somalia, and fair and efficient trials in Somalia. The efforts of UNODC and its multilateral partners have had considerable success across the criminal justice sector. The CPP assists Kenya, Seychelles, Mauritius, Tanzania, Maldives with judicial, prosecutorial and police capacity building programmes as well as office equipment, law books and specialist coast guard equipment. The CPP is assisting Somalia with upgrading its prisons and courts with the aim of ensuring that Somali pirates convicted in other countries can serve their sentences in their home country. UNODC has already started this work by completing work on a new prison in Hargeisa, the capital of Somaliland and is currently constructing and refurbishing prisons in Puntland, Somalia.

UNODC's Counter Piracy Programme, now in its fourth year of operation, is continuing to support the criminal justice professionals of states in the region that are dealing with Somali piracy. The police, prosecutors, judges and prison staff of Kenya have worked to deliver 18 trials involving 147 suspects while their colleagues in Seychelles have 14 cases in progress involving 118 suspects. UNODC is pleased to be delivering training, equipment and logistical assistance to all stages of the progress to ensure that Kenya and Seychelles are able to meet their own high standards of fairness and efficiency. In March this year the first transfer of prisoners from a regional prosecuting state took place. Seventeen convicted pirates, arrested by the Seychelles Coast Guard and tried in the courts of Seychelles, volunteered to be transferred to a prison in Hargeisa, Somaliland which was constructed by and is mentored by UNODC. It was a significant achievement by Seychelles, Somaliland, Working Group II of the Contact Group on Piracy Off the Coast of Somalia and UNODC to get in place the infrastructure, the staff training, the laws and the logistical support to ensure that the transfer went smoothly. It is a template for the future: ensuring that regional states do not have to hold foreign prisoners in the long term and that Somali prisoners have access to their own culture, their families and appropriate skills training during their prison sentences. UNODC has supported transfers in Kenya and Seychelles by air and from the sea over the last 3 years and we are continually working to improve the support that we give to the international navies and local police forces.

THE FATE OF SMUGGLED MIGRANTS: CONFRONTING VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

21 November 2012 - UNODC's Executive Director, Yury Fedotov, spoke this week on combating violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families at the Sixth Summit of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) - the informal, Government-led initiative addressing interconnections on these key global issues. The event was also addressed by Peter Sutherland, the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Migration and Development who delivered a speech on behalf of the UN chief.

Mr. Fedotov, who is also the current Chair of the United Nations inter-agency Global Migration Group, voiced his concern that one of the most troubling aspects of international migration is the very many forms of violence directed against migrants globally: Migrant workers, for example, often face dangerous working conditions, workplace harassment, or lack of adequate social protection. Irregular migrants are particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of human trafficking and of forced labour with traffickers exploiting vulnerable individuals by putting them in slave-like conditions and victims being physically, psychologically or sexually abused.

It was noted that problems for migrants often start in countries of origin where leaving may be the only available option in order to escape wars, violence, discrimination, persecution or environmental devastation. Human rights violations often accompany the migration process and migrants can experience many forms of harm, including violence, blackmail, lack of food and water, rape and even death during their journey. When migrants reach their final destination, they can remain exposed to areas such as discrimination and xenophobia.

In a bid to respond to these and related issues, the GFMD, which was formed in 2007 and is chaired by the Government of Mauritius this year, works to advance understanding and cooperation on the relationship between migration and development, as well as pursue practical action. Likewise, the Global Migration Group - of which UNODC assumed the Chair in July 2012 - brings together heads of UN and international agencies to promote the wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and standards relating to migration. Through this mechanism, the Group encourages the adoption of more coherent, comprehensive and better coordinated approaches to the issue of international migration.

The UNODC Executive Director concluded his speech by noting six actions needed to improve the safety of migrants:

- Countries need to support the universal ratification and effective implementation of all international instruments related to migration;
- The root causes of migration need to be addressed and countries need to ensure safe, humane and dignified migration out of choice rather than out of necessity. More regular migration channels should be made available in order to reduce the threats currently posed by irregular migration;

- All States – as well as civil society – should strengthen their cooperation to protect migrants from violence and assist those whose lives and safety are endangered;
- Countries need to safeguard the fundamental rights and freedoms of migrants and their families through human rights-based migration policies and ensure that these are mainstreamed into development planning;
- Countries should improve their efforts to investigate, prosecute and punish crimes against migrants, including those committed by corrupt state officials; and
- All victims of crime – irrespective of their migration status – need to be provided with support, assistance and protection.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS DAY: WORKING TO TACKLE ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE EXPLOITATION OF MIGRANTS

18 December 2012 – Twenty-two years ago today, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families - an important event both for people who move voluntarily for better economic opportunities and different lifestyles as well as those displaced by conflict, political upheaval, violence, disasters, climate change and, increasingly, economic necessity. In recognition of this, 18 December was designated International Migrants Day - a day on which UNODC takes the opportunity to highlight the role of organized criminal networks that benefit from migrants seeking a better life.

According to the World Disasters Report 2012 published by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), there are more than 70 million people classified as forced migrants across the globe. Of these, the United Nations Development Programme says that there are some 50 million irregular migrants believed to have used the services of smugglers at some stage of their journey.

The term smuggling of migrants refers to the facilitation of illegal border crossings or of illegal residence in a country with the aim of making a financial or other material profit. Migrants are often smuggled by organized criminal networks that exploit the lack of legal migration opportunities available to migrants seeking a better life. As legal immigration channels become more limited, an increasing number of people seek the assistance of smugglers, who take increasingly risky measures to circumvent border controls – often at the cost of migrants' rights. Since the smuggling of migrants is a highly profitable illicit activity with a relatively low risk of detection, it has proven attractive to criminals.

As the guardian of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) works to help Member States to implement the two instruments following their ratification. The Smuggling of Migrants Protocol aims to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants, protect the rights of smuggled migrants and promote cooperation among States.

UNODC also helps States to enact laws criminalizing involvement in the smuggling of migrants, trains law enforcement officers and prosecutors from around the world in how to deal with smuggling cases, and facilitates information sharing on the crime. One example of this is in South-East Asia where the pilot Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct helps states develop a sound knowledge base through the sharing of data which then allows the building of effective policies and counter-measures in response to migrant smuggling. This internet-based, secure system facilitates the collection, sharing, and analysis of data on migrant smuggling, irregular migration and other related conduct in a variety of areas, including quantitative size of flows; major routes used; fees paid; means of transport and methods used; profiles of irregular and smuggled migrants; and profiles of migrant smugglers.

JOINT PARTNERSHIP FOR RAISING AWARENESS AND COMBATING PIRACY

Ask anyone of the 600 or so pirates held in prisons where UNODC (United Nations Office on drugs and Crime) is working, and they will tell you the same thing: the seas around Somalia are a dangerous place. Whether they say they are pirates or innocent fishermen, they will certainly acknowledge that plying a trade at sea requires a fast boat, strong nerves and plenty of firepower. The absence of a close inshore maritime law enforcement capability means that the many Somalis who make their livings from the seas of Somalia risk their lives doing so. It is not just the pirates that ply their trade off the Horn of Africa. People trafficking to Yemen; drug and alcohol smuggling from the eastern Indian Ocean; migrant smuggling up the Red Sea; the moving of arms in defiance of the embargo; illegal export of charcoal; and import of oil all come together to make the Somali coast a lucrative trading area for the lawless.

UNODC conducted a series of meetings in Somaliland in July in order to promote piracy awareness. Each day of the workshop series consisted of a different sector of the Somaliland public. The sectors represented were: government officials, religious leaders and traditional elders, members of the business community, women and youth, and the Somaliland media. Each group discussed how piracy directly impacts their sector, as well as their role in assisting Somaliland and the international community in combating piracy off the coast of Somalia. Common concerns raised by each group were high rates of unemployment in coastal communities, the recruitment of young Somaliland youth into piracy operations in Puntland, and young Somaliland women migrating to Puntland to marry pirates. Each group discussed potential counter piracy messages and agreed that the best modes of delivering messages would be via radio and through traditional elders and religious leaders. A need for counter piracy education in schools, educating youth on the realities of piracy, was also expressed by all groups. The alternative livelihoods most keenly discussed throughout the workshop series were the creation of cold storage units for storing fish in Berbera, providing coastal communities with fishing equipment and training and support to small business enterprises. The Counter Piracy Programme and Somaliland Counter Piracy Coordination Office are discussing the possibility of conducting workshops in Berbera in the near future. A similar counter piracy awareness workshop series is planned for Puntland.

With this level of support, the clear commitment of the Somali authorities from the Central Government and the regions, there is every reason to suppose that Somali waters will soon be a safer place to do business.

ABOUT INTERPOL

Despite popular ideas about INTERPOL, we don't have secret agents travelling undercover around the world like James Bond! But we do help police to carry out important and sometimes very dangerous investigations and operations.

We run a 24-hour Command and Coordination Centre which can assist countries with a crisis situation and we can send specialized teams to help. These teams offer expert assistance to local police following events such as a drug seizure or a bombing. Other teams can help plan and support the security arrangements for major events such as the Olympic Games. We also spend a lot of time training law enforcement staff across the world so that police are equipped with the latest technology, techniques and practices.

As part of their daily investigations and checks, police often need to verify quickly whether a passport is stolen or whether a fingerprint matches a known criminal. INTERPOL manages a number of different databases that can return results within seconds, wherever and whenever the search is carried out. These databases contain information supplied by police forces in many different countries and include details about criminals (such as photos, fingerprints and DNA profiles), crime activities (such as terrorism and child sexual abuse) and stolen items (such as travel documents, motor vehicles and works of art).

High-tech communications

Many crimes take place across several countries – for example, drugs are smuggled from South America to Europe via Africa – **so it's important that law enforcement** agencies across the world communicate with each other to help catch these criminals. To do this, they need to have access to shared systems and information. We operate a global police communications network, called I-24/7. **It's a high-tech** online system that allows police to send messages and top secret information securely and to check information in our databases. For instance, in a true example, police in Monaco found fingerprints at a **crime scene, ran a check in INTERPOL's database, discovered the identity of the criminal** and the fact that he was linked to crimes in Serbia and, in addition, that he was wanted by police in another five European countries. INTERPOL then published a Red Notice for this criminal – this is an international wanted persons notice that puts all member countries on the lookout for the individual with a view to his arrest.

An international presence

The General Secretariat headquarters is located in Lyon, France. We operate seven regional offices – **in Argentina, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Kenya, Thailand** and Zimbabwe – and a representative office at the United Nations in New York and at the European Union in Brussels. A total of 190 countries are members of INTERPOL and they each run a National Central Bureau (NCB) which forms the link between national police and the INTERPOL global network. The INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (IGCI) is under development in Singapore. Scheduled to become operational in 2014, it will serve as a cutting-edge research and development facility for the identification of crimes and criminals, innovative training, operational support and partnerships.

Financing

INTERPOL is primarily financed by member countries, whose governments pay annual statutory contributions to the Organization. Our budget in 2012 is 53.17 million euros.

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Trafficking in human beings is a multi-billion-dollar form of international organized crime, estimated by the International Labour Organization to have an annual value of USD 39 billion. It affects every region in the world. Human trafficking victims are recruited and trafficked between countries and regions using deception, threats or force. Typically, the victims are unwilling participants. It is a crime under international law and many national and regional legal systems.

MODERN-DAY SLAVERY

INTERPOL offers tools, training and operational support to disrupt the organized criminal groups that engage in various forms of this modern-day slavery, including:

- Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation
- Trafficking for forced labour
- Commercial sexual exploitation of children in tourism
- Trafficking in organs

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING

INTERPOL supports national police in tactical deployments in the field, aimed at breaking up the criminal networks behind trafficking in human beings. Operations are preceded by training workshops to ensure that officers on the ground are trained in a range of skills, including specialist interview techniques.

- Operation Bia II: INTERPOL joined forces with national authorities in Ghana to rescue child victims, aged from five to 17, who had been trafficked from other parts of the country to work on fishing boats. During the May 2011 operation, police rescued 116 children and arrested 30 suspected traffickers.

- Operation Bana: In December 2010, police in Gabon rescued more than 140 children who had been trafficked from the region to work as forced labour after conducting checks at market stalls in the capital. Officials arrested 44 individuals during the operation.

INTERPOL'S RESOURCES

Trafficking in human beings is a sophisticated crime that requires international law enforcement cooperation. INTERPOL provides a number of tools **and services to the world's police:**

- The Global Suite of Products **is a platform on INTERPOL's secure** website where investigators can share all types of information regarding human trafficking including trends, known criminal networks, law enforcement reports, stories from the media and the results of completed criminal cases. This new online tool continues to grow as police worldwide upload information.

- INTERPOL's Notices and Diffusions system enables global cooperation between its member countries in tracking criminals and suspects, locating missing persons or collecting information. Especially relevant is the Green Notice – through which countries issue warnings regarding known child-sex offender and other criminals.

- MIND/FIND technical solutions enable frontline law enforcement agencies to receive instant responses for queries on stolen or lost travel documents, stolen motor vehicles and wanted criminals. These databases are accessible to **authorized users of INTERPOL's I-24/7** global police communications system and are useful in detecting cases of trafficking in the early stages.

- The INTERPOL Expert Working Group on Trafficking in Human Beings meets annually to raise awareness of emerging issues, promote prevention programmes and initiate specialized training.

INTERPOL works closely with other key bodies involved in the fight against human trafficking, including Eurojust, Europol, the International Organization for Migration, the International Labour Organization, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

DRUG TRAFFICKING

Large-scale drug abuse and the problems associated with it affect much of the world and continue to grow in certain regions. The drug trade affects almost all **INTERPOL's member countries, be it in a capacity as producer transit or destination country**. Drug trafficking has provided criminal organizations with unprecedented opportunities to generate enormous profits which are at times used to finance other criminal or even political activities.

ENHANCING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

INTERPOL's primary drug intelligence role has been and continues to be the identification of new drug trafficking trends and criminal organizations operating at the international level and to alert INTERPOL National Central Bureaus (NCBs) to their criminal activities. Investigations into the production of illicit drugs and the street-level sale of drugs are handled by the relevant local and national authorities.

INTERPOL provides several types of support to national and international police bodies concerned with countering the illicit production and trafficking of controlled substances and precursor chemicals. For example:

- Collecting and analysing post-seizure data provided by member countries and national drug law enforcement agencies;
- Issuing drug alerts via I-24/7, **INTERPOL's secure global police communications system**, to warn the law enforcement community of unique cases, new trafficking techniques or emerging trends — within minutes, information and images can be distributed to NCBs all over the world and then shared with national drug law enforcement agencies;
- Producing analytical studies to highlight criminal links between reported cases;
- Running regional or global conferences on specific drug topics, to assess the extent of a particular drug problem, share the latest investigative techniques and strengthen cooperation within law enforcement communities;
- Organizing investigative training courses for national drug law enforcement agents.

INTERPOL also maintains close working relationships with the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, such as the World Customs Organization, involved in drug-control activities.

PROJECTS AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

INTERPOL's criminal intelligence officers focus on the most commonly used and trafficked narcotic drugs – cannabis, cocaine, heroin and synthetic drugs – as well as precursor chemicals and doping substances. Examples of ongoing initiatives are:

- Project Drug.net - to tackle the growing area of drug trafficking via the Internet. Having achieved its initial aim of creating a global network of specialists, this Project now concentrates on supporting ongoing operations in the field.

- Project White Flow - to boost intelligence exchange on South American-produced cocaine smuggled into Europe via West Africa. Project White flow aims to gather identification material on mid- to upper-level cocaine traffickers linked to Africa and to better disseminate **this data among INTERPOL's member countries.**

- Operation Ice Trail - to target organized crime groups trafficking huge quantities of methamphetamine by courier and/or cargo shipment from Iran via Turkey to destination countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

- Anti-doping initiatives - INTERPOL works in partnership with the World Anti-Doping Agency to fight the use of performance-enhancing drugs in sport. A Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2009 formalizes the sharing of information and expertise with a view to dismantling the organized networks behind trafficking in doping substances.

PEOPLE SMUGGLING

People smuggling is a low risk, high-profit business that can occur by air, sea or land, often by complex routes which change rapidly and frequently. People smugglers procure, usually for financial or material gain, the illegal entry of an individual into a country of which he is neither a citizen nor a permanent resident. Generally speaking, individuals work with a smuggler voluntarily and once payment is completed, the relationship between the illegal immigrant and the smuggler ends. Thousands of illegal immigrants die each year in transit to their destinations.

People smuggling takes place on all scales but INTERPOL's focus is on organized networks, due to their international dimension. The modus operandi of criminal organizations is increasingly sophisticated, with numerous other crimes linked to people smuggling, such as identity-related crimes, corruption, money laundering and violence.

At INTERPOL, we have developed additional tools which can facilitate the exchange of information among police in member countries and help coordinate action. The following tools are accessible to authorized users of I-24/7, **INTERPOL's secure global police communications system**:

- The Global Suite of Products **is a platform on INTERPOL's secure website** where investigators can share all types of information regarding human trafficking and people smuggling including trends, known criminal networks, law enforcement reports, stories from the media and the results of completed criminal cases. This new online tool continues to grow as police worldwide upload information.

- MIND/FIND technical solutions enable frontline law enforcement agencies dealing with people smuggling (border police, immigration) to receive instant responses for queries on stolen or lost travel documents;

- The International Contact Directory for People Smuggling Issues contains contact details for individuals responsible for people smuggling and illegal migration issues within INTERPOL National Central Bureaus around the world.

At INTERPOL, our unique position in the international law enforcement community enables us to assist in combating the criminal networks behind people smuggling.

A dedicated project, known as Smuggling Training & Operations Programme (STOP), supports our member countries in border management issues, particularly in detecting criminal networks that provide stolen or lost travel documents to illegal immigrants or individuals involved in organized crime. The Project provides police at strategic border points with direct access to our Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) Database, allowing them to instantly check travel documents against INTERPOL records.

- Algeria: Organized in April 2012 in coordination with the General Directorate of National Safety of Algeria and the National Central Bureau in Algiers, 80 participants including police, border control, Gendarmerie and customs learned to use the SLTD database and other techniques for detecting fraudulent documents. The training was followed by an operation at the Algiers airport.

- Operation Hammer: Conducted in conjunction with Frontex, the European Union agency for external border security. Border police at the international airports of Rome Fiumicino and Milan Malpensa checked 8,000 travel documents from 2-5 November 2011, resulting in three positive matches.

- Kenya: Some 40 police officers received training in the use of **INTERPOL's SLTD database, standard operational policy and procedures and techniques** for passport verification. The operation itself took place at Nairobi airport in July 2011.

INTERPOL works closely with key bodies whose common mission is to combat people smuggling, including Europol, Frontex, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, the International Organization for Migration, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

5. КОНТРОЛЬ ЗНАНИЙ

5.1. Infinitive, Gerund, Participle (Translation Practice)

Translate the following sentences.

1. They objected to the talks being held without all the parties represented.
2. The part played by the small businesses is hard to overestimate.
3. In dealing with statistical data it is necessary to have all the factors involved.
4. They are known to have been working on this issue for a year.
5. The loans were granted by the commercial banks, the central bank strictly monitoring the situation.
6. To go back again to the first-turn measures, all the circumstances are to be taken into account.
7. There seems to be at least two scenarios of the government's actions.
8. The focus was made on the quality of goods, the productivity still falling behind.
9. The tendency was for the exchange rate to be slowly stabilized after the national bank's interventions.
10. As pointed out previously, the explanation given is by no means complete.
11. The terms to be insisted on in the upcoming talks are as follows.
12. In spite of not having special training, they performed quite well at all the stages of the experiment.
13. In spite of not having special training, they performed quite well at all the stages of the experiment.
14. The exchange rate being fixed, the population has all reasons to keep their savings in the local currency.
15. He was not quite prepared for the talks, to put it mildly.
16. The company needed to restructure its bank debts earlier this year, but it claims to have already paid off a substantial sum.
17. Their proposal was reasonable enough for the board to consider it in a meeting.
18. Bribes are thought to have been paid to civil servants on a regular basis.
19. The IMF experts arrived on a regular mission to find that their recommendations were not followed to the full extent.
20. The issue to consider next deals with investment policy.

5.2. Infinitive, Gerund

TEST 1

Put the verbs in brackets into the gerund or the infinitive.

1. You ought... (make) more of an effort at school.
2. You are not allowed ... (walk) on the grass here.
3. I can hardly... (wait)... (see) you!
4. **There's no need... (rush)** – just take your time.
5. **It's difficult... (read) English books in the original.**
6. The soup is too hot... (eat). **You'd better... (cool)** it a bit.
7. **It's nearly 8. You are going ... (miss)** your lesson.
8. I must... (return) the book to the library as soon as I have read it.
9. **You'd better (stop)... quarrelling now.**
10. **It's kind of you ... (help)** us.
11. You have ... (be) a pretty good cook ... (get) a job as a chef.
12. Why not ... (join) them? We could ... (have) a lot of fun there.
13. I have never heard him... (say) anything of the kind.
14. Are you strong enough... (lift) that box?
15. She is thoughtful enough ... (send) us a greetings card.
16. **I'd like you ... (think) it over first.**
17. It usually takes me an hour... (write) an essay.
18. Let me... (close) the door, shall I?
19. **They can't afford... (buy) a car.**
20. **I'd rather... (let) the children... (decide) for themselves.**
21. They can hardly make both ends ... (meet).
22. I showed them how... (use) the computer.
23. **Parents should let the children ... have private life.**
24. **I waited for my friend ... get off the bus.**
25. **They made me ... do it.**
26. **We can't ... let him stay outdoors.**
27. **He ordered the car ... come at 5 p.m.**
28. **At last he was made ... write a letter to his parents.**
29. **Children were allowed ... go to the cinema alone.**
30. **Let us ... be friends.**
31. **What makes you ... think so?**
32. **Don't let him ... drive so fast.**
33. She would **rather die than ... (marry) him.**
34. **Why not ... (celebrate) your marriage here!**
35. **I decided to have a rest and ... (live) a quiet life in the countryside.**

TEST 2

Choose the appropriate form of the infinitive in brackets.

1. He must (to read) something funny; he is smiling all the time.

- a. to have read
b. be reading
- c. to be read
d. have been reading
2. They seemed (to learn) the news; they looked excited.
a. to have been learnt
b. to have learnt
- c. to learn
d. be learning
3. Look how animated they are! It must be nice (to dance) like that.
a. to be dancing
b. to have been danced
- c. be dancing
d. to be danced
4. I am sorry (to disappoint) you but I did not mean anything of the kind.
a. have been disappointed
b. to have disappointed
- c. to disappoint
d. disappoint
5. He is happy (to award) the first Landscape Prize for his picture.
a. to have been awarded
b. to award
- c. to be awarding
d. be awarding
6. He was anxious (to take) the first place in the figure skating competition.
a. to have been taken
b. to be taken
- c. to have taken
d. to take
7. The poem can easily (to memorize).
a. to be memorized
b. be memorized
- c. to memorize
d. memorize
8. This poem is easy (to memorize).
a. to be memorized
b. be memorized
- c. to memorize
d. memorize
9. I did not expect (to ask) this question.
a. to be asked
b. be asked
- c. to have asked
d. have asked
10. Don't you worry about him, he is sure (to have) a good time at the moment.
a. to have
b. to have had
- c. to be having
d. be having
11. Why (to go) into that matter at all?

- a. to go
b. go
- c. to have been gone
d. have been gone
12. Some girls are catty and difficult (to live) with.
a. to live
b. be lived
c. to have lived
d. to be lived
13. The teacher expected him (to give) a better answer at the examination.
a. to be giving
b. have been given
c. have given
d. to have given
14. There were so many things (to do), so many experiments (to try).
a. to do, to try
b. do, try
c. to have done, to have tried
d. to be doing, to be trying
15. This man must (to sit) here for about an hour. Who can he (to wait) for?
a. be sitting, be waiting
b. to sit, to be waited
c. have been sitting, be waiting
d. have sat, be waiting
16. Her mood seems (to change) for the worse. We had better not (to speak) to her now.
a. to have changed, speak
b. to have been changed, have spoken
c. to change, to speak
d. have been changing, speak
17. The first thing (to do) was (to get) somebody (to take) the luggage to the station.
a. to do, to get, take
b. to be done, to get, to take
c. to have been doing, to get, to take
d. be done, to get, take

TEST 3

Fill each space with either the gerund or the infinitive form of the verb that is given in brackets after each gap.

- We had worked hard all morning, so at midday we stopped _____ (have) a coffee and a sandwich.
- Did you remember _____ (buy) that bag of apples I asked you to get. We need those apples for the cake this evening.
- If you are getting so many headaches, you should try _____ (see) a specialist at the hospital. It could be something serious.

4. We regret _____ (inform) you that you have failed the first part of the test. You can go home now if you wish.
5. If you go on _____ (listen) to music that loud, you'll be deaf before you're twenty!
6. You should stop _____ (go) to that biker club. It's taking up too much of your time.
7. It's strange that I remember _____ (go) to school the first time when I was five but I don't remember when we moved house a year later.
8. I tried _____ (stop) the thieves but they were both on motorbikes and it was useless running after them.
9. You must regret _____ (tell) your sister about her husband now. She has never been the same since.
10. I meant _____ (phone) you last night but I completely forgot. So sorry!
11. After graduating in law from Cambridge, she went on _____ (become) a famous lawyer.
12. I want to work abroad but not if it means _____ (have to learn) another language. I am terrible at learning languages!
13. Mary regretted _____ (to be) so rude to her mother. She wished she could stop _____ (to answer) her back all the time, because it didn't get her anywhere. She decided that she was going to try _____ (to be) nice for the next few days.
14. We regret _____ (to inform) you that the bus has broken down. Can you try _____ (to get) a taxi instead and the bus company will pay the difference.
15. We forgot _____ (to put) the suitcases into the car before setting off on our holidays.
16. They stopped _____ (to plan) their wedding because they didn't want to get married after all. They had tried _____ (to solve) their problems, but it just wasn't possible.
17. I distinctly remember _____ (to lock) the door before I went out. I've no idea how the burglars could have got into the house. Perhaps I did forget _____ (to lock) the door after all.
18. Don't forget _____ (to take) the dog out for a walk before you go to work.
19. Can you try _____ (to do) this exercise again? I don't think you have understood it properly. It looks like you forgot _____ (to learn) your grammar. You must always remember _____ (to read) and _____ (to learn) the grammar explanations thoroughly before even starting an exercise like this one.
20. My computer seems to have broken down. I tried _____ (to start) it this morning but it just made a strange noise. I remember it _____ (to make) some strange sounds last night, but I didn't think anything of it. I shall try _____ (to repair) it this afternoon.

21. Don't keep coming into my office! I'm trying _____ (to concentrate). If I can't finish these exercises in peace and quiet, I'll forget _____ (to do) something, which could be quite important. I don't want to stop _____ (to write) when I'm in the middle of an exercise, so remember _____ (to stay) away whilst I'm working and I'll remember _____ (to read) you a nice story when I've finished my work.

22. Michael was always trying _____ (to borrow) money off his friends, but they wouldn't lend him any more because they never saw it again. They told him to go to work for a change, so Michael promised them that he would try _____ (to get) a job.

23. Did you remember _____ (to ask) your dad whether he could drive you to the cinema? I don't want to stop _____ (to work) just to drive you into town and back again. I've got too much to do and you always forget _____ (to ask) me early enough.

24. I remember _____ (to ask) you to bring my CD back yesterday and the day before that. Why do you always forget _____ (to bring) it to school with you? Please remember _____ (to put) it into your school bag tomorrow morning.

25. If you don't stop _____ (to tell) me what I have to do, I will go mad! I can remember _____ (to go) to the dentist's without you reminding me constantly. Stop _____ (to worry) ! I won't forget _____ (to go).

26. He regretted _____ (to invite) Emily to the party, because she was really boring. He stopped _____ (to talk) to her and talked to his friends instead.

TEST 4

Choose the correct form

1. **I remember** ... the Queen in London.

- a. meet
- b. to meet
- c. meeting
- d. to meeting

2. **Did you remember** ... the letter?

- a. post
- b. to post
- c. posting
- d. to posting

3. **I'm not used** ... up this early.

- a. get
- b. to get

- c. getting
- d. to getting

4. **I used ... to the cinema a lot.**

- a. go
- b. to go
- c. going
- d. to going

5. **I regret ... John about the wedding.**

- a. tell
- b. to tell
- c. telling
- d. to telling

6. Mrs Smith, **I regret ... you that your credit limit has been exceeded.**

- a. inform
- b. to inform
- c. informing
- d. to informing

7. **Stop ... this terrible noise at once!**

- a. make
- b. to make
- c. making
- d. to making

8. We **wanted to stop ... some presents, but we didn't have enough time.**

- a. to
- b. to buy
- c. buying
- d. to buying

9. **Look, it's starting**

- a. rain
- b. to rain
- c. raining
- d. to raining

10. **I started ... English when I was four.**

- a. learn
- b. to learn
- c. learning
- d. to learning

TEST 5

Complete the sentences using either the Infinitive or Gerund. Insert prepositions if necessary.

1. She used ... **(think) that life ended at 45, but now when she's 47, he knows it's not true.**
2. ... (make) such a terrible noise!
3. **It's 4.30 in the morning. I'm not used ... (get) up this early,**
4. **It's impossible... (cut) with this knife. It's blunt.**
5. My sister enjoys ... (listen) to jazz music.
6. **We're sorry... (hear) that your mother isn't well.**
7. Max looked so funny that I **couldn't help ... (laugh).**
8. **I couldn't help them ... (find) what they were looking for as I was in too much of a hurry.**
9. **I'd like... (cook) something special when guests come.**
10. What do you feel like... (do) tonight?
11. My mother promised ... (buy) me a bike if I passed my exams well.
12. I hate... (wait) in queues. It really annoys me.
13. I looked forward ... (see) you again soon.
14. **It's difficult ... (concentrate) when there's loud playing on the radio.**
15. We stopped for a while ... (admire) the scenery.
16. **He can't afford ... (hire) a taxi every day.**
17. Is it worth ... (run) such an awful risk?
18. Would you mind ... (fetch) another chair?
19. I offered ... (pay) for the meal, but she refused.
20. **I'm sorry... (disturb) you, but could you tell me the time?**
21. My younger brother **can't stop... (eat) sweets.**
22. He dislikes... (spend) money on car repairs.
23. I remember... (go) to Rome as a child.
24. Don't forget ... (call) Mike.
25. **I suggested ... (call) a taxi so we wouldn't be late.**
26. I **can't stand ... (wait) in queues.**
27. There used to ... (be) a cinema in our village but it closed down three years ago.
28. **He is Spanish so he's used ... (drive) on the right.**
29. **Did you remember ... (send) your sister a card? It's her birthday today.**

30. Have you tried ... (read) a book to help you to sleep?
31. **Nowadays I'm used... (go) to bed early.**
32. **He'll never forget ... (see) the Grand Canyon for the first time.**
33. He offered ... (drive) me to the airport.
34. **I'll stop ... (lend) you money if you waste it on cigarettes.**
35. Susan stopped ... (tie) her shoelace.
36. Peter suggested ... (go) together in one car.
37. Will you stop ... (make) so much noise, boys?
38. **It's difficult to get used ... (sleep) in a tent after having a soft, comfortable bed to lie on.**
39. Garry offered ... (look after) my cat while I was out of town.
40. Could you please stop ... **(whistle)! I'm trying ... (concentrate) on my work.**

5.3. MISCELLANEOUS TESTS

Представленные ниже тесты заимствованы из:

1. Хорень, Р.В. Английский язык. Лексико-грамматические тесты / Р.В. Хорень. – 2-е изд. – М.: Высшая Школа, 2008. – 174 с.
2. Evans, V. FCE Use of English / V. Evans. – Express Publishing, 2001. – 256 p.
3. Evans, V. Practice exam papers for the Cambridge FCE examination / V. Evans. – Express Publishing, 2004. – 220 p.
4. Copage, J. First Certificate. Use of English / J. Copage. – Longman, 2004. – 192 p.

Test 1

1. Banks lend money (*make, do*) profit. These days banks (*lend*) more money to encourage businesses to expand.
2. I would advise you to arrive (*at, in, into*) the airport two hours before the flight (*leave*).
3. I'm afraid I (*can, have to, may*) inform you that your application for funding (*turn down*).
4. She has only just recovered from the operation and still (*find*) it difficult to move about.
5. I promise I (do) everything I can to help you find (*a, the, –*) flat, although I suggest that you also advertise in the local newspaper.
6. Scientists (*discover*) that, all over the world, millions of frogs and toads died.
7. Timson (*make*) 13 films and I think her latest is (*good*). I'm sure it will win a prize.

8. Bill (*represent*) his country (*on, at, for*) many occasions, but (*force*) to retire after an injury.
9. Since Mr. Hassan (*become*) President, both taxes and unemployment (*increase*).
10. When I was young, I never (*bother*) too (*much, many, far*) abo'ut my appearance.
11. This novel (*translate*) from Spanish (*in, on, into*) Russian not long ago.
12. My brother has got a lot of stamps in his collection but I have (*few, little, less*) in (*my, mine*).
13. I already (*translate*) the article when my boss (*phone*) me and asked if the translation was finished.
14. The accident looked (*serious, seriously*), but fortunately nobody (*injure*).
15. You (*ought to, must, can*) trust your daughter more. You (*need not, should not, may not*) treat her like a child.
16. (*Must, may, can*) I really do this translation today? –No, you (*mustn't, needn't, may not*). You (*need, may, must*) do it tomorrow if you like.
17. The boy (*try*) already to do it several times without any results. I think he may succeed only if he (*show*) how to do it.
18. In a week the government (*announce*) a new programme to help (*a (an), the, –*) unemployed.
19. Our library has received a lot of new books this week. By the end of next week they (*register*) and we (*can, will be able to, must*) borrow them for reading.
20. He never helps me. Perhaps he (*help*) me if I (*ask*) him about it but I never do it.

1. Aristotle lived during the time when Philip of Macedonia was conquering areas of Greece such as Attica. Aristotle (1) ... **to Athens when he was 17 to study** philosophy. He became a student of Plato, only (2) ... **the academy after Plato's** death. After a period of (3) ..., **Aristotle decided to** (4) ... **with his former teacher's** views on philosophy. In 343 BC he was employed as a tutor for Alexander the Great, whom he taught for four years. Aristotle (5) ... **the Lyceum, which was well** known for its zoo and library, a public garden and a gymnasium, which was (6) ... to Apollo. Aristotle lectured to his students there, and it (7) ... **an educational** institution for 800 years. After Alexander's death, anti-**Macedonian feeling** (8) ... Aristotle to escape to the north where he lived for one year, (9) ... **his death at the** age of 62. Unfortunately, only a fifth of his writings have (10) ... **These works are** mostly (11) ... **up of those discovered in a cellar in 100 BC. There are 60** (12) ... works and 20 pseudonymous (13) ... **ones. Since the time of the find, philosophers** have argued about the value and meaning of his writings. For example, in Italy in the 1500's there was a reaction against his ideas, which were (14) ... **as**

unnecessarily, complicated. In spite of this, his influence as a philosopher has continued to the (15) ... **day**.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. A reached | B arrived | C landed | D went |
| 2. A abandoning | B escaping | C deserting | D leaving |
| 3. A travel | B trip | C journey | D voyage |
| 4. A stop | B separate | C break | D oppose |
| 5. A formed | B founded | C based | D imposed |
| 6. A offered | B devoted | C dedicated | D given |
| 7. A endured | B lasted | C remained | D kept |
| 8. A forced | B made | C kicked | D pushed |
| 9. A since | B at | C to | D until |
| 10. A traced | B survived | C rescued | D saved |
| 11. A held | B kept | C made | D turned |
| 12. A genuine | B real | C pure | D true |
| 13. A wrong | B false | C artificial | D fake |
| 14. A declared | B seen | C observed | D noticed |
| 15. A current | B now | C present | D close |

Test 2

- I know she has sent us two letters this month, but we (*receive*) (*neither, either, none*) of them.
- ... you always (*can, must, have to*) pay (*much, many, a lot of*) when a policeman (*stop*) you?
- I was foolish (*enough, yet, still*) to go out for a walk (*in, under, through*) that heavy rain. But now let's wait here until it (*stop*).
- By 1733 European settlers (*occupy*) 13 colonies along (*a, the, -*) Atlantic Coast of (*a, the, -*) North America.
- Thomas Jefferson (*draft*) the Declaration of Independence, which (*adopt*) on July 4, 1776.
- (*-, the, a*) reason why people went to Hollywood to make films was (*a, -, the*) sun. There (*is, are, was*) 350 days of sun every year.
- As all the films (*make*) by sunlight at that time (*the, a, -*) West Coast was a much (*good*) place to work.
- After seventy years they still (*make*) films in Hollywood and people watch them all over the world.
- Liza Minnelli (*spend*) (*many, more, most of, much*) her childhood in Hollywood visiting her mother's or father's film set at the studios.
- The light was switched on (*with, by, on*) the car phone just now.

11. It is difficult for (*the, a, –*) disabled people to do some jobs, and employers (*could, must, may*) discriminate against them.
12. Recycled paper can (use) to make birthday cards and cereal boxes as well as hundreds of (*other, others, the others*) things.
13. We could start buying recycled products which help to conserve (*the, a, –*) natural resources.
14. (*Although, however, as*) it is a well-known fact that recycling (*help*) to preserve (*a, the, –*) environment, some people ignore it.
15. Animals which (*keep*) in zoos well (*care*) for and protected; on the other hand, they (*force*) to live in unnatural surroundings.
16. (*A, the, –*) people in the neighborhood (*complain*) due to the fact that the traffic in the area is terrible.
17. You (*can, are to, should*) make a note of your appointment in your diary in case you forget it.
18. Many young people decide to stay in (*a, the, -*) youth hostels when travelling because it is much (*cheap*) than staying in hotels.
19. Working out (*for, at, on*) charity (*can, must, should*) be extremely rewarding, yet not many people decide to volunteer.
20. I think he is rich. If he (*be*) a poor man, he (*not, stay*) at the Savoy when he is in London.

2. The first Rolls-Royce was produced in 1905, the result of the (1) ... **talents of Frederick Henry Royce, Charles Stewart Rolls and Claude Johnson.** Royce, the engineering genius of the trio, (2) ... **apprenticeship in a railway workshop at the age of 14.** He later worked for an electricity company, and by the age of 21 he had (3) ... **up his own company producing** electric lamp filaments and electric bells. Royce's first motor-car (4) ... **appeared in** 1903. At that time Charles Rolls was in (5) ... **with a company of motor-car dealers** in London, and he had (6) ... **himself a reputation** (7) ... **a keen racing motorist.** The "Silver Ghost" was produced at their new workshop in Derby in 1908. Rolls met the Wright brothers soon afterwards and (8) ... **a passion for flying.** Unfortunately, he (9) ... **his death at the early age of 33,** the first English casualty of air (10) ... **Royce** (11) ... **on to develop his first** aero-engine, the Eale, in 1915, and in 1925 the first Kestrel aero-engine. Just before his death in 1933, Royce had created the (12) ... **design of the Merlin aero-engine** which (13) ... **powered the Hurricanes and Spitfires in World War II.** (14) ... **his death, the famous** Rolls Royce monogram was changed from red to black as a (15) ... **of respect for the late,** great Royce.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. | A combined | B mixed | C joined | D added |
| 2. | A had | B began | C made | D took |
| 3. | A put | B made | C set | D brought |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 4. A model | B type | C copy | D structure |
| 5. A friendship | B combination | C co-operation | D partnership |
| 6. A earned | B set | C gained | D profited |
| 7. A like | B of | C as | D for |
| 8. A increased | B developed | C got | D expanded |
| 9. A hit | B fell | C found | D met |
| 10. A travel | B tour | C trip | D voyage |
| 11. 11 A kept | B went | C insisted | D continued |
| 12. A essential | B simple | C absolute | D basic |
| 13. A latter | B later | C lately | D late |
| 14. A To | B In | C On | D From |
| 15. A source | B motto | C signal | D sign |

Test 3

1. Although many laws (*pass*) to protect the rights of disabled people and ensure that they (*treat*) equally, they still face many problems in their lives.
2. Despite (*a, the, –*) bad weather the pilot (*could, was able to, might*) land the plane.
3. While it is good to have your own opinion, you (*must, can, may*) be prepared to listen to what (*other, others, another*) people say.
4. When travelling through different time zones, passengers (*may, might, should*) feel tired and experience jetlag.
5. He (*arrest*) for drink-driving by the police, who then took him (*at, in, to*) the police station.
6. (*A, the, –*) customs officials (*try*) to improve their methods of catching people who smuggle illegal goods.
7. The jury (*are, was*) sure to convict him – there (*is, are, were*) so (*much, many, a lot*) evidence against him.
8. If people realized how (*much, many, a lot*) their cars pollute the atmosphere, they would use (*a, the, –*) public transport more often.
9. The conservation of natural resources is very important if humans (*are to, must, can*) survive.
10. (*A, the, –*) tourism brings money (*in, to, into*) the country (*which, what, that*) can be put to the country's good use.
11. He is not selling the paintings at present. He (*not, care*) how much money he (*offer*).
12. I (*look forward*) to the concert for ages, then on the big day it poured!
13. I think music (*must not, could not, should not*) be a necessary part of the school curriculum.
14. I think it's important for (*everyone, each, every*) to be able to speak (*other, another, the other*) language apart from their native one.

15. (A, the, –) computers can't replace teachers, because pupils need them to guide their learning.
16. Peace and quiet (*be*) lovely now and then, but activity, excitement and human company are also important parts of our lives.
17. My favourite way of travelling is by train because I (*can, must, may*) relax and watch (a, *the, –*) scenery outside.
18. To stop pollution, I think we (*should, must, are to*) encourage industries to use (*clean*) methods of production than those they (use) now.
19. We (*try*) to educate the public (*of, about, on*) the importance of recycling, (*since, after, because of*) recycling (*help*) save trees and (*other, another, the other*) natural resources.
20. Why don't you come to work in your car? – If I (*have*) a car, I (*bring*) it to work.

3. One of the world's most radical museums, which can be found in Amsterdam, has recently reached the great (1) ... **of 100**. The Stedelijk Meseum first opened its (2) ... **on** 14 September, 1895 and it was controversial from the start. The French poet Appolinaire (3) ... **it as "the only place in the** (4) ... **where you can see truly modern art"**. From the (5) ... **its main** (6) ... **was to display the best of new art whether it was accepted by the** establishment or not. Back in 1905, its decision to show the work of Van Gogh (7) ... **a** problem with city authorities, as his work was "little valued" at the time. But the (8) ... trouble started after the War when they decided to exhibit even more experimental work. Rudi Fuchs, the (9) ... **director of the museum, has decided to be a bit more** (10) ... **in his** choice of exhibits, as (11) ... **to previous directors. He believes it is his** (12) ... **to** care for the old collection of paintings as well as to continue encouraging new art. As (13) ... **as the** future is concerned, he has decided to display a (14) ... **collection of modern classics**, including art dating back to the 19th century, but he will also continue to (15) ... **for more** unusual and daring work to display at the Stedelijk.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A era | B birth | C age | D period |
| 2. A doors | B hands | C entrance | D gates |
| 3. A illustrated | B defined | C characterized | D described |
| 4. A earth | B continent | C world | D Europe |
| 5. A introduction | B origin | C beginning | D commencement |
| 6. A cause | B purpose | C reason | D view |
| 7. A made | B did | C brought | D caused |
| 8. A real | B true | C apparent | D virtual |
| 9. A topical | B present | C now | D contemporary |
| 10. A constant | B steady | C stuck | D cautious |
| 11. A different | B contrasted | C opposed | D unlike |
| 12. A duty | B charge | C intention | D aim |
| 13. A long | B far | C much | D though |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 14. A continual | B constant | C fixed | D permanent |
| 15. A view | B search | C investigate | D explore |

Test 4

1. Economics only recently (*recognize*) as (*a, the, –*) scientific study.
2. As there was no demand for their products, the company (*force*) to close.
3. My uncle (*not, care*) (*of, about, for*) loosing money. He just (*want*) to sell the car as soon as possible.
4. The invention of (*a, the, an*) aeroplane was a major break through in travel in the 20th century.
5. Mountain climbing is an (*exciting, excited*) sport; however it can be very dangerous.
6. Understanding (*others, another, the other*) point of view does not mean automatically accepting it.
7. There is a far (*exciting*) atmosphere in a cinema, but it's (*expensive*) than watching a video at home.
8. The (*surrounding, surroundings*) at home (*is, are*) more comfortable than they are at the cinema, but being in a cinema (*help*) create a mood that (*help*) you to get really involved in a film, because of the big screen and the sound system.
9. In future computers widely (*use*) to do homework assignments (*such, so, just*) as writing essays.
10. Computers (*cannot, must not, may not*) replace the teachers, because pupils need (*their, they, them*) to guide their learning.
11. She (*not, seem*) to care about her appearance at all, but she always looks (*nice, nicely, well*).
12. I told him that he (*can, couldn't, mustn't, may*) hope to catch a big fish (*with, by, on*) a small rod like this.
13. We should try to help reduce (*a, the, –*) air pollution (*by, with, at*) using public transport or bicycles instead of private cars.
14. Recycled glass can (*mix*) with asphalt or cement and used to make new roads.
15. What you (do)? – I'm writing to apply (*to, for, at*) the job (*advertised, advertising*) in this week's newspaper.
16. I'm sorry (*for, at, about*) your recent misfortune. Please let me know if there is (*anything, something, some*) I can do to help.
17. Meat is ... important food because it is ... major source of protein, B vitamins and ... essential minerals, (*a, the, –, an*)
18. Both tea and coffee (*can, must, should*) interrupt sleep and relaxation if they (*drink*) at night.
19. I hope that the music festival (*attend*) by many people, fireworks (*set*) off by the party organizers if the weather doesn't spoil everything.

20. I can't find the necessary flat. If the flats clearly (*number*), it (*be*) less difficult to find anyone.

4. For over a hundred years, people in London have used the underground to travel to work, go shopping, visit friends, go to the theatre, cinema, a sporting event or just to (1) ... a drink somewhere. As a visitor to London, it is the most reliable and quickest way to get from one famous sight to another. Only six kilometers (2) ... **length, the world's first** underground railway was opened on 10th January with trains pulled by steam engines. By 1868, another line between Westminster and South Kensington had opened and further lines were opened (3) ... **1932. In 1933, a separate** body was (4) (**This was known as** London Transport (5) ... **it was never its official name.**) **There were plans to develop the** system further, but the Second World War interrupted (6) ... **plans. The underground still** had its uses (7) ... **the war, with eight** kilometers of an uncompleted section of tunnel becoming an underground aircraft component factory, and local people during German bombing raids used (8) ... **tube stations as shelters. Expansion still** (9) ... **today, bringing** (10) ... **of London within reach of the** underground network for the first time. (11) ... extension of the system helps to ease the (12) ... **traffic on the roads and** (13) ... **links** between main line railway stations. It enables the visitor, commuter or (14) ... **Londoner to** travel with ease (15) ... **their** destination.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A do | B make | C give | D have |
| 2. A of | B with | C in | D at |
| 3. A through | B year | C by | D previously |
| 4. A set up | B made up | C taken up | D got up |
| 5. A however | B although | C since | D as |
| 6. A them | B that | C this | D these |
| 7. A while | B since | C during | D for |
| 8. A few | B many | C little | D less |
| 9. A is continuing | B continues | C has continued | D will continue |
| 10. A parts | B territories | C news | D lands |
| 11. A Each | B Some | C Specific | D Separate |
| 12. A amount | B sum | C number | D quantity |
| 13. A corrects | B improves | C recovers | D betters |
| 14. A original | B birth | C home | D native |
| 15. A whoever | B however | C whatever | D whenever |

Test 5

1. Red, white and blue flags (*hung*) by the people and banners (*raise*) all over the town as everyone is waiting anxiously for the big parade which (*take*) place on the 4th of July every year.
2. (*On, in, at*) the day of the event the sound of drums (*can, must, may*) be heard as the marching band comes along first, followed by the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.
3. The clothes worn by (*a, the, -*) people today (*be*) very different to (*that, those, this*) worn at the beginning of the century.
4. Trousers regularly (*wear*) by (*woman, women*) nowadays, whereas then it would have been quite (*shocking, shocked*).
5. Traffic accidents often (*cause*) by dangerous driving or poor visibility.
6. Ann told me she (*work*) hard in the lab for five hours the previous day.
7. Dealing with (*a, the, -*) environmental problems after they (*become*) serious is not very practical.
8. The policeman threatened to arrest the driver if he (*not, answer*) his questions,
9. Smog (*damage*) the ancient monument which now (*need*) to be restored.
10. Although they never (*play*) baseball before they had (*an, the, a, -*) enjoyable game.
11. Traffic accidents could (*avoid*) by driving at lower speed and more (*careful, carefully*) and by raising public awareness of the danger of drinking and driving.
12. Cindy said she (*be*) in a hurry. Nobody knew she (*leave*) in 10 minutes.
13. Robert said that he (*not, have to*) water the plants then because it (*rain*) the whole week.
14. Look! Mr. Thomas looks very smart today. He (*wear*) a new jacket which (*suit*) him very well.
15. The process of evolution (*be*) very hard for some creatures. (*Along, among, between*) with many other species, dinosaurs were unable to adapt to the changing environment and, as a result, (*die*) out.
16. When there are fewer than a hundred of species left, they (*consider*) to be almost extinct.
17. We (*try*) to increase people's awareness (*of, in, at*) environmental problems.
18. I want to warn you that if you (*not, have*) locks on your windows, the burglar will break in when you (*be*) away next time.
19. Humans are, of course, the biggest threat to many creatures and now that their secret places (*discover*), they have nowhere left to go.
20. All the telephonists speak English. If they (*not, know*) English, they (*not, understand*) half of the callers.

5. It is surprising how many people are still superstitious in this technological age. Superstitions are related to the culture and (1) ... **of a nation and they differ a** lot from country to country. For example, a black cat (2) ... your path in Britain is considered a good luck, whereas in many continental countries, a black cat is (3) ... as bad luck. Putting

up an umbrella indoors is among the most (4) ... superstitions. (5) ... salt on the table can also cause bad luck. If you drop a glove, you must never thank the person who has (6) ... it up for you because you wipe out the good luck they have just given you. If you make someone a (7) ... of anything sharp, such as scissors or a (8) ... of knives, he or she has to give you a coin, so as not to "break", or "cut", the friendship. What seems to be a (9) ... superstition, which can earn you seven years bad luck, is to break a mirror. There are also superstitions that (10) ... good luck. Crossing your fingers or (11) ... wood are such examples. In Tibet a traveler who (12) ... into a passer-by carrying water will have good luck awaiting him. Finally, people (13) ... personal superstitions. If a schoolboy (14) ... an exam and he does well, he thinks the pen he used is his lucky pen. If businessmen close a deal wearing a (an) (15) ... tie, then they will wear the same tie every time they have an important meeting.

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|------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A personality | B characteristic | C mentality | D thinking |
| 2. A running | B standing | C crossing | D passing |
| 3. A witnessed | B seen | C observed | D noted |
| 4. A popular | B usual | C habitual | D familiar |
| 5. A Dropping | B Spilling | C Placing | D Putting |
| 6. A brought | B taken | C picked | D looked |
| 7. A favour | B prize | C present | D gift |
| 8. A pair | B group | C pack | D set |
| 9. A daily | B universal | C regular | D systematic |
| 10. A put | B hand | C bring | D have |
| 11. A touching | B pressing | C finding | D taking |
| 12. A runs | B walks | C steps | D meets |
| 13. A grow | B develop | C promote | D cultivate |
| 14. A takes | B gives | C sends | D studies |
| 15. A certain | B appropriate | C ideal | D particular |

Test 6

- I'd like to see (*much, the most, more*) languages included in the school curriculum.
- I think it is important for everyone to be able to speak (*other, another, the other*) language apart from their native one especially in today's world where (*communication, conversation*) between countries is necessary.
- Some people claim that owning a home is far (*practical*) than renting one, but there are some negative points to consider.
- Exercising (*keep*) you fit and healthy; furthermore it helps you feel (*young*) than you (*be*).

5. These days going to the gym (*become*) a daily part of (*a, the, –*) life, but although it (*may, should, will be unable to*) keep you fit, it can also be dangerous.
6. Airport workers (*be*) (*on, at, for*) strike for weeks now; nevertheless few flights (*cancel*).
7. Recycled car headlights, which (*make*) of plastic can be used to make windows which are (*difficult*) to break than normal glass ones.
8. In the past physical torture (*use*) to make prisoners tell . (*a, the, –*) truth.
9. In future solar energy (*use*) instead of petrol; therefore transport (*become*) more environmentally friendly.
10. The (*old*) she gets the (*experienced*) she becomes.
11. My mother earns (*little*) money than father, but I earn (*little*) of all, though my manager promised that I (*have*) some prospects for promotion soon.
12. Students (*not, need*) to rely on the teacher so much when they are working on a computer.
13. I hoped my friend (*become*) (*a, the, –*) writer when he (*graduate*) from University.
14. Everybody knows he is very good (*at, in, on*) inventing stories.
15. In today's world (*a, the, –*) children need all the skills they (*can, have to, may*) get in order to find (*a, the, –*) successful career in their future life.
16. Firstly, you should know that we (*meet*) at 6 a.m. at the railway station.
17. The train has broken, so we (*wait*) on the platform for one hour already.
18. Their flat (*burgle*) before they returned from their trip to (*a, the, –*) Mediterranean Sea. Everything (*take*).
19. Harry (*apply*) for several posts and still (*wait*) for the reply.
20. I haven't got any house. If I (*have*) a house I couldn't use, I (*sell*) it at once.

6. As the human body was not designed for flying, people can suffer if they are on an aeroplane for a long (1) **Therefore, it is important to** (2) ... **certain measures to increase** your comfort. In the air your body is more (3) ... **to the effects of alcohol, coffee, tea and** rich or fatty foods, so it is best to (4) ... **these the day before you leave as well as** (5) ... the flight. A long distance journey often (6) ... **travelers feeling stiff, because they have been** sitting in one (7) ... **for several hours. In order to reduce the** (8) ... **of this happening to** you, there are some exercises you can (9) ... **while you are flying. Besides this, a hot** shower taken after the flight can be effective (10) ... **of minimizing stiffness. If you wear** loose clothing (11) ... **from natural materials, such as cotton, you will feel more** comfortable as your skin will be able to breathe more (12) **Your** skin suffers in (13) ... ways too, becoming drier once you have (14) ... **the ground. This can be avoided,** however, if you take some skin cream (15) ... **with you.**

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|-----------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| 1. A time | B hour | C way | D space |
| 2. A have | B take | C make | D get |
| 3. A acceptable | B sensitive | C delicate | D feeble |

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 4. A ignore | B delete | C omit | D avoid |
| 5. A through | B along | C during | D over |
| 6. A develops | B leaves | C lets | D makes |
| 7. A position | B area | C space | D situation |
| 8. A luck | B chances | C opportunities | D fortune |
| 9. A have | B take | C do | D make |
| 10. A way | B sort | C solution | D answer |
| 11. A created | B done | C produced | D made |
| 12. A relaxingly | B conveniently | C comfortably | D easily |
| 13. A other | B some | C contrasting | D various |
| 14. A lost | B escaped | C left | D abandoned |
| 15. A in the air | B on board | C on the air | D above board |

Test 7

1. I don't recall having seen you before. Are you sure we *(meet)*?
2. Sally earns a lot of money; her new job is much *(good)* paid than the old one.
3. We went to *(a, the, -)* Gladiator to see a new film because we *(read)* very good reviews. Next Saturday we *(go)* to Hyde Park, if it *(not, rain)*.
4. I watched a documentary on TV last night. It was all about the problems *(threatening, threatened)* the environment. I *(shock)* to find out how little I *(know)* about globe warming or acid rains.
5. Nature delicately *(balance)* and the extinction of one species *(may, must, should)* have a serious effect on *(other, others, the others)*.
6. It is the fault of mankind that so many species *(endanger)*, so it's our responsibility to protect those while we still can.
7. *(Famous)* sporting event in the world, the Olympic Games, began in Greece in 776 BC.
8. Medieval sports were not as organized as events in ancient times: at fairs or festivals men *(would, were used to)* lift heavy stones and women *(would, be used to)* run races.
9. I'm sure he is not aware *(at, in, of)* the harm he *(do)* for us.
10. The old lady *(could, was able to, must)* identify the robber who *(attack)* her the previous day.
11. I'm sure that in this time of technology advances, we *(find)* already some way to solve the world's ecological problems.
12. Many people feel *(happy)* when they are with friends than when they are on their own.
13. Certain sports teams *(support)* by fans all over the world and individual athletes (see) as celebrities.
14. During the 18th and 19th centuries national organizations were formed which made sure that the rules *(follow)* and arranged regular sport competitions.

15. When I was a child, I (*used to, was used to*) love my dad's stories about Africa. He (*work*) there for many years before I was born.
16. This dish (*make*) (*from, at, on*) a recipe given to me by my grandfather who was (*a, an, the, -*) excellent cook.
17. My idea of an ideal holiday (*change*) a lot in the past few years. Nowadays, I'd much rather go away in spring when (*most, most of, more*) places (*not, fill*) with tourists.
18. I have just spoken to three women, (*neither, none, either*) of (*whom, who, them*) speaks Spanish.
19. We (*invite*) some friends for dinner tonight. Would you like to join (*to, at, in, -*) us?
20. She has been waiting for him for ten years already. If she (*not, love*) him, she (*not, wait*) so long.

7. Climbing Everest and walking up a mountain in Scotland may seem like completely (1) ... **activities, but both require** (2) ... **preparation.** (3) ... **inquiry and even** death can occur, even on an apparently easy route if a few (4) ... **guidelines are not followed.** Firstly, and perhaps most importantly, (5) ... **the weather forecast before you** (6) **If you have any** doubts at all, (7) ... **your trip until conditions improve.** Ensure that you have the (8) ... equipment. Your list should (9) ... **a good pair of walking boots, a thick jumper and a good** (10) ... **waterproof jacket.** **Be** (11) ... **to take food supplies in case you** (12) ... **against** problems on the mountainside and (13) ... **having to spend** the night there. An emergency first aid kit, a torch and a whistle are also (14) **As long as you are** (15) ... , **the great** outdoors has a lot to offer.

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|-----------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A different | B awkward | C unlike | D various |
| 2. A exact | B carefree | C careful | D cautious |
| 3. A Important | B Emergency | C Urgent | D Serious |
| 4. A basic | B base | C plain | D bottom |
| 5. A hear | B check | C listen | D examine |
| 6. A set up | B set to | C set off | D set down |
| 7. A put off | B put down | C put up | D put on |
| 8. A needed | B accurate | C specific | D proper |
| 9. A involve | B include | C entail | D insert |
| 10. A make | B brand | C quality | D mark |
| 11. A definite | B sure | C able | D clever |
| 12. A come on | B come down | C come up | D come through |
| 13. A end up | B cut off | C pick up | D get out |
| 14. A essential | B needy | C wanted | D in need |
| 15. A senseless | B sensitive | C sensual | D sensible |

Test 8

1. If children learn ... foreign language in ... school they will be able to spend pleasant holidays abroad communicating with the local people, (a, *the*, –)
 2. Travelling abroad (*become*) now much (*easy*) and (*cheap*) than ever before.
 3. Learning foreign languages ... be confusing for a child, as children ... find it difficult to learn new words and to keep the foreign language separate from their own. (*may*, *could*, *should*, *can*)
 4. We must stop the hunting of wild animals and (a, *the*, –) destruction of forests before it is too (*late*, *lately*).
 5. I hope that one day everyone (*be*) part of the world movement to save the Earth.
 6. Sports (*change*) a lot over the years, but they still provide entertainment (*for*, *to*, *at*) many people.
 7. I'll never forget the impression New York made on me the first time I (*see*) it. Of course I knew much about the famous city from the cinema and the book I (*read*).
 8. I understand that it is (*easy*) said than done, but you must try to include regular exercises in your daily routines as (a, *the*, –) form of protection against heart attacks.
 9. (*Shall*, *will*, *should*) we go and watch the carnival procession, where the local people usually (*dress*) in their traditional clothes?
 10. I believed he (*involved*) in that scandal, though he has never told me (*anything*, *something*, *everything*) about it since then.
 11. I (*wait*) for the number 6 when I noticed an old man started to cross the road in front of the bus.
 12. There was a terrible noise, but luckily, no one (*injure*). Two cars seriously (*damage*).
 13. A pan of oil which (*leave*) unattended on the cooker yesterday could start a fire. For this reason, you (*can*, *should*, *may*) never leave one unattended while you (*cook*).
 14. Speeding (*cause*) car accidents, that's why people should not drive too fast and they should always (*wear*) seat-belts.
 15. Last week two tourists were miraculously saved from almost certain death by friendly dolphin while they (*swim*) in the sea near (a, *the*, –) Australian city of Darwin.
 16. Chocolate contains mild stimulants which (*help*) us concentrate and make us feel well.
 17. Nowadays, with all the problems in the world, we should enjoy ourselves (*some*, *any*, *many*) way we can, but always within reason.
 18. Fish (*be*) a big part of my diet as it is very healthy and high in protein. Now I eat (*many*) apples, grapes and pears than before and (*little*) red meat, cheese and butter.
 19. (*At*, *in*) the beginning of the century men's clothes (*be*) similar to the formal suits worn today, but casual clothing such as jeans or sweat-shirts (*not*, *know*) then.
 20. The only thing I haven't got is a balcony. If I (*have*) a balcony, I (*grow*) plants in pots.
8. People say that eating too much junk food and taking no exercise results in a(n) (1) ... life style, and that you are more likely to be (2) ... **than much fitter people. I hadn't**

exercised for years, so I knew I was really (3) ... **I decided to take up cycling to improve my fitness, but my first cycle ride was a disaster! I definitely overdid it, so all my muscles were very (4) ... for days after. Then, as I was coming down a big hill, I rode over a stone, and fell off the bike. I had a (5) ... which was extremely (6) ... for days. It (7) ... so much that I couldn't bear to touch it. I also (8) ... my hand, and I had to use my T-shirt as a bandage to stop the bleeding. When I got home, my sister cleaned it up with alcohol, but it (9) ... so much, I thought the (10) ... was worse than all my (11) ... from the accident! My whole body (12) ... for days and I felt like a soldier who had been (13) ... in a war. To make matters worse, I got (14) ... the next day, and spent three days in bed with a (15) ... throat. The bike is still in the garage, and I haven't ridden it since.**

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|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. A poor | B sick | C unhealthy | D unfit |
| 2. A bad | B upset | C diseased | D ill |
| 3. A unfit | B unconditioned | C unexercised | D unwell |
| 4. A straight | B stiff | C hard | D strict |
| 5. A mark | B bruise | C lump | D injury |
| 6. A tender | B soft | C painful | D touchy |
| 7. A pained | B wounded | C stung | D hurt |
| 8. A cut | B damaged | C sliced | D chopped |
| 9. A pained | B injured | C hurt | D wounded |
| 10. A ache | B hurt | C pain | D wound |
| 11. A traumas | B pains | C hurts | D injuries |
| 12. A ached | B pained | C injured | D diseased |
| 13. A broken | B pained | C wounded | D damaged |
| 14. A unhealthy | B sick | C cold | D sneeze |
| 15. A spotty | B rash | C ulcered | D sore |

Test 9

1. (*A, the, -*) lit cigarette thrown (*out of, from, off*) a car (*can, may, is to*) start a fire in a forest.
2. The police stated that the robbers probably (*enter*) the bank shortly after midnight.
3. The police investigation showed the robbers were professionals as they (*manage*) not only to switch off the alarm system, but the security cameras (*to, as well, either*).
4. Chocolate not only tastes (*delicious / deliriously*), it is also rich (*in, at, with*) iron, magnesium and potassium.
5. Melinda told us she (*have*) a birthday party at her house the following day. She said that she (*wait*) for us at 6 p.m.
6. Bill said he couldn't believe what (*happen*) the day before.

7. Mrs Jacobs told me her daughter (*revise*) for her exams all day. By the end of this week she (*pass*) all her exams.
8. The coach threatened that he (*drop*) Bob from the team if he (*miss*) training again.
9. A pop concert was held in our city not long ago to raise money for (*a, the, –*) poor.
10. No one in our class is as (*good*) at languages as my friend. If he (*not, enter*) the Linguistic University it will be one of (*great*) disappointments in his life.
11. (*Which, what*) would you rather be a lawyer or a Customs officer? – I (*not, decide*) yet.
12. I (*am used to, used to*) living in the country. I think it's less expensive and much (*comfortable*) than to live in big cities.
13. When the satellite (*launch*) next time, scientists (*can, be able to, have to, may*) investigate the rings around (*a, the, –*) Saturn in more detail than ever before.
14. Despite yesterday's snowfalls, we (*could, be. able to, must, might*) drive home (*little*) than an hour.
15. Road accidents have become very common nowadays. They usually (*cause*) by people who drive dangerously.
16. Grandmother said that she felt very dizzy because she (*forget*) to take her medication that morning.
17. Soho used to be considered one of (*dirty*) and (*dangerous*) places in London, but it was cleaned up in the early 1980s. Since then it (*become*) a meeting place.
18. Down by the river, the old warehouses (*transform*) into galleries, shops and clubs; the pubs also (*restore*) to their original Victorian beauty.
19. Where is exactly Soho? – Between Oxford Street and (*a, the, –*) Charing Cross Road. Today it is one of the most bohemian (*area, areas*) in London as great changes (*take*) place here of late.
20. – What would you do if you (*see*) a tiger walking across Hyde Park?
– I (*climb*) a tree.
– That's (*not, be*) any use. The tiger (*climb*) after you.

9. Herbal medicine is the use of plants to cure an illness. This form of medicine, often used (1) ... more conventional types of drugs, has been practiced through the centuries, and probably began several thousands of years (2) Today it is increasing in popularity, and herbal medicine shops are becoming a familiar (3) ... The most comprehensive classification of herbal (4) ... was John Parkinson's *Theatrum Botanicum*, published in 1640. Now there are many such books available, and (5) ... on the plant and the treatment, the whole plant or individual parts may be used in the cure. (6) ..., seeds, fruit flowers, leaves, stems, and barks of plants are used (7) ... preparing a remedy for a sick person. (8) ... commonest way to treat an illness is infusion, where the fresh herb or plant is boiled, then strained and drunk like tea. The tincture, another common form of (9) ..., is part of the herb or plant mixed (10) ... five parts of alcohol. Nowadays, herbal medicine is available in forms easier to (11) ..., such as lotion, liquid or (12) Many diseases, (13) ... and

pains can be treated with herbal medicines. Some commonly treated conditions are colds and influenza, when peppermint, ginger and yarrows are (14) ... together; insomnia is helped with passion flower, hops and lime flowers, and if you feel (15) ..., chamomile and peppermint are very effective.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A to the side | B aside | C sideways | D alongside |
| 2. A since | B ago | C before | D passed |
| 3. A display | B view | C sight | D outlook |
| 4. A remedies | B supports | C relieves | D doses |
| 5. A depending | B relying | C hanging | D resting |
| 6. A Distinctly | B Usually | C Positively | D Genuinely |
| 7. A by | B from | C in | D with |
| 8. A The | B Some | C An | D One |
| 9. A prescription | B doctoring | C therapy | D care |
| 10. A to | B with | C over | D for |
| 11. A have | B be | C make | D take |
| 12. A medicine | B cap | C potion | D tablet |
| 13. A aches | B agonies | C pangs | D hurts |
| 14. A mixed | B tied | C joined | D untied |
| 15. A sore | B sick | C painful | D injured |

Test 10

- No sooner Mr Smith (*leave*) the office (*than, then, that*) the telephone rang. There wasn't (*somebody, anybody, nobody*) there to answer the call.
- In 1959 Don Jose, (*a, the, -*) wealthy Cuban landowner, emigrated to Mexico, where the agricultural reform (*begin*) a few months earlier.
- Don Jose (*make*) his fortune in growing sugar cane, and he brought his experience to his new home in the United States where he moved again in 1965.
- The population (*grow*) from 35 million in 1950 (*to, at, by*) 42 million today.
- John (*play*) football for ten years already. He (*play*) for the national team in 20 matches.
- Do you like these oranges? They are (*delicious*) oranges I ever (*eat*).
- We (*own*) the car for 6 months before we discovered it (*steal*).
- Crime (*rise*) to such an extent that it (*become*) (*a, the, -*) serious political issue.
- (*How, what*) is your cat called? – Tom. It's the most beautiful pet I ever (*have*).
- When the new road (*build*), I will be able to drive to work in under half an hour. Now I (*can, have to, may*) spend much more time.
- For centuries the most inquisitive minds (*try*) to discover (*a, the, -*) secrets of (*a, the, -*) nature.

12. One (*can, may, must*) see a drop in morals because of (*a, the, –*) loss of hope that anything can (*change*) in life for the (*good*).
13. (*A, the, –*) history of our land (*know*) glorious and tragic days in the past, but only recently the Belarusian people (*give*) a chance to learn some facts of their history and historical figures.
14. (*A/an, the, –*) ancient scholars (*accuse*) of being commanded by the Devil for their incredible power of (*know ledge, knowledges*).
15. As a rule (*some, any*) totalitarian regime (*spoil*) the minds and hearts of people (*from, since, off*) brave and freedomloving to cautious and obedient and (*many, much, few*) people begin to feel helpless and hopeless.
16. I expected about ten guests, but there were much (*many, more, the most*) people there. It appeared that all of (*they, them, their*) (*invite*) by my father.
17. (*The, a, –*) tendency to make new products available to and affordable for everybody is one obvious reason why average Americans usually (*support*) American business.
18. By 1850, the (*America, Americans*) already (*establish*) state-supported colleges and universities in many states.
19. The tourists arrived (*at, to, in*) the hotel and (*show*) (*at, in, to*) their rooms.
20. What time of the year do you think it is in this picture? Summer? – No, it must be winter. If it (*be*) summer the people (*not, sit*) round that big fire.

10. Until recently, vegetarianism was fairly uncommon in Britain, and it is still considered strange by some. But its popularity has increased greatly since the 1960's, to the (1) ... **that** high street stores (2) ... **a huge variety of products for vegetarians. People's reasons** (3) ... not eating meat are (4) **The first vegetarians did it for moral reasons. They argued that** it is (5) ... **to kill. Opponents of vegetarianism reply that it is** (6) ... **for us to kill for food** and that we have evolved to do so. Still, there are a few societies where eating meat is not allowed because it is (7) ... **their religion. Even if you think animals were** (8) ... **on the** Earth to serve human beings, there are other good reasons to (9) ... **up meat, like the** inefficiency of livestock farming. A single (10) ... **of soya bean plants can** (11) ... **200** times as (12) ... **protein as a herd of cattle, so a vegetarian world might be a world without** hunger. Although it is, in theory, cheaper to eat only vegetables, vegetarianism is most (13) ... **in richer countries such as Germany and Britain,** (14) ... **many people don't eat meat for** health reasons. In these countries, at least, it (15) ... **out to be a matter of choice rather than** necessity.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. A width | B breadth | C length | D extent |
| 2. A hold | B stock | C pile | D collect |
| 3. A why | B for | C from | D of |
| 4. A numerous | B lots | C some | D much |
| 5. A false | B faulty | C wrong | D mistaken |

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 6. A common | B natural | C physical | D wild |
| 7. A contrary | B beside | C opposite | D against |
| 8. A located | B placed | C situated | D laid |
| 9. A give | B stop | C end | D turn |
| 10. A pitch | B place | C farm | D field |
| 11. A serve | B offer | C provide | D have |
| 12. A more | B much | C many | D lot |
| 13. A popular | B famous | C known | D admired |
| 14. A when | B which | C there | D where |
| 15. A gives | B works | C turns | D comes |

Test 11

1. If people realized how (*much, many, a lot*) their cars pollute the atmosphere, they would use (*a, the, -*) public transport more often.
2. The conservation of natural resources is very important if humans (*are to, must, can*) survive.
3. (*A, the, -*) tourism brings money (*in, to, into*) the country (*which, what, that*) can be put to the country's good use.
4. He is not selling the paintings at present. He (*not, care*) how much money he (*offer*).
5. I (*look forward*) to the concert for ages, then on the big day it poured!
6. I think music (*must not, could not, should not*) be a necessary part of the school curriculum.
7. I think it's important for (*everyone, each, every*) to be able to speak (*other, another, the other*) language apart from their native one.
8. (*A, the, -*) computers can't replace teachers, because pupils need them to guide their learning.
9. Peace and quiet (*be*) lovely now and then, but activity, excitement and human company are also important parts of our lives.
10. My favourite way of travelling is by train because I (*can, must, may*) relax and watch (*a, the, -*) scenery outside.
11. To stop pollution, I think we (*should, must, are to*) encourage industries to use (*clean*) methods of production than those they (use) now.
12. We (*try*) to educate the public (*of, about, on*) the importance of recycling, (*since, after, because of*) recycling (*help*) save trees and (*other, another, the other*) natural resources.
13. Why don't you come to work in your car? – If I (*have*) a car, I (*bring*) it to work.
14. If children learn ...foreign language in ... school they will be able to spend pleasant holidays abroad communicating with the local people, (*a, the, -*)
15. Travelling abroad (*become*) now much (*easy*) and (*cheap*) than ever before.

16. Learning foreign languages ... be confusing for a child, as children ... find it difficult to learn new words and to keep the foreign language separate from their own. (*may, could, should, can*)

17. We must stop the hunting of wild animals and (*a, the, -*) destruction of forests before it is too (*late, lately*).

18. I hope that one day everyone (*be*) part of the world movement to save the Earth.

19. No sooner Mr Smith (*leave*) the office (*than, then, that*) the telephone rang. There wasn't (*somebody, anybody, nobody*) there to answer the call.

20. In 1959 Don Jose, (*a, the, -*) wealthy Cuban landowner, emigrated to Mexico, where the agricultural reform (*begin*) a few months earlier.

11. When summer comes and the sun appears, it's **(1)** ... to have a hat. Many people have traditionally **(2)** ... for the panama hat. Stylish, light and cool on the head, these palm leaf hats are flexible enough to roll up and **(3)** ... in a pocket or bag. Nowadays panamas can be found in fashionable shops **(4)** ... over the world, sometimes at exorbitant **(5)** However the hat itself originated in rather humble **(6)** ... in the jungles of South America. In a long tradition **(7)** ... down from generation to generation, the palm leaves are **(8)** ... by the man and the hats are woven by the women. It can **(9)** ... up to 12 palm leaves to make a **(10)** ... quality hat. Each leaf is split up to 25 times to obtain a straw that is fine enough to be woven into a hat. The women's job is dictated by the weather and visibility: there must be enough light for them to **(11)** ... the fine straw, but the air must be moist enough for it to **(12)** ... flexible. This means that the women can usually only work in the **(13)** ... morning. **(14)** ... panama hats are expensive, back in the villages the craftsmen and women are struggling to keep the tradition **(15)** ... and often receive only a fraction of the price you pay in the shops.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A well | B right | C good | D functional |
| 2. A sought | B asked | C gone | D tried |
| 3. A put | B add | C locate | D insert |
| 4. A on | B at | C throughout | D all |
| 5. A tags | B amounts | C prices | D costs |
| 6. A parts | B areas | C surroundings | D environments |
| 7. A handed | B past | C given | D delivered |
| 8. A gathered | B congregated | C grouped | D massed |
| 9. A need | B be | C take | D want |
| 10. A great | B top | C class | D grade |
| 11. A watch | B see | C discern | D attend |
| 12. A continue | B endure | C persist | D remain |
| 13. A prompt | B early | C soon | D fast |
| 14. A Although | B Still | C But | D Even |

15. A live B existing C alive D lively

Test 12

1. The *(old)* she gets the *(experienced)* she becomes.
 2. My mother earns *(little)* money than father, but I earn *(little)* of all, though my manager promised that I *(have)* some prospects for promotion soon.
 3. Students *(not, need)* to rely on the teacher so much when they are working on a computer.
 4. I hoped my friend *(become)* *(a, the, -)* writer when he *(graduate)* from University.
 5. Everybody knows he is very good *(at, in, on)* inventing stories.
 6. In today's world *(a, the, -)* children need all the skills they *(can, have to, may)* get in order to find *(a, the, -)* successful career in their future life.
 7. Firstly, you should know that we *(meet)* at 6 a.m. at the railway station.
 8. The train has broken, so we *(wait)* on the platform for one hour already.
 9. Their flat *(burgle)* before they returned from their trip to *(a, the, -)* Mediterranean Sea. Everything *(take)*.
 10. Harry *(apply)* for several posts and still *(wait)* for the reply.
 11. I haven't got any house. If I *(have)* a house I couldn't use, I *(sell)* it at once.
 12. The policeman threatened to arrest the driver if he *(not, answer)* his questions,
 13. Smog *(damage)* the ancient monument which now *(need)* to be restored.
 14. Although they never *(play)* baseball before they had *(an, the, a, -)* enjoyable game.
 15. Traffic accidents could *(avoid)* by driving at lower speed and more *(careful, carefully)* and by raising public awareness of the danger of drinking and driving.
 16. Cindy said she *(be)* in a hurry. Nobody knew she *(leave)* in 10 minutes.
 17. Robert said that he *(not, have to)* water the plants then because it *(rain)* the whole week.
 18. Look! Mr. Thomas looks very smart today. He *(wear)* a new jacket which *(suit)* him very well.
 19. The process of evolution *(be)* very hard for some creatures. *(Along, among, between)* with many other species, dinosaurs were unable to adopt to the changing environment and, as a result, *(die)* out.
 20. When there are fewer than a hundred of species left, they *(consider)* to be almost extinct.
12. A solar eclipse is an event that people show great interest in, and they will often travel hundreds of kilometers to see a total eclipse. In **(1)** ... times, people were unable to understand what was happening as the moon **(2)** ... the path of the sun, causing darkness **(3)** ... the day. It was seen as a sign from the Gods and **(4)** ... from the **(5)** ... say that the eclipse was the **(6)** ... of creatures of the sky eating up the sun. In India, Indonesia and

China, the creature was a dragon, and other **(7) ...** tell of a vampire, a leopard and a giant frog. Eclipses **(8) ...** also helped in **(9) ...**. Christopher Columbus was in Jamaica, where the local people **(10) ...** to sell him food. He knew that an eclipse was **(11) ...** to happen, so he **(12) ...** the people that if they didn't help him, the Gods would show their anger and take **(13) ...** the sun. When the locals saw the eclipse, they thought that their Gods were **(14) ...**, and asked Columbus for help. In this way, Columbus got his food, and as the eclipse passed, the locals got back their sun. The **(15) ...** eclipse of the sun was in 1999, and the next one will be in 2017.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A old | B antique | C old-fashioned | D ancient |
| 2. A crossed | B passed | C transferred | D reversed |
| 3. A while | B during | C at | D into |
| 4. A memories | B histories | C legends | D happenings |
| 5. A past | B history | C ancient | D age |
| 6. A conclusion | B end | C result | D goal |
| 7. A reports | B stories | C histories | D accounts |
| 8. A had | B were | C have | D did |
| 9. A history | B past | C years | D ago |
| 10. A denied | B refused | C protested | D objected |
| 11. A be | B nearly | C going | D presently |
| 12. A told | B said | C shouted | D cried |
| 13. A off | B away | C of | D out |
| 14. A upsetting | B nervous | C hungry | D angry |
| 15. A old | B last | C previous | D final |

6. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ЭКЗАМЕНА ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ (ПЕРВЫЙ) (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)»

Экзаменационные требования

Экзамен включает письменную и устную части.

I. Письменная часть

– Двусторонний перевод (с русского на английский и наоборот) слов, предложений с использованием активной лексики и грамматических явлений.

II. Устная часть

– Чтение и передача общего содержания текста по специальности (объем 2000-2200 п.з.). Беседа по проблемам, затронутым в тексте.

– Беседа с преподавателем по актуальным проблемам в рамках пройденных тем и ситуаций общения.

7. ВОСПИТАТЕЛЬНО-ИДЕОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ФУНКЦИЯ УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОГО КОМПЛЕКСА

Электронный учебно-методический комплекс по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый) (английский)» для специальности 1 – 96 01 01 «Таможенное дело» специализации 1 – 96 01 01 02 Экономическое обеспечение таможенной деятельности составлен в соответствии с основными положениями Кодекса Республики Беларусь об образовании: от 13 января 2011 г., № 243–З, Республиканской программы Иностранные языки от 29. 01. 1998 г. № 129, Концепции обучения иностранным языкам в системе непрерывного образования Республики Беларусь, а также с основными направлениями государственной политики, отраженными в Концепции непрерывного воспитания учащейся молодежи в Республике Беларусь, в плане идеологической и воспитательной работы БНТУ и других государственных программах, нормативно-правовых и инструктивно-методических документах, определяющих приоритетные направления идеологии белорусского государства.

Данный комплект способствует созданию условий для формирования нравственно зрелой, интеллектуально развитой личности обучающегося, которой присущи социальная активность, гражданская ответственность и патриотизм, приверженность к университетским ценностям и традициям, стремление к профессиональному самосовершенствованию, активному участию в экономической и социально-культурной жизни страны.

Основными **задачами** идеологической и воспитательной составляющей учебно-методического комплекса по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (первый) (английский)» выступают:

1. Формировать у обучающихся способность и готовность понимать ментальность носителей изучаемого языка, а также особенности коммуникативного поведения народов стран изучаемого языка.
2. Воспитывать у обучающихся уважение к родной культуре и к культуре страны изучаемого языка, чувства патриотизма и толерантности.
3. Использовать широкие возможности иностранного языка для развития у студентов коммуникативных умений, опыта решения задач, формирования их гражданской позиции, принятия нравственных ценностей и культурно-исторических традиций белорусского народа, гражданско-патриотического и духовно-нравственного воспитания, уважения к культурному наследию.
4. Формировать и развивать у студентов ценностные ориентации, норма и правила поведения на основе государственной идеологии, идей гуманизма, добра и справедливости.

8. ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ

Приложение 1 Differences between American English and British English

1. American and British English are both variants of World English. Speakers of American English and speakers of British English have no trouble understanding each other. But there are some differences. The differences are small and do not interfere with communication. The table below shows some differences in the usage of common vocabulary.

British variant (BrE)	American variant (AmE)	Meaning
1	2	3
1 st floor	2 nd floor	второй этаж
2 nd floor	3 rd floor	третий этаж
advocate	trial lawyer	адвокат
autumn	fall	осень
bin	trash can	мусорное ведро
biscuit	cookie	сухое печенье
bonnet	hood (car)	капот
booking office	ticket office	билетная касса
boot	trunk (car)	багажник
car park	parking lot	автостоянка
caravan	motor home	фургон, автоприцеп
chemist	pharmacist	фармацевт
chemist's	drugstore	аптека
chips	fries	жареный картофель, чипсы
cinema	movie theater	кино
city/town centre	downtown	центр города
coach	long-distance bus	междугородный автобус
crisps	potato chips	хрустящий картофель
cross-road	intersection	перекресток
drawing room	living room	гостиная
dummy	pacifier	соска
flat	apartment	квартира
flyover	overpass	эстакада
football	soccer	футбол
full stop	period	точка
ground floor	1 st floor	первый этаж
hire	rent	нанимать
holiday	vacation	отпуск
immediately	right away	немедленно
jam	jelly	джем
jelly	jello	желе

1	2	3
jumper	sweater	джерпер
label	tag	экетка
lift	elevator	лфт
loo or WC	bathroom	туалет
lorry	truck	грузовик
luggage	baggage	багаж
maize	corn	кукуруза
milliard	billion	миллиард
mince	chopped beef	фарш
motorway	highway	шоссе
nappy	diaper	подгузник
nought	nothing	ноль
number plate	license plate	номерной знак
paraffin	kerosene	керосин
pavement	sidewalk	тротуар, мостовая
petrol	gas	бензин
plaster	band-aid	пластырь
post	mail	почта
postal code	zip code	индекс
pram	baby carriage	детская коляска
queue	line	очередь
railway	railroad	железная дорога
row	argument	аргумент, спор,
rubber	eraser	ластик
serviette	napkin	салфетка
shopassistant	salesman, clerk	продавец
silencer	muffler	глушитель
sleeper	pullman	спальный вагон
solicitor	lawyer	поверенный
taxi	cab	такси
time-table	schedule	расписание
tin	can	консервная банка
to be ill	to be sick	быть больным
torch	flashlight	факел, фонарик
trousers	pants	брюки
underground	subway	метро
waistcoat	vest	жилет
windscreen	windshield (car)	ветровое стекло

2. The differences between British English and American English involve not just spelling, style, grammar, vocabulary but also business terminology.

British variant (BrE)	American variant (AmE)	Meaning
1	2	3
by-law	ordinance	постановление, указ
carriage forward	freight not prepaid	без оплаты перевозки
carrier	express man	посыльный
carriage paid	freight prepaid	с оплатой перевозки
cash on delivery	collect on delivery	оплата при доставке
chairman	president	президент(компании)
company	corporation	компания
company law	corporation law	закон о компаниях
consignment	shipment	партия (товара)
counterfoil	stub	корешок (чека)
first-class investments	blue-chip investments	первоклассные инвестиции
goods train	freight train	товарный поезд
government in power	administration	правительство (действующее)
government securities	government bonds	государственные ценные бумаги
in good condition	in good shape	в хорошем состоянии
letter of complaint	claim letter	письмо-рекламация
merchant bank	investment bank	инвестиционный банк
offer	tender	предложение
ordinary share	common stock	обычные акции
practice (law)	law business	процессуальное право
rates	local taxes	местные налоги
running expenses	operating expenses	текущие расходы
short-term loan	call loan	краткосрочный заем
to decline an offer	to pass an offer	отклонять предложение
to fix a meeting	to arrange a meeting	назначить встречу
to run business	to operate business	заниматься бизнесом

3. Here are some of the main differences between British and American financial terminology.

British variant (BrE)	American variant (AmE)	Meaning
1	2	3
Annual General Meeting (AGM)	Annual Stockholders Meeting	Ежегодное общее собрание
Articles of Association	Bylaws	Устав акционерного общества
authorised share	authorized capital stock	санкционированный

1	2	3
capital		акционерный капитал
barometer stock	bellwether stock	акции, курсы которых являются показателем состояния фондового рынка
base rate	prime rate	тарифная оплата
bonus or capitalisation issue	stock dividend or stock split	премия или проблема капитализации
bridging loan	bridge loan	заем
cheque	check	чек
creditors	accounts payable	кредиторы, кредиторская задолженность
current account	checking account	текущий счет
debtors	accounts receivable	должники, дебиторская задолженность
gilt-edged stock (gilts)	Treasury bonds	казначейские облигации
labour	labor	труд
Memorandum of Association	Certificate of Incorporation	Меморандум об ассоциации, свидетел-ьство о регистрации компании
merchant bank	investment bank	инвестиционный банк
overheads	overhead	накладные расходы
preference share	preferred stock	привилегированная акция
profit and loss account	income statement	отчет о прибылях и убытках
property	real estate	недвижимое имущество
quoted company	listed company	котируемая компания, листинговая компа-ния
retail price index (RPI)	consumer price index (CPI)	индекс розничных цен, индекс потребительских цен
share	stock	акция
share premium	paid-in surplus	премия (страховой взнос) акции (доли), активное сальдо
shareholder	stockholder	акционер
stock	inventory	акционерный капитал
trade union	labor union	профсоюз
unit trusts	mutual funds	паевые тресты

Приложение 2 Abbreviations of International Trade Organizations

Here is a list of commonly used acronyms and abbreviations of organizations involved in regulating international trade.

Abbreviation	Full Form	Meaning
1	2	3
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation	Азиатско-тихоокеанское экономическое сотрудничество
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	Ассоциация стран Юго-Восточной Азии
BIS	Bank for International Settlements	Банк для международных расчетов
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy	Общая сельскохозяйственная политика
Comecon	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	Совет по взаимной экономической помощи
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Европейский банк реконструкции и развития
ECB	European Central Bank	Европейский Центральный банк
EEC	European Economic Community	Европейское экономическое сообщество
EFTA	European Free Trade Association	Европейская ассоциация свободной торговли
EU	European Union	Европейский союз
Euratom	European Atomic Energy Community	Европейское сообщество атомной энергии
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	Генеральное соглашение по таможенным тарифам и торговле (стран Атлантического союза)
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank	Межамериканский банк развития
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Международный банк реконструкции и развития
ILO	International Labour Organization	Международная организация труда
IMF	International Monetary Fund	Международный валютный фонд
ISO	International Standardization Organization	Международная организация стандартизации

1	2	3
ITO	International Trade Organization	Международная организация торговли (ООН)
ITU	International Telecommunications Union	Международный телекоммуникационный союз
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Organization	Латиноамериканская организация свободной торговли
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Organization	Североамериканская организация свободной торговли
OAS	Organization of American States	Организация американских государств
OAU / AEC	Organization of African Unity / African Economic Community	Организация африканского единства / Африканское экономическое сообщество
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	Организация для экономического сотрудничества и развития
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Cooperation	Организация для европейского экономического сотрудничества
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	Организация стран-экспортеров нефти
UN	United Nations	Организация Объединенных Наций
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Конференция организации объединенных наций по торговле и развитию
WCO	World Customs Organization	Всемирная таможенная организация
WTO	World Trade Organization	Всемирная торговая организация

Приложение 3 Abbreviations commonly used in business context

Abbreviation	Full Form	Meaning
1	2	3
@	at	коммерческое
A/C, a/c	account	счет
adds	addressed	адресовано
adse	addressee	адресат, получатель
ad (ads)	advertisement (s)	рекламное объявление (мн. ч)
A.G.M.	annual general meeting	ежегодное общее собрание
A.O.B.	any other business	разное
A/P, a/p	account paid	счет оплачен
app.	appendix	приложение
approx.	approximately	приблизительно
Attn.	attention	вниманию (кого-либо)
A.W.B.	air way bill	авиагрузовая накладная
B/E., B.E., b.e.	bill of exchange	переводной вексель, тратта
B/L.	bill of lading	коносамент (тран-спортная накладная)
c.a.d., CAD	cash against documents	платеж наличными против грузовых документов
CA	current account	текущий счет
с	cents	цент
c.c., cc., cc	copies to	указание на адресатов копий письма
СС.	cash credit	(банковский кредит) наличными деньгами
C.E.O.	Chief Executive Officer	исполнительный директор
cfmd	confirmed	подтвержденный
cge.	carriage	вагон
CIF, c.i.f.	cost, insurance and freight	стоимость, страхование и фрахт
c. and f.	cost and freight	стоимость и фрахт
C/N	credit note	кредит-нота
c/o	care of	забота о
Co.	company	компания
C.O.D.	cash on delivery	уплата при доставке; наложенный платеж
contr.	contract	контракт
Corp.	corporation	корпорация

1	2	3
cur.	currency, current	валюта, текущий
CV	curriculum vitae	краткая биография
C.W.O.	cash with order	наличный расчет при выдаче заказа
D/A	documents against acceptance	документы против акцепта
D/C	documents against cash	документы против наличных денег
dd	dated, delivered	датированный, доставленный
dept	department	отдел
Div.	Division	подразделение
D/N	debit note	дебет-нота
doc. (docs.)	document, (documents)	документ (ты)
doz., dz.	dozen	дюжена
D/P	documents against payment	документы против платежа (документы за наличный расчет)
EAON, eaon	except as otherwise noted	исключая те случаи, когда указано иначе
EC	European Community	Европейское сообщество
E.&OE.	errors and omissions	ошибки и пропуски
	excepted	исключены, исключая ошибки и пропуски
e.g.	example	например
E.G.M.	extraordinary general meeting	экстраординарное общее собрание
Enc., encl.	enclosure, enclosed	вложенный, прилагаемый, приложение (к письму и т.п.)
exc., excl.	except, excluding, exception	исключая, исключение
expn	expiration	истечение (срока)
fig.	figure	цифра, рисунок, схема
FOB, f.o.b.	free on board	франко-борт, ФОБ
FY	fiscal year	финансовый год
G.D.P.	gross domestic product	валовой внутренний продукт
G.N.P.	gross national product	валовой национальный продукт
gr. wt.	gross weight	вес брутто
h.a.	hoc anno (лат)	в текущем году
hf.	half	половина

1	2	3
H.P.	hire purchase	покупка в рассрочку
H.Q., HQ, h,q.	headquarters	главное управление (компании, организации)
id.		тот же
i.e., ie		то есть
inc., incl.	including	включая
Inc.	Incorporated	зарегистрированный как юридическое лицо (корпорация)
info	information	информация
inv.	invoice	счет-фактура
I.O.U.	I owe you	я вам должен (форма долговой расписки)
j.i.t.	just in time	как раз вовремя
Jnr. Jr	junior	младший
K	a thousand (in job advertisements, £25 K means £25,000)	тысяча
lb	pound (weight)	фунт (вес)
L/C, l.c., l/c	letter of credit	аккредитив
LLC	limited liability company	компания с ограниченной ответственностью
LOC	letter of commitment	гарантийное письмо
Ltd., ltd.	Limited	с ограниченной ответственностью
mdse	merchandise	товары
memo	memorandum	записка
M.O., m.o.	mail order, money order	почтовый перевод, денежный перевод, платежное поручение
mnggr.	manager	менеджер
mo, mth.	month	месяц
M.T.	metric ton	метрическая тонна
MV	merchant (motor) vessel	торговое (моторное) судно
N/A	not applicable	неприменимый, не применимо
N.B.	nota bene, лат.	важное замечание, обрати внимание
NC, N.C., n/c	no charge	бесплатно
o/l	our letter	(ссылаясь на) наше письмо
o.n.o., o.b.o.	or nearest offer, or best offer	или самое близкое предложение, или наилучшее предложение

1	2	3
oz	ounce (weight)	унция (вес)
p	pence	пенс
P.A.	Personal Assistant	личный помощник
PA	power of attorney	доверенность
p.a.	per annum	в год
par.	paragraph	абзац, параграф, пункт
pd	paid	уплачено, оплаченный
P/E ratio (or P.E.R.)	price earnings ratio	ценовое отношение дохода
per pro (pp), p.p.	for and on behalf of	от имени и по поручению
plc	public limited company	открытая акционерная компания с ограниченной ответственностью
PO	post office	почтовое отделение
pp.	pages	страницы
P.R.	public relations	связи с общественностью
Pte.	private limited company	частная компания с ограниченной ответственностью
P.T.O.	please turn over	пожалуйста, переверните
Pty.	proprietary company	частная компания
p.w.	per week	в неделю
qty.	quantity	количество
qv	quod vide, лат	смотри (там-то)
R&D	research and development	научно-исследовательские и опытно-конструкторские работы
rect	receipt	расписка, квитанция
rept.	report	отчет, доклад
re	regarding	относительно
ref.	reference	ссылка
RMS	root-mean-square	среднеквадратический
R.O.I.	return on investment	возврат на инвестициях
R.S.V.P.	répondez s'il vous	пожалуйста, ответьте
	plait (French for please reply)	
s.a.e.	stamped addressed envelope	отпечатанный обращенный конверт
shipt	shipment	отгрузка, отправка
sig.	signature	подпись
sp.ex	special export price	специальная экспортная цена
tn.	Ton	тонна

1	2	3
urgt	urgent	срочный
v., vs	versus, лат.	против
v.s.	vide supra, лат.	см. выше
V.A.T.	value added tax (UK)	НДС
VIP	very important person	особо важное лицо
viz	namely	а именно
v.v.	vice versa, лат.	наоборот
w, w/out	with, without	с, без

Приложение 4 Glossary of international customs terms

№	<p>Изначально опубликован Всемирной таможенной организацией под названием: ГЛОССАРИЙ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ТАМОЖЕННЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ http://wcoomdpublications.org/downloadable/download/sample/sample_id/5/</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Всемирная таможенная организация Rue du marche 30 B-1210 Брюссель Бельгия Tel.: +32 (0)2 209 92 11 Fax: +32 (0)2 209 92 92 E-mail: information@wcoomd.org Web site: http://www.wcoomd.org</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Дата издания Май 2006</p> <p style="text-align: center;">© 2006 Всемирная таможенная организация. Все права защищены.</p>	<p>Originally published by WCO in English under the title: GLOSSARY OF INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS TERMS http://wcoomdpublications.org/downloadable/download/sample/sample_id/5/ World Customs Organization. Rue du marche 30 B-1210 Brussels Belgium Tel.: +32 (0)2 209 92 11 Fax: +32 (0)2 209 92 92 E-mail: information@wcoomd.org Web site: http://www.wcoomd.org</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date of publication May 2006</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rights and permissions Copyright © 2006 World Customs Organization All rights reserved. Requests and inquiries concerning translation, reproduction and adaptation rights should be addressed to copyright@wcoomd.org.</p>
1.	<p>АДВАЛОРНЫЕ ПОШЛИНЫ И НАЛОГИ</p> <p>Пошлины и налоги, исчисляемые на основе стоимости.</p>	<p>AD-VALOREM DUTIES AND TAXES Duties and taxes which are calculated on the basis of value.</p>

2.	<p>АДМИНИСТРАТИВНОЕ УРЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ТАМОЖЕННОГО ПРАВОНАРУШЕНИЯ</p> <p>Процедура, установленная национальным законодательством, в соответствии с которой таможенная служба уполномочена урегулировать таможенное правонарушение либо посредством предписания по нему, либо на основе компромисса.</p> <p>Примечание</p> <p>Административное урегулирование таможенного правонарушения описано в Приложении Н.2 к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и в Специальном приложении Н, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>ADMINISTRATIVE SETTLEMENT OF A CUSTOMS OFFENCE</p> <p>The procedure laid down by national legislation under which the Customs are empowered to settle a Customs offence either by ruling thereon or by means of a compromise settlement.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>Administrative settlement of a Customs offence is dealt with in Annex H.2 to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex H, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
3.	<p>АССОЦИАЦИЯ, ВЫДАЮЩАЯ ДОКУМЕНТЫ</p> <p>Ассоциация, уполномоченная таможенными органами власти на выдачу карнетов АТА, СРД или МДП, которая непосредственно или опосредованно является частью гарантирующей цепи.</p> <p>Примечания</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Термины “гарантирующая цепь, “гарантирующая ассоциация и “выдающая документы ассоциация взаимосвязаны. 2. Выдающая документы ассоциация должна быть утверждена таможенным органом власти Договаривающейся стороны, на территории которой она учреждена. 	<p>ISSUING ASSOCIATION</p> <p>An association which is approved by the Customs authorities to issue ATA, CPD or TIR carnets and which is affiliated directly or indirectly to a guaranteeing chain.</p> <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a link between the terms “Guaranteeing chain, “Guaranteeing association and “Issuing association. 2. The issuing association must be approved by the Customs authorities of the Contracting Party on whose territory it is established.
4.	<p>ВЕЩИ ЭКИПАЖА</p> <p>Вещи каждодневного пользования или другие изделия, принадлежащие экипажу, перевозимые на борту транспортного средства, которые могут требовать декларирования таможенному органу.</p> <p>Примечания:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. В Приложении к Конвенции по упрощению международных морских перевозок, Лондон, 1965, предусмотрено декларирование вещей экипажа (Образец IMO FAL, Форма 4). 2. Требуемая таможенной службой декларация может быть представлена в устной или письменной форме. 	<p>CREW'S EFFECTS</p> <p>Items in everyday use and any other articles belonging to the crew, carried on board a means of transport, and which may be required to be declared to Customs.</p> <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Annex to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, London, 1965, provides for a Crew's effects declaration (Model Form IMO FAL Form 4). 2. The declaration required by the Customs may be oral or in written form.
5.	<p>ВЗАИМНАЯ АДМИНИСТРАТИВНАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА</p> <p>Меры, принимаемые таможенной администрацией от лица или при содействии с другой таможенной администрацией для правильного применения таможенного законодательства и для предотвращения, расследования или пресечения таможенных правонарушений.</p>	<p>MUTUAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE</p> <p>Measures taken by a Customs administration on behalf of or in collaboration with another Customs administration for the proper application of Customs law and for the prevention, investigation and repression of Customs offences.</p>
6.	<p>ВНУТРЕННИЕ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ</p>	<p>INTERNAL TRAFFIC</p>

	<p>Перевозка пассажиров или грузов, отправляющихся с таможенной территории для прибытия на ту же таможенную территорию.</p> <p>Примечания 1. В том же значении используется термин ‘внутренняя транспортировка’. 2. Для внутренних перевозок могут использоваться средства транспорта, находящиеся под процедурой временного допуска, как предусмотрено Таможенной конвенцией о контейнерах, 1972, и Стамбульской конвенцией (Приложения В.3. и С).</p>	<p>The carriage of persons embarked or goods loaded in the Customs territory for disembarkation or unloading within the same Customs territory.</p> <p>Notes 1. The term ‘internal transport’ is also used with the same meaning. 2. Means of transport under a temporary admission procedure may be used in internal traffic, as provided for by the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, and the Istanbul Convention (Annexes B.3. and C).</p>
7.	<p>ВОЗВРАТ Сумма импортных пошлин и налогов, возвращаемая под процедурой возврата(*). (*). Приложение Е.4. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальное приложение F, глава 3, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>DRAWBACK Amount of import duties and taxes repaid under the drawback procedure (*). (*). Annex E.4. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex F, Chapter 3 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
8.	<p>ВОЗВРАТ ПЛАТЕЖА Полный или частичный возврат пошлин и налогов, уплаченных в отношении товаров, а также полное или частичное освобождение от пошлин и налогов, если они еще не уплачены(*). (*). Генеральное приложение, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>REPAYMENT The refund, in whole or in part, of duties and taxes paid on goods and the remission, in whole or in part, of duties and taxes where payment has not been made (*). (*). General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
9.	<p>ВРЕМЕННЫЙ ДОПУСК Таможенная процедура, под которой определенные товары могут быть ввезены на таможенную территорию с условным освобождением, полным или частичным, от уплаты импортных пошлин и налогов; такие товары должны импортироваться для определенной цели и должны предназначаться для реэкспорта в течение установленного срока, не претерпев никаких изменений, за исключением обычного износа в результате их использования(*). (*). Специальное приложение G, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>TEMPORARY ADMISSION The Customs procedure under which certain goods can be brought into a Customs territory conditionally relieved totally or partially from payment of import duties and taxes; such goods must be imported for a specific purpose and must be intended for re-exportation within a specified period and without having undergone any change except normal depreciation due to the use made of them (*). (*). Specific Annex G, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
10.	<p>ВРЕМЕННОЕ ХРАНЕНИЕ ТОВАРОВ Хранение товаров под таможенным контролем в помещениях и огороженных или неогороженных местах (склады временного хранения), утвержденных таможенной службой, в ожидании подачи декларации на товары.</p> <p>Примечание Временное хранение описано в Приложении А.2. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальном приложении А, глава 2, измененной Киотской</p>	<p>TEMPORARY STORAGE OF GOODS Storing of goods under Customs control in premises and enclosed or unenclosed spaces specified by the Customs (temporary stores) pending lodgement of the Goods declaration.</p> <p>Note Temporary storage is dealt with in Annex A.2. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and in Specific Annex A, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>

	конвенции.	
11.	<p>ВСЕМИРНЫЙ ПОЧТОВЫЙ СОЮЗ Межправительственная организация, созданная в 1874 году согласно Бернскому договору в качестве Объединенного почтового союза, который в 1878 году был переименован во Всемирный почтовый союз (ВПС) и который с 1948 года является специализированным учреждением ООН(*). (* Специальное приложение J, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION The inter-governmental organization founded in 1874 by the Treaty of Bern as the “General Postal Union which, in 1878, was renamed the “Universal Postal Union (UPU) and which since 1948 has been a specialized agency of the United Nations(*). (* Specific Annex J, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
12.	<p>ВЫПУСК ТОВАРОВ Действие таможенной службы, разрешающее лицам, которых это касается, распоряжаться товарами, в отношении которых осуществляется очистка (*). (* Генеральное приложение, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>RELEASE OF GOODS The action by the Customs to permit goods undergoing clearance to be placed at the disposal of the persons concerned(*). (* General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
13.	<p>ГАРАНТИРУЮЩАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ Ассоциация, утвержденная таможенной службой Договаривающейся стороны международного соглашения, которая гарантирует уплату любых сумм, подлежащих уплате в соответствии с условиями данного соглашения, таможенной службе указанной Договаривающейся стороны и которая является частью гарантирующей цепи.</p> <p>Примечания 1. Гарантирующие ассоциации учреждаются в соответствии с международными соглашениями, направленными на облегчение временного допуска или международного транзита товаров, например, Конвенция о временном допуске, Стамбульская конвенция, Конвенция МДП. 2. Термины 'гарантирующая цепь', 'гарантирующая ассоциация' и 'выдающая документы ассоциация' взаимосвязаны.</p>	<p>GUARANTEEING ASSOCIATION An association which is approved by the Customs of a Contracting Party to an international agreement to guarantee the payment of any sums legally due, under the terms of this agreement, to the Customs of that Contracting Party, and which is affiliated to a guaranteeing chain.</p> <p>Notes 1. Guaranteeing associations are established under international agreements destined to facilitate temporary admission or international transit of goods, for example the ATA, Istanbul and TIR Conventions. 2. There is a link between the terms 'guaranteeing chain', 'guaranteeing association' and 'issuing association'.</p>
14.	<p>ГАРАНТИРУЮЩАЯ ЦЕПЬ Схема гарантий, администрирование которой осуществляет международная организация, филиалами которой являются гарантирующие ассоциации.</p> <p>Примечания 1. Гарантирующие цепи обычно устанавливаются международными соглашениями, направленными на облегчение временного допуска или международного транзита товаров, например, Конвенция о временном допуске, Стамбульская конвенция, Конвенция МДП. 2. Термины 'гарантирующая цепь', 'гарантирующая ассоциация' и 'выдающая документы ассоциация' взаимосвязаны.</p>	<p>GUARANTEEING CHAIN A guaranteeing scheme administered by an international organization to which guaranteeing associations are affiliated.</p> <p>Notes 1. Guaranteeing chains are usually established under international agreements destined to facilitate temporary admission or international transit of goods, for example the ATA, Istanbul and TIR Conventions. 2. There is a link between the terms 'guaranteeing chain', 'guaranteeing association' and 'issuing association'.</p>

15.	<p>ГАРАНТИЯ То, что обеспечивает удовлетворяющим таможенную службу образом выполнение обязательств перед таможенной службой. Гарантия описывается как генеральная, когда она обеспечивает выполнение обязательств, вытекающих из различных операций.</p> <p>Примечание Гарантия обычно предоставляется в виде депозита или юридического обязательства (обязательства). Как правило, требуется поручительство по обязательству.</p>	<p>SECURITY That which ensures to the satisfaction of the Customs that an obligation to the Customs will be fulfilled. Security is described as general when it ensures that the obligations arising from several operations will be fulfilled.</p> <p>Note Security usually takes the form of a deposit or of a legal obligation (a bond). A surety to the bond is usually required.</p>
16.	<p>ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ АВИАЦИОННАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ Декларация, соответствующая положениям Приложения 9 Конвенции о международной гражданской авиации (Чикаго, 1944). Генеральная декларация является основным документом о прибытии и отбытии, предоставляющим информацию о самом самолете и краткую информацию о маршруте, экипаже, пассажирах и состоянии здоровья.</p>	<p>AIRCRAFT GENERAL DECLARATION Declaration conforming to the provisions of Annex 9 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, Chicago 1944. The general declaration is the basic document on arrival and departure providing information concerning the aircraft itself and summary information relating to the itinerary, crew, passengers and health.</p>
17.	<p>ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ НА КОРАБЛЬ Декларация (IMO FAL форма 1), соответствующая положениям Приложения к Конвенции по упрощению морских перевозок, Лондон, 1965. Генеральная декларация является основным документом о прибытии и отбытии, предоставляющим информацию о самом корабле и краткую информацию о грузе, экипаже, пассажирах и маршруте.</p>	<p>SHIP'S GENERAL DECLARATION Declaration (IMO FAL Form 1) conforming to the provisions of the Annex to the Convention on Facilitation of Maritime Traffic, London, 1965. The general declaration is the basic document on arrival and departure providing information concerning the ship itself and summary information relating to the cargo, crew, passengers and voyage.</p>
18.	<p>ГРУЗОВАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ Информация, предоставленная до или по прибытии или отбытии транспортного средства коммерческого пользования, которая содержит требуемые таможенной службой сведения, касающиеся груза, ввозимого на или вывозимого с таможенной территории.</p> <p>Примечания: 1. Характер и содержание грузовой декларации могут варьироваться в зависимости от страны в соответствии с используемыми коммерческими транспортными средствами. Сведения о грузе могут включать: вид, количество, знаки и номера упаковок, краткое описание товаров, брутто-массу и т.д. В некоторых странах эти сведения можно представить в электронном виде. 2. Грузовые декларации часто называют манифестами, в некоторых странах</p>	<p>CARGO DECLARATION Information submitted prior to or on arrival or departure of a means of transport for commercial use that provides the particulars required by the Customs relating to cargo brought to or removed from the Customs territory.</p> <p>Notes 1. The nature and contents of Cargo declarations may vary from country to country according to the commercial means of transport used. The particulars of the cargo (freight) may include kind, number, marks and numbers of packages, brief description of the goods, gross weight, etc. In some countries, these particulars may be submitted by electronic means. 2. Cargo declarations are often referred to as manifests; in some</p>

	<p>вместо грузовой декларации принимают авиационные грузовые манифесты, судовые манифесты или товарные манифесты. Грузовая декларация иногда также называется freight (может также переводится как фрахт) declarations.</p> <p>3. Приложение к Конвенции по упрощению морских перевозок (Лондон, 1965) также предусматривает использование грузовых деклараций (форма образца IMO FAL, форма 2). В отношении воздушного транспорта соответствующая декларация называется грузовой манифест (форма образца по Конвенции по международной гражданской авиации (Чикаго, 1944)).</p> <p>4. Впоследствии могут подаваться декларации на товары в отношении отдельных поставок, охваченных грузовыми декларациями.</p> <p>5. Определение грузовой декларации приводится в Специальном приложении А, главы 1 и 2 измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>countries Aircraft cargo manifests, Ship's manifests or Goods manifests are accepted in place of the Cargo declarations. Cargo declarations are also sometimes referred to as freight declarations.</p> <p>3. The Annex to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, London, 1965, provides for a Cargo declaration (Model Form IMO FAL Form 2). With regard to air transport, the corresponding declaration is called Cargo manifest (Model Form as on International Civil Aviation, Chicago, 1944)</p> <p>4. Goods declarations may subsequently be presented in respect of the individual consignments covered by the Cargo declarations.</p> <p>5. Cargo declaration is defined in Specific Annex A, Chapters 1 and 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
19.	<p>ГРУЗОВАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ См. Cargo declaration.</p>	<p>FREIGHT DECLARATION See Cargo declaration.</p>
20.	<p>ГРУЗОВОЙ МАНИФЕСТ Список товаров, составляющих груз (фрахт), перевозимых транспортным средством или транспортной единицей. Грузовой манифест, в котором приводятся коммерческие сведения о товарах, такие как номера транспортного документа, грузоотправители, грузополучатели, маркировка (знаки и номера), количество и вид упаковок, описания и количество товаров, может использоваться вместо грузовой декларации.</p> <p>Примечание Примерами грузовых манифестов являются авиационные грузовые манифесты, судовые манифесты, товарные манифесты и бордеро (дорожные перевозки).</p>	<p>CARGO MANIFEST A listing of the goods comprising the cargo (freight) carried in a means of transport or in a transport-unit. The Cargo manifest which gives the commercial particulars of the goods, such as transport document numbers, consignors, consignees, marks and numbers, number and kind of packages, descriptions and quantities of the goods, may be used in place of the Cargo declaration.</p> <p>Note Examples of Cargo manifests are Aircraft cargo manifests, Ship's manifests, Goods manifests and bordereaux (road traffic).</p>
21.	<p>ДАТА ПЛАТЕЖА Дата, на которую пошлины и налоги подлежат уплате(*). (*). Генеральное приложение, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>DUE DATE The date when payment of duties and taxes is due (*). (*). General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
22.	<p>ДЕКЛАРАНТ Любое лицо, которое декларирует товары, или от чьего имени такое декларирование производится (*). (*). Генеральное приложение, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>DECLARANT Any person who makes a Goods declaration or in whose name such a declaration is made (*). (*). General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
23.	<p>ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ НА ТОВАРЫ Заявление, составленное по установленной таможенной службой форме, в</p>	<p>GOODS DECLARATION A statement made in the form prescribed by Customs, by which the</p>

	<p>котором заинтересованные лица указывают таможенную процедуру, подлежащую применению в отношении товаров, и представляют сведения, заявление которых требует таможенная служба для применения этой процедуры.</p> <p>Примечание Заинтересованными лицами могут быть: импортер, экспортер, владелец, грузополучатель, перевозчик и т.д. товаров или их юридический (законный) представитель, в зависимости от страны, которой это касается.</p>	<p>persons interested indicate the Customs procedure to be applied to the goods and furnish the particulars which the Customs require to be declared for the application of that procedure.</p> <p>Note The persons interested may be the importer, the exporter, the owner, the consignee, the carrier, etc., of the goods or their legal representative, according to the country concerned.</p>
24.	<p>ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ НА ПРИПАСЫ Документы, содержащие сведения, касающиеся припасов, перевозимых на борту транспортного средства, подлежащие представлению по требованию таможенной службы.</p> <p>Примечание Приложение к Конвенции по упрощению международных морских перевозок, Лондон, 1965, содержит положения о декларации на припасы, находящиеся на корабле (форма образца IMO FAL форма 3). Как правило, требуется подробный перечень следующих припасов в декларации на находящиеся на корабле припасы: наркотические средства для медицинского использования, табачные изделия, пиво, спиртные напитки, вина. В некоторых странах требуется предоставление некоторой или всей информации в декларацию на груз, находящийся на корабле. Приложение к Конвенции Международной морской организации содержит положения, ограничивающие условия, в соответствии с которыми может требоваться предоставление декларации на припасы, в то время как Приложение 9 к Конвенции о международной гражданской авиации, Чикаго, 1944 г., предполагает отмену таких требований в отношении припасов, остающихся на борту самолета. В Приложении А.4. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. учтены положения указанных выше инструментов.</p>	<p>STORES DECLARATION Documents providing the particulars concerning stores carried on board the means of transport, to be presented as required by the Customs.</p> <p>Note The Annex to the Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, London, 1965, provides for a Ship's stores declaration (Model Form IMO FAL Form 3). Usually only the following stores need to be listed in detail in the Ship's stores declaration: narcotics for medical use, tobacco products, beer, spirits, wines. Some countries require some or all of the information to be incorporated in the Ship's cargo declaration. The Annex to the IMO Convention contains provisions limiting the conditions under which the presentation of Stores declaration can be required, whilst Annex 9 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, Chicago, 1944, provides for the abolition of such requirement in respect of stores remaining on board an aircraft. Annex A.4. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 takes into account the provisions of the above instruments.</p>
25.	<p>ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ О ПРИБЫТИИ ИЛИ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ ОБ ОТБЫТИИ Любая декларация, составляемая или представляемая таможенной службе по прибытии или при отбытии транспортных средств коммерческого пользования лицом, ответственным за это транспортное средство коммерческого пользования, и содержащая необходимые сведения, касающиеся этого транспортного средства коммерческого пользования, а также маршрута, груза, припасов, экипажа или пассажиров (*). (*). Специальное приложение J, глава 3, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>DECLARATION OF ARRIVAL or DECLARATION OF DEPARTURE Any declaration required to be made or produced to the Customs upon the arrival or departure of means of transport for commercial use, by the person responsible for the means of transport for commercial use, and containing the necessary particulars relating to the means of transport for commercial use and to the journey, cargo, stores, crew or passengers (*). (*). Specific Annex J, Chapter 3 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>

26.	<p>ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ Соответствующая отметка о происхождении товаров, сделанная в связи с их экспортом изготовителем, производителем, поставщиком, экспортером или иным компетентным лицом в коммерческом счете или любом другом документе, имеющем отношение к этим товарам(*). (*). Приложение D.2. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальное приложение К, главы 2 и 3, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>DECLARATION OF ORIGIN An appropriate statement as to the origin of the goods made, in connection with their exportation, by the manufacturer, producer, supplier, exporter or other competent person on the commercial invoice or any other document relating to the goods (*). (*). Annex D.2. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex K, Chapters 2 and 3 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
27.	<p>ДЕПОЗИТ Предварительно уплаченная сумма денег (французское: “consignation), или документы о правах собственности, неименные облигации и т.д. представленные в качестве гарантии уплаты указанных пошлин, налогов или других взимаемых сумм.</p>	<p>DEPOSIT A sum of money provisionally paid (French : “consignation), or title deeds, bearer bonds, etc. lodged as security for the payment of such duties, taxes or other sums as may become chargeable.</p>
28.	<p>ДОКУМЕНТ Любой носитель, предназначенный для хранения и на самом деле хранящий запись информационных элементов, к нему могут относиться магнитные ленты и диски, микрофильмы и т.д.</p> <p>Примечание Определение этого термина приведено в Приложении J.1. Киотской конвенции 1974 г.</p>	<p>DOCUMENT Any medium designed to carry and actually carrying a record of data entries, it includes magnetic tapes and disks, microfilms, etc.</p> <p>Note This term is defined in Annex J.1. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974.</p>
29.	<p>ДОКУМЕНТАЛЬНОЕ ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ Сертификат о происхождении, удостоверенную декларацию о происхождении или декларацию о происхождении (*). (*). Приложение D.2. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальное приложение К, главы 2 и 3, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OR ORIGIN A certificate of origin, a certified declaration of origin or a declaration of origin (*). (*). Annex D.2. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex K, Chapters 2 and 3 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
30.	<p>ДОСМОТР И ОБЫСК ТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ Операции, при которых таможенные служащие посещают транспортные средства для: (а) получения информации от лица, несущего ответственность за транспортное средство и проверки коммерческих, транспортных или других документов, касающихся транспортного средства, груза, припасов, экипажа и пассажиров; и (б) инспекции, проверки и обыска транспортных средств.</p>	<p>BOARDING AND SEARCH OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT The operations under which means of transport are visited by the Customs for: (a) collection of information from the person responsible for the means of transport and examination of commercial, transport or other documents concerning the means of transport, the cargo, stores, crew and passengers; and (b) inspection, examination and search of the means of transport.</p>
31.	<p>ЖАЛОБА Акт, посредством которого лицо, непосредственно затронутое решением или бездействием таможенной службы и считающее себя понесшим в результате этого ущерб, обращается в компетентный орган с требованием о</p>	<p>APPEAL The act by which a person who is directly affected by a decision or omission of the Customs and who considers himself to be aggrieved thereby seeks redress before a competent authority.</p>

	его возмещении. Примечание Жалоба по таможенным вопросам описана в Приложении Н.1. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и в Генеральном приложении, глава 10, измененной Киотской конвенции.	Note Appeal in Customs matters is dealt with in Annex H.1. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and the General Annex, Chapter 10 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
32.	ЗАПРЕТЫ НА ТОВАРЫ Товары, импорт или экспорт которых запрещен законом.	PROHIBITIONS OF GOODS Goods whose importation or exportation is prohibited by law.
33.	ЗОНА СВОБОДНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ Образование, сформированное из таможенных территорий союза государств и имеющее в завершающей стадии следующие характеристики: - отсутствие таможенных пошлин для продуктов, произведенных в любой из стран данной зоны, - каждое государство сохраняет свой таможенный тариф и таможенное законодательство, - каждое государство данной зоны остается автономным в вопросах таможенной и экономической политики, - торговля базируется на применении правил происхождения, принимая во внимание различные таможенные тарифы и при условии предотвращения отклонений в торговле, - отсутствие ограничительных подзаконных актов о торговле внутри зоны свободной торговли.	FREE TRADE AREA Entity formed by the Customs territories of an association of States and having in its ultimate state the following characteristics: - the elimination of Customs duties in respect of products originating in any of the countries of the area, - each State retains its Customs tariff and Customs law, - each State of the area remains autonomous in matters of Customs and economic policy, - trade is based on the application of rules of origin, to take account of the different Customs tariffs and prevent deflection of trade, - the elimination of restrictive regulations of commerce within the free trade area.
34.	ИСЧИСЛЕНИЕ ПОШЛИН И НАЛОГОВ Определение суммы пошлин и налогов, подлежащих уплате. Примечание Исчисление пошлин и налогов описано в Генеральном приложении, глава 4, измененной Киотской конвенции.	ASSESSMENT OF DUTIES AND TAXES Determination of the amount of duties and taxes payable. Note Assessment of duties and taxes is dealt with in the General Annex, Chapter 4 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
35.	КАРНЕТ ВРЕМЕННОГО ДОПУСКА Международный таможенный документ, выпущенный в соответствии с Конвенцией о временном допуске и Стамбульской конвенцией, который содержит действующую по всему миру гарантию и может использоваться вместо национальных таможенных документов и в качестве гарантии для импортных пошлин и налогов для обеспечения временного допуска товаров и, если это необходимо, транзита товаров. Его могут принять для контроля временного экспорта и реимпорта товаров, но в этом случае международная гарантия не применяется.	ATA CARNET An international Customs document which, issued under the terms of the ATA Convention and the Istanbul Convention, incorporates an internationally valid guarantee and may be used, in lieu of national Customs documents and as security for import duties and taxes, to cover the temporary admission of goods and, where appropriate, the transit of goods. It may be accepted for controlling the temporary exportation and re-importation of goods but, in this case, the international guarantee does not apply.

	<p>Примечания:</p> <p>1. Карнет временного допуска может, в принципе, и не использоваться для временного допуска транспортных средств (см. Комментарий 2 к статье 1, Приложение А Стамбульской конвенции).</p> <p>2. Вместо импортных пошлин и налогов в Конвенции по временному допуску используется термин импортные пошлины, содержание которого соответствует выражению, приведенному ранее в данном глоссарии.</p>	<p>Notes</p> <p>1. The ATA carnet may not, in principle, be used for the temporary admission of means of transport (See Commentary 2 to Article 1, Annex A of the Istanbul Convention).</p> <p>2. Instead of import duties and taxes the ATA Convention uses the term import duties, giving it the same scope as the Glossary gives to the former expression.</p>
36.	<p>КАРНЕТ CPD</p> <p>Международный таможенный документ, который включает действующую по всему миру гарантию и может быть использован вместо национальных таможенных документов, а также в качестве обеспечения импортных пошлин и налогов для временного допуска транспортных средств и, где это необходимо, транзита транспортных средств. Он может быть принят при контроле временного экспорта и реимпорта транспортных средств, но в этом случае международные гарантии не применяются.</p> <p>Примечание:</p> <p>Карнет CPD (карнет прохождения таможи) выпускается в соответствии с условиями Стамбульской конвенции, Таможенной конвенции о временном импорте частных дорожных транспортных средств, Таможенной конвенции о временном импорте коммерческих дорожных транспортных средств и Таможенной конвенции о временном импорте для частного пользования самолетов и прогулочных катеров.</p>	<p>CPD CARNET</p> <p>An international Customs document which incorporates an internationally valid guarantee and may be used, in lieu of national Customs documents and as security for import duties and taxes, to cover the temporary admission of means of transport and, where appropriate, the transit of means of transport. It may be accepted for controlling the temporary exportation and re-importation of means of transport but, in this case, the international guarantee does not apply.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>The CPD (Carnet de Passage en Douane) carnet is issued under the terms of the Istanbul Convention, the Customs Convention on the temporary importation of private road vehicles, the Customs Convention on the temporary importation of commercial road vehicles and the Customs Convention on the temporary importation for private use of aircraft and pleasure boats.</p>
37.	<p>КИОТСКАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ</p> <p>Выражение, которое, как правило, используется для обозначения Международной конвенции об упрощении и гармонизации таможенных процедур, принятой Советом таможенного сотрудничества в Киото в 1973.</p>	<p>KYOTO CONVENTION</p> <p>The expression commonly used to refer to the international Convention on the simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council in Kyoto in 1973.</p>
38.	<p>ИЗМЕНЕННАЯ КИОТСКАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ</p> <p>Выражение, которое обычно используется для ссылки на Международную конвенцию об упрощении и гармонизации таможенных процедур (измененную), принятую Советом таможенного сотрудничества в Брюсселе в 1999.</p>	<p>REVISED KYOTO CONVENTION</p> <p>The expression commonly used to refer to the international Convention on the simplification and harmonization of Customs procedures (amended), adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council in Brussels in 1999.</p>
39.	<p>КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ТОВАРОВ ПО ТАРИФУ</p> <p>Определение тарифной субпозиции по тарифной номенклатуре, в которой</p>	<p>TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS</p> <p>Determination of the tariff subheading in a tariff nomenclature under</p>

	следует классифицировать определенные товары.	which particular goods should be classified.
40.	<p>КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННАЯ КВОТА Любое заданное количество определенных товаров, разрешенное к импорту или экспорту в течение указанного периода, по окончании которого нельзя будет импортировать или экспортировать какое-либо дополнительное количество указанных товаров.</p>	<p>QUANTITATIVE QUOTA Any pre-set quantity, authorized for importation or exportation of given goods, during a specified period, beyond which no additional quantity of these goods can be imported or exported.</p>
41.	<p>КОММЕРЧЕСКОЕ МОШЕННИЧЕСТВО Любое нарушение законодательства или регулятивных норм, ответственность за соблюдение которых несет таможенная служба, совершенное для того, чтобы:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - избежать или попытаться избежать уплаты пошлин/сборов/налогов при перемещении коммерческих товаров; и/или - уклониться или попытаться уклониться от любых запретов или ограничений, применяемых к коммерческим товарам; и/или - получить или попытаться получить любые возвраты или субсидии или другие выплаты, получение которых не было должным образом санкционировано; и/или - получить или попытаться получить нелегальное коммерческое преимущество, нарушающее принципы и практики законной торговой конкуренции. <p>Примечание Список видов коммерческих нарушений включен в главу II Руководства по мерам борьбы с коммерческими нарушениями Совета таможенного сотрудничества.</p>	<p>COMMERCIAL FRAUD Any offence against statutory or regulatory provisions which Customs is responsible for enforcing, committed in order to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - evade, or attempt to evade, payment of duties/levies/taxes on movements of commercial goods; and/or - evade, or attempt to evade, any prohibition or restrictions applicable to commercial goods; and/or - receive, or attempt to receive, any repayments, subsidies or other disbursements to which there is no proper entitlement; and/or - obtain, or attempt to obtain, illicit commercial advantage injurious to the principle and practice of legitimate business competition. <p>Note A list of commercial fraud case types is included in Chapter II of the CCC Manual on measures to combat commercial fraud.</p>
42.	<p>КОМПЕНСИРУЮЩИЕ ПРОДУКТЫ Продукты: (a) полученные на территории страны в результате изготовления, переработки или ремонта товаров, в отношении которых разрешено использование процедуры переработки на таможенной территории; или (b) полученные за границей в результате изготовления, переработки или ремонта товаров, в отношении которых разрешено использование процедуры переработки на таможенной территории (*).</p> <p>Примечание В некоторых странах продукты, полученные в результате обработки импортированных, экспортированных товаров или товаров внутреннего</p>	<p>COMPENSATING PRODUCTS Products : (a) obtained within a country resulting from the manufacturing, processing or repair of the goods for which the use of the inward processing procedure is authorized; or (b) obtained abroad and resulting from the manufacturing, processing or repair of goods for which the use of the outward processing procedure is authorized(*).</p> <p>Note In some countries the products obtained from the treatment of</p>

	<p>производства, идентичных по описанию, качеству и техническим характеристикам товарам, находящимся под процедурой временного допуска для переработки на таможенной территории или под процедурой временного экспорта для переработки вне таможенной территории, в зависимости от случая, могут рассматриваться как компенсирующие продукты (в противопоставление эквивалентным товарам).</p> <p>(*) Приложения Е.6. и Е.8. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальное приложение В, глава 2, и Специальное приложение F, главы 1 и 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>imported, exported or domestic goods identical in description, quality and technical characteristics to those temporarily admitted for inward processing or temporarily exported for outward processing, as the case may be, are deemed to be compensating products (setting-off with equivalent goods).</p> <p>(*) Annexes E.6. And E.8. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex B, Chapter 2 and Specific Annex F, Chapters 1 and 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
43.	<p>КОНВЕНЦИЯ НАЙРОБИ (ИЗМЕНЕННАЯ) Выражение, которое, как правило, используется для обозначения международной Конвенции по взаимной административной поддержке для предотвращения, расследования или пресечения таможенных правонарушений, принятой Советом таможенного сотрудничества в Найроби в 1977.</p>	<p>NAIROBI CONVENTION (amended) The expression commonly used to refer to the international Convention on mutual administrative assistance for the prevention, investigation and repression of Customs offences adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council in Nairobi in 1977.</p>
44.	<p>КОНВЕНЦИЯ О ВРЕМЕННОМ ДОПУСКЕ Данное выражение обычно используется для обозначения Таможенной конвенции о карнете временного допуска товаров (ATA Convention), принятой Советом таможенного сотрудничества в Брюсселе в 1961.</p>	<p>ATA CONVENTION The expression commonly used to refer to the Customs Convention on the ATA carnet for the temporary admission of goods (ATA Convention) adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council in Brussels in 1961.</p>
45.	<p>КОНТЕЙНЕР Любая единица транспортного оборудования (подъемный контейнер, съемная цистерна или другая аналогичная конструкция): (i) полностью или частично закрытая, образующая отделение для хранения товаров, (ii) стационарного характера, соответственно, достаточно прочная для частого использования, (iii) специально предназначенная для упрощения перевозки товаров одним или несколькими видами транспорта без промежуточной перегрузки, (iv) предназначенная для быстрой упаковки, в частности, при перемещении из одного вида транспорта в другой, (v) рассчитанная на легкость заполнения и опустошения, и (vi) общим объемом в один кубический метр или более. Контейнер включает принадлежности и оборудование, предназначенные для такого вида контейнеров, при условии, что такие принадлежности и оборудование перевозятся вместе с контейнером. Термин контейнер не</p>	<p>CONTAINER An article of transport equipment (lift-van, movable tank or other similar structure) : (i) fully or partially enclosed to constitute a compartment intended for containing goods, (ii) of a permanent character and accordingly strong enough to be suitable for repeated use, (iii) specially designed to facilitate the carriage of goods, by one or more modes of transport, without intermediate reloading, (iv) designed for ready handling, particularly when being transferred from one mode of transport to another, (v) designed to be easy to fill and to empty, and (vi) having an internal volume of one cubic metre or more. Container shall include the accessories and equipment of the container, appropriate for the type concerned, provided that such</p>

	<p>должен включать транспортные средства, принадлежности или отдельные части транспортных средств, либо упаковку или поддоны. Съемные корпуса следует рассматривать как контейнеры.</p> <p>Примечания</p> <p>1. Условия временного допуска контейнеров описаны в Стамбульской конвенции (Приложение В.3.) и в Таможенной конвенции по контейнерам, 1972. В последней Конвенции также определены условия принятия контейнеров для внутренней перевозки под таможенной печатью.</p> <p>2. В Таможенной конвенции по международной перевозке товаров с применением книжки МДП (1975 г.) также описано использование контейнеров при международном таможенном транзите.</p>	<p>accessories and equipment are carried with the container. The term container shall not include vehicles, accessories or spare parts of vehicles, or packaging or pallets. Demountable bodies shall be regarded as containers.</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>1. Temporary admission facilities for containers are dealt with in the Istanbul Convention (Annex B.3.) and in the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972. The latter Convention also stipulates the conditions for the acceptance of containers for international transport under Customs seal.</p> <p>2. The Customs Convention on the international transport of goods under cover of TIR carnets, 1975, also deals with the use of containers in international Customs transit.</p>
46.	<p>КОНТРАБАНДА</p> <p>Таможенное правонарушение, состоящее в перемещении товаров через таможенную границу любым нелегальным способом, тем самым избегая таможенного контроля(*).</p> <p>Примечания</p> <p>1. Этот термин также может включать определенные нарушения таможенного законодательства в отношении переработки и перемещения товаров внутри таможенной территории.</p> <p>2. В некоторых странах:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Концепция нелегального перемещения товаров через границу не является обязательной особенностью контрабанды. - Правонарушение не считается контрабандой, если оно совершено непреднамеренно. <p>(*) Конвенция Найроби.</p>	<p>SMUGGLING</p> <p>Customs offence consisting in the movement of goods across a Customs frontier in any clandestine manner, thereby evading Customs control (*).</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>1. This term may also cover certain violations of Customs legislation relating to the possession and movement of goods within the Customs territory.</p> <p>2. In certain countries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concept of clandestine movement of goods across frontiers is not a mandatory feature of smuggling. - An offence is not defined as smuggling unless it is intentional. <p>(*) Nairobi Convention.</p>
47.	<p>КОНТРОЛЬ НА ОСНОВЕ МЕТОДОВ АУДИТА</p> <p>Меры, позволяющие таможенной службе убедиться в правильности заполнения деклараций и достоверности указанных в них сведений путем проверки имеющихся у лиц, которых это касается, соответствующих книг учета, документации, бизнес системы и коммерческой информации.</p> <p>Примечание</p> <p>Контроль на основе методов аудита описан в Генеральном приложении,</p>	<p>AUDIT-BASED CONTROL</p> <p>Measures by which the Customs satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and authenticity of declarations through the examination of the relevant books, records, business systems and commercial data held by persons concerned.</p> <p>Note</p>

	глава 6, измененной Киотской конвенции.	Audit-based control is dealt with in the General Annex, Chapter 6 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
48.	КРИТЕРИЙ СУЩЕСТВЕННОЙ ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ Критерий, в соответствии с которым при определении происхождения, страной происхождения считается страна, в которой была выполнена последняя существенная операция по изготовлению или переработке, признанная достаточной для придания товару основного свойства (*). (*). Приложение D.1. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальное приложение К, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.	SUBSTANTIAL TRANSFORMATION CRITERION The criterion according to which origin is determined by regarding as the country of origin the country in which the last substantial manufacturing or processing, deemed sufficient to give the commodity its essential character, has been carried out(*). (*). Annex D.1. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex K, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
49.	ЛИЦО Как физическое, так и юридическое лицо, если в контексте не оговорено иное(*). (*). Генеральное приложение, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.	PERSON Both natural and legal persons, unless the context otherwise requires(*). (*). General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
50.	ЛИЧНЫЕ ВЕЩИ Все предметы (новые или бывшие в употреблении), в которых пассажир может иметь разумную потребность для его или ее личного пользования во время поездки с учетом всех обстоятельств этой поездки, но исключая любые товары, импортируемые или экспортируемые для коммерческих целей(*). (*). Специальное приложение J, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.	PERSONAL EFFECTS All articles (new or used) which a traveller may reasonably require for his or her personal use during the journey, taking into account all the circumstances of the journey, but excluding any goods imported or exported for commercial purposes (*). (*). Specific Annex J, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
51.	МАГАЗИНЫ БЕСПОШЛИННОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ Помещение, находящееся под таможенным контролем, в котором можно приобрести товары, освобожденные от таможенных пошлин и налогов. Примечание Некоторые страны ограничивают продажу освобожденных от пошлин товаров пассажирам, отбывающим за границу. (См. Рекомендацию от 16 июня 1960, касающуюся магазинов беспошлинной торговли).	DUTY-FREE SHOPS A premise under Customs control (-) at which goods may be acquired free of Customs duties and taxes. Note Some countries limit the sale of tax-free goods to travellers leaving for abroad. (See the Recommendation of 16 June 1960 concerning taxfree shops).
52.	МАРШРУТ, ОДОБРЕННЫЙ ТАМОЖЕННОЙ СЛУЖБОЙ Любая дорога, железная дорога, судоходное русло, воздушная линия и любой другой маршрут (трубопровод и т.д.), который должен использоваться для импорта, таможенного транзита и экспорта товаров.	CUSTOMS APPROVED ROUTE Any road, railway, waterway, airway and any other route (pipeline, etc.), which must be used for the importation, Customs transit and exportation of goods.
53.	ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬСТВО Действие, совершенное в надлежащей юридической форме, посредством которого лицо берет на себя обязательство перед таможенной службой о выполнении или невыполнении какого-то определенного действия.	BOND An undertaking in due legal form, by which a person binds himself to the Customs to do or not to do some specified act.
54.	ОБРАЗЦЫ	SAMPLES

	<p>Изделия, представляющие особую категорию товаров, которые уже были произведены или являются образцами товаров, производство которых предполагается; данный термин не включает идентичные товары, ввезенные тем же лицом или направленные отдельному грузополучателю, в таком количестве, что в целом они уже не представляют собой образцы в соответствии с их обычным коммерческим использованием.</p> <p>Примечание Условия временного допуска образцов описаны в Приложении В.3. к Стамбульской конвенции.</p>	<p>Articles which are representative of a particular category of goods already produced or are examples of goods the production of which is contemplated; the term does not include identical articles brought in by the same individual, or sent to a single consignee, in such quantity that, taken as a whole, they no longer constitute samples under ordinary commercial usage.</p> <p>Note Temporary admission facilities for samples are dealt with in Annex B.3. to the Istanbul Convention.</p>
55.	<p>ОБРАЗЦЫ, НЕ ИМЕЮЩИЕ КОММЕРЧЕСКОЙ ЦЕННОСТИ</p> <p>Изделия, которые рассматриваются таможенной службой, как имеющие ничтожно малую ценность, и которые подлежат использованию только с целью получения заказов на товары того вида, который они представляют(*).</p> <p>Примечание В отношении таких изделий, как правило, предоставляется освобождение от импортных пошлин и налогов. В Приложении В.2. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г., рекомендуется в качестве образцов, не имеющих коммерческой ценности, рассматривать следующее:</p> <p>(а) сырье и продукты таких размеров, которые делают их непригодными для любых других целей, кроме демонстрации;</p> <p>(б) изделия из недорогих металлов, прикрепляемые к картам или расфасованные в качестве образцов обычным для торговли способом, при условии представления не более одного образца каждого размера и вида;</p> <p>(с) сырье и продукты, а также изделия из таких продуктов и сырья, приведенные в состояние непригодности посредством дробления, перфорации, несмываемой разметки или любым другим эффективным методом, представленные для других целей, кроме демонстрации;</p> <p>(d) продукты, которые не могут быть расфасованы как образцы, не имеющие коммерческой стоимости, в соответствии с пунктами (а) - (с) выше и которые состоят из:</p> <p>(1) нерасходуемых товаров, имеющих индивидуальную ценность, не превышающую \$5 долларов США, при условии представления не более одного образца отдельного качества и вида;</p> <p>(2) расходуемые товары индивидуальной ценности, не превышающей \$5 долларов США, даже если они полностью или частично состоят из образцов</p>	<p>SAMPLES OF NO COMMERCIAL VALUE</p> <p>Articles which are regarded by the Customs to be of negligible value and which are to be used only for soliciting orders for goods of the kind they represent (*).</p> <p>Note Such articles are normally allowed relief from import duties and taxes. In Annex B.2. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974, it is recommended that the following should be regarded as samples of no commercial value :</p> <p>(a) raw materials and products of such dimensions that they are useless except for purposes of demonstration;</p> <p>(b) articles of non-precious materials affixed to cards or put up as samples in the manner usual in the trade, provided that there is not more than one of each size or kind;</p> <p>(c) raw materials and products, and articles of such materials or products, rendered useless, except for purposes of demonstration, by slashing, perforation, indelible marking or by any other effective method;</p> <p>(d) products which cannot be put up as samples of no commercial value in accordance with paragraphs (a) to (c) above and which consist of :</p> <p>(1) non-consumable goods of an individual value not exceeding US\$5, and provided there is not more than one sample of each kind or quality;</p> <p>(2) consumable goods of an individual value not exceeding US\$5,</p>

	<p>одного и того же качества или вида, при условии, что их количество и способ упаковки не позволяют использовать их в другом качестве, кроме образцов.</p> <p>(*) Международная конвенция об упрощении импорта коммерческих образцов и рекламного материала (Женева, 1952).</p>	<p>even if they consist wholly or partly of samples of the same kind or quality, provided the quantity and the manner in which they are put up preclude their being used otherwise than as samples.</p> <p>(*) International Convention to facilitate the importation of commercial samples and advertising material (Geneva, 1952).</p>
56.	<p>ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕ НА ТОВАРЫ</p> <p>Установленное законом правовое требование о предоставлении и утверждении заявления или другого документа (помимо документа для таможенных целей) в качестве предварительного условия импорта или экспорта.</p>	<p>RESTRICTION OF GOODS</p> <p>A legal requirement by law for the submission and approval of an application or other document (other than for Customs purposes) as a prior condition to importation or exportation.</p>
57.	<p>ОПИСАНИЕ ПО ТАРИФУ</p> <p>Описание изделия или продукта в соответствии с терминологией, используемой в тарифной номенклатуре.</p>	<p>TARIFF DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Description of an article or product in accordance with the terminology used in the tariff nomenclature.</p>
58.	<p>ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ ОТ ИМПОРТНЫХ ПОШЛИН И НАЛОГОВ</p> <p>Очистка товаров для внутреннего потребления с освобождением от импортных пошлин и налогов, независимо от их обычной тарифной классификации, или пошлин и налогов, обычно подлежащих уплате, при условии, что они импортируются в определенных условиях и для определенных целей.</p> <p>Примечание</p> <p>Освобождение от импортных пошлин и налогов специально описано в Приложении В.2. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальном приложении В, глава 3, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>RELIEF FROM IMPORT DUTIES AND TAXES</p> <p>Clearance of goods for home use free of import duties and taxes, irrespective of their normal tariff classification or normal liability, provided that they are imported in specified circumstances and for specified purposes.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>Relief from import duties and taxes is dealt with specifically in Annex B.2. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and in Specific Annex B, Chapter 3 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
59.	<p>ОТМЕНА ИМПОРТНЫХ ПОШЛИН И НАЛОГОВ</p> <p>Отмена уплаты, полная или частичная, импортных пошлин и налогов в тех случаях, когда оплата еще не была произведена.</p> <p>Примечание</p> <p>Отмена импортных пошлин и налогов описано в Приложении F.6. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. Указанное Приложение также охватывает возврат, полный или частичный, импортных пошлин и налогов, выплаченных за товары, заявленные для внутреннего потребления.</p>	<p>REMISSION OF IMPORT DUTIES AND TAXES</p> <p>The waiver of payment, in whole or in part, of import duties and taxes where payment has not been made.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>Remission of import duties and taxes is dealt with in Annex F.6. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974. That Annex also covers the refund, in whole or in part, of import duties and taxes paid on goods declared for home use.</p>
60.	<p>ОТМЫВАНИЕ ДЕНЕГ (ЛЕГАЛИЗАЦИЯ ДЕНЕГ)</p> <p>Отмывание денег представляет собой процесс, посредством которого нелегальные источники доходов скрываются при помощи финансовых операций или любым другим способом, придающим им вид законных.</p>	<p>MONEY LAUNDERING</p> <p>Money laundering is the process by which the illegal source of proceeds is concealed by means of financial transactions or any other means to make it appear legitimate.</p>

61.	<p>ОЧИСТКА Совершение таможенных формальностей, необходимых для введения товаров во внутреннее потребление, для их экспорта или для помещения под иную таможенную процедуру (*). (*) Генеральное приложение, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>CLEARANCE The accomplishment of the Customs formalities necessary to allow goods to enter home use, to be exported or to be placed under another Customs procedure(*). (*) General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
62.	<p>ОЧИСТКА ДЛЯ ВНУТРЕННЕГО ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ Таможенная процедура, которая предусматривает, что импортированные товары поступают в свободное обращение на таможенной территории после уплаты любых взимаемых импортных пошлин и налогов и выполнения всех необходимых таможенных формальностей. Примечание Очистка для внутреннего потребления описана в Приложении В.1. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и в Специальном приложении В, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>CLEARANCE FOR HOME USE The Customs procedure which provides that imported goods enter into free circulation in the Customs territory upon the payment of any import duties and taxes chargeable and the accomplishment of all the necessary Customs formalities. Note Clearance for home use is dealt with in Annex B.1. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex B, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
63.	<p>CN22/23 Формы специальной декларации для почтовых отправок в соответствии с описанием в действующих актах Всемирного почтового союза (*). (*) Специальное приложение J, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>CN22/23 The special declaration forms for postal items as described in the Acts of the Universal Postal Union currently in force(*). (*) Specific Annex J, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
64.	<p>ПРАВА ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ СОБСТВЕННОСТИ Следующие права: 1. Авторское право и аналогичные права; 2. торговые знаки: любые знаки, включая слова, наименования, буквы, цифры, символы и комбинации цветов или комбинации указанных элементов, используемые производителем или продавцом для идентификации его товаров и отличия их от производимых или продаваемых другими; 3. географические показатели, посредством которых можно идентифицировать товар как произведенный на территории Государства, или региона или района указанной территории, на которой данное качество, репутация или другие характеристики товара приписываются главным образом его географическому происхождению; 4. промышленные модели; 5. патенты, доступные для любых изобретений, в тех случаях, когда разработка продуктов или процессов во всех технологических областях при условии их новизны имеет изобретательский уровень и их возможно применить в промышленности;</p>	<p>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS The following rights : 1. Copyright and related rights; 2. trademarks : any sign, including words, names, letters, numerals, figurative elements and combinations of colours, or combinations of these used by a manufacturer or merchant to identify its goods and distinguish them from those manufactured or sold by others; 3. geographical indications, which identify a good as originating in the territory of a State, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin; 4. industrial designs; 5. patents which shall be available for any inventions, whether products or processes, in all fields of technology, provided that they are new, involve an inventive step and are capable of industrial application;</p>

	<p>6. проектирование рисунка (топография) интегральной схемы: либо защищенный рисунок, либо интегральная схема, в которую включен защищенный рисунок;</p> <p>7. защита скрытой информации, такой как коммерческая тайна и прочей конфиденциальной деловой информации.</p> <p>Примечания</p> <p>1. Определение данного термина приводится Всемирной организацией по защите прав интеллектуальной собственности.</p> <p>2. Это общее определение, и таможенным администрациям следует обратиться к Соглашению о связанных с торговлей аспектам прав интеллектуальной собственности (TRIPS), включающему торговлю контрафактными товарами, при применении законодательства в отношении прав интеллектуальной собственности.</p>	<p>6. layout-design (topographies) of integrated circuits : either a protected layout-design or an integrated circuit in which a protected layout-design is incorporated;</p> <p>7. protection of undisclosed information such as trade secrets and other business confidential information.</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>1. This term is defined by the World Intellectual Property Organization.</p> <p>2. This is an overall definition, and Customs administrations should refer to the Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), including trade in counterfeit goods, in their application of legislation relating to intellectual property rights.</p>
65.	<p>ПЕРЕВОЗЧИК</p> <p>Лицо, фактически осуществляющее транспортировку товаров или осуществляющее руководство, или ответственное за использование транспортного средства (*).</p> <p>(*). Приложение А.1. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальное приложение А, глава 1, и Специальное приложение J, глава 4, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>CARRIER</p> <p>The person actually transporting goods or in charge of or responsible for the operation of the means of transport(*).</p> <p>(*). Annex A.1. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex A, Chapter 1 and Specific Annex J, Chapter 4 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
66.	<p>ПЕРЕРАБОТКА ВНЕ ТАМОЖЕННОЙ ТЕРРИТОРИИ</p> <p>Таможенная процедура, под которой товары, находящиеся в свободном обращении на таможенной территории, могут быть временно экспортированы для изготовления, переработки или ремонта за рубежом и в дальнейшем реимпортированы с полным или частичным освобождением от импортных пошлин и налогов(*).</p> <p>(*). Специальное приложение F, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>OUTWARD PROCESSING</p> <p>The Customs procedure under which goods which are in free circulation in a Customs territory may be temporarily exported for manufacturing, processing or repair abroad and then re-imported with total or partial exemption from import duties and taxes (*).</p> <p>(*). Specific Annex F, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
67.	<p>ПЕРЕРАБОТКА ТОВАРОВ ДЛЯ ВНУТРЕННЕГО ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ</p> <p>Таможенная процедура, под которой импортированные товары до их очистки для внутреннего потребления и под таможенным контролем могут изготавливаться, перерабатываться или обрабатываться до такой степени, что сумма импортных пошлин и налогов, применимых к полученным таким образом продуктам, становится меньше той, которая была бы применена к импортированным товарам(*).</p> <p>(*). Специальное приложение F, глава 4, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>PROCESSING OF GOODS FOR HOME USE</p> <p>The Customs procedure under which imported goods may be manufactured, processed or worked, before clearance for home use and under Customs control, to such an extent that the amount of the import duties and taxes applicable to the products thus obtained is lower than that which would be applicable to the imported goods (*).</p> <p>(*). Specific Annex F, Chapter 4 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
68.	<p>ПЕРЕРАБОТКА НА ТАМОЖЕННОЙ ТЕРРИТОРИИ</p>	<p>INWARD PROCESSING</p>

	<p>Таможенная процедура, под которой определенные товары могут быть ввезены на таможенную территорию с условным освобождением от уплаты импортных пошлин и налогов на основании того, что такие товары предназначены для изготовления, переработки или ремонта и последующего экспорта(*).</p> <p>(* Специальное приложение F, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>The Customs procedure under which certain goods can be brought into a Customs territory conditionally relieved from payment of import duties and taxes, on the basis that such goods are intended for manufacturing, processing or repair and subsequent exportation (*).</p> <p>(* Specific Annex F, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
69.	<p>ПОГРАНИЧНАЯ ЗОНА Область таможенной территории, прилегающая к сухопутной границе, размер которой определяется национальным законодательством и границы которой служат для определения отличия пограничных перевозок от других перевозок.</p> <p>Примечание Определение данного термина приведено в Приложениях В.8 и D Стамбульской конвенции.</p>	<p>FRONTIER ZONE An area of the Customs territory adjacent to the land frontier, the extent of which is determined in national legislation and whose limits serve to distinguish frontier traffic from other traffic.</p> <p>Note This term is defined in Annexes B.8 and D to the Istanbul Convention.</p>
70.	<p><u>ПОГРАНИЧНЫЕ ПЕРЕВОЗКИ</u> Импорт и экспорт, осуществляемые населением пограничной зоны между двумя прилегающими пограничными зонами.</p> <p>Примечания 1. К пограничным перевозкам могут применяться специальные таможенные подзаконные акты. 2. Таможенные условия, применяемые к пограничным перевозкам, описаны в Приложениях В.8. и D к Стамбульской конвенции и в Приложении F.3. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. И в Специальном приложении J.1 к измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>FRONTIER TRAFFIC Importations and exportations carried out by frontier zone inhabitants between two adjacent frontier zones.</p> <p>Notes 1. Frontier traffic may be subject to special Customs regulations. 2. Customs facilities applicable to frontier traffic are dealt with in Annexes B.8. and D to the Istanbul Convention and in Annex F.3. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex J.1 to the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
71.	<p>НАСЕЛЕНИЕ ПОГРАНИЧНОЙ ЗОНЫ Лица, являющиеся резидентами или учрежденные в пограничной зоне.</p> <p>Примечания 1. Определение данного термина приведено в Приложениях В.8 и D к Стамбульской конвенции. 2. Как физические, так и юридические лица могут считаться населением пограничной зоны.</p>	<p>FRONTIER ZONE INHABITANTS Persons established or resident in a frontier zone.</p> <p>Notes 1. This term is defined in Annexes B.8 and D to the Istanbul Convention. 2. Both natural and legal persons qualify as frontier zone inhabitants.</p>
72.	<p>ПОДДОН Устройство, на нижнюю платформу которого может быть помещено некоторое количество товаров для формирования единицы груза в целях его транспортировки или перемещения или складирования с помощью</p>	<p>PALLET A device on the deck of which a quantity of goods can be assembled to form a unit load for the purpose of transporting it, or of handling or stacking it with the assistance of mechanical appliances. This device</p>

	<p>механических устройств. Устройство сделано из двух платформ, разделенных опорами, или из одной платформы на опорах, его общая высота сокращена до минимума, пригодного для перемещения вилкой автопогрузчиков или тележек с поддонами; оно может иметь надстройку.</p> <p>Примечание Определение этого термина приведено в Приложении В.3. к Стамбульской конвенции.</p>	<p>is made up of two decks separated by bearers, or of a single deck supported by feet; its overall height is reduced to the minimum compatible with handling by fork lift trucks or pallet trucks; it may or may not have a superstructure.</p> <p>Note This item is defined in Annex B.3. to the Istanbul Convention.</p>
73.	<p>ПОЛНЫЙ ЭКСПОРТ Таможенная процедура, применимая к товарам, которые, находясь в свободном обращении, убывают с таможенной территории и предназначаются для постоянного нахождения за ее пределами(*). (* Специальное приложение С, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>OUTRIGHT EXPORTATION Customs procedure applicable to goods which, being in free circulation, leave the Customs territory and are intended to remain permanently outside it (*). (* Specific Annex C, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
74.	<p>ПОРУЧИТЕЛЬСТВО Действие, посредством которого поручитель принимает на себя обязательства перед таможенной службой.</p>	<p>GUARANTEE Undertaking by which the surety assumes obligations towards the Customs.</p>
75.	<p>ПОЧТОВЫЕ ОТПРАВЛЕНИЯ Письменная корреспонденция и посылки в соответствии с описанием в действующих актах Всемирного почтового союза, отправляемые почтой или для почтовых служб(*). (* Специальное приложение J, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>POSTAL ITEMS Letter-post and parcels, as described in the Acts of the Universal Postal Union currently in force, when carried by or for postal services(*). (* Specific Annex J, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
76.	<p>ПОЧТОВАЯ ПИСЬМЕННАЯ КОРРЕСПОНДЕНЦИЯ Письма, почтовые открытки, печатные документы, литература для слепых и небольшие посылки, обозначенные как письменная корреспонденция в действующих актах Почтового союза (*).</p> <p>Примечание В соответствии с актами Всемирного почтового союза определенные элементы почтовой письменной корреспонденции требуют представления таможенной декларации по форме CN22/CN23. (* Приложение F.4. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальное приложение J, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>LETTER-POST ITEMS Letters, postcards, printed papers, literature for the blind and small packets described as letter-post items in the Acts of the Universal Postal Union currently in force (*).</p> <p>Note According to the Acts of the Universal Postal Union certain letter-post items are required to be accompanied by a Customs declaration form CN22/CN23 as appropriate. (* Annex F.4. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex J, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
77.	<p>ПОЧТОВЫЕ ПОСЫЛКИ Предметы, называемые почтовые посылки в действующих актах Всемирного почтового союза(*).</p> <p>Примечание В соответствии с актами Всемирного почтового союза почтовые посылки</p>	<p>POSTAL PARCELS Items called postal parcels within the meaning of the Acts of the Universal Postal Union currently in force (*).</p> <p>Note According to the Acts of the Universal Postal Union postal parcels are</p>

	требуют представления таможенной декларации по форме CN22/CN23 (* Приложение F.4. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г.	required to be accompanied by a Customs declaration form CN22/CN23 (* Annex F.4. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974.
78.	ПОЧТОВАЯ СЛУЖБА Государственная или частная организация, уполномоченная правительством оказывать международные услуги, регулируемые действующими актами Всемирного почтового союза(*). (* Специальное приложение J, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.	POSTAL SERVICE A public or private body authorized by the government to provide the international services governed by the Acts of the Universal Postal Union currently in force (*). (* Specific Annex J, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
79.	ПОШЛИНЫ И НАЛОГИ Импортные пошлины и налоги и/или экспортные пошлины и налоги(*). (* Генеральное приложение, главы 2 и 4, измененной Киотской конвенции.	DUTIES AND TAXES Import duties and taxes and/or export duties and taxes (*). (* General Annex, Chapters 2 and 4 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
80.	ПРЕДЪЯВЛЕНИЕ ТОВАРОВ ТАМОЖЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЕ Действие по представлению товаров соответствующим таможенным органам власти в местах, назначенных или приемлемых для указанных таможенных органов, для совершения таможенных формальностей. Примечание Само по себе предъявление товаров таможенной службе является одной из таможенных формальностей.	PRODUCTION OF GOODS TO THE CUSTOMS The act of presenting goods to the competent Customs authorities, at the place designated or accepted by them, for completion of the Customs formalities. Note The production of goods to the Customs is itself one of the Customs formalities.
81.	ПРОВЕРКА ТОВАРА Физическая проверка товаров таможенной службой в целях установления соответствия характера, происхождения, состояния, количества и стоимости товара сведениям, указанным в декларации на товары(*). (* Генеральное приложение, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.	EXAMINATION OF GOODS Physical inspection of goods by the Customs to satisfy themselves that the nature, origin, condition, quantity and value of the goods are in accordance with the particulars furnished in the Goods declaration (*). (* General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
82.	ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБОРУДОВАНИЕ Оборудование, необходимое для выполнения призвания, торговой или профессиональной деятельности лица, прибывающего в страну для работы по профессии в указанной стране. Примечания 1. Данное оборудование включает оборудование, приведенное в списках примеров в: (а) Приложениях А, В и С Таможенной конвенции о временном допуске профессионального оборудования, Брюссель, 1961; (б) Приложении В.2 Стамбульской конвенции, 1990. 2. В странах, где применяется система АТА, как правило для временного	PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT Equipment necessary for the exercise of the calling, trade or profession of a person who enters a country to exercise his or her profession in that country. Notes 1. This equipment includes the equipment set out in the illustrative lists in : (a) Annexes A, B and C to the Customs Convention on the temporary importation of professional equipment, Brussels, 1961; (b) Annex B.2 to the Istanbul Convention, 1990. 2. In countries where the ATA system is applied, ATA carnets are as

	допуска профессионального оборудования принимаются карнеты АТА	a rule accepted for the temporary admission of professional equipment.
83.	ПРОЦЕДУРА ВОЗВРАТА Таможенная процедура, предусматривающая при экспорте товаров возврат (полный или частичный) в отношении импортных пошлин и налогов, взысканных с товаров или материалов, содержащихся в них или использованных при их производстве(*). (*). Приложение Е.4. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальное приложение F, глава 3, измененной Киотской конвенции.	DRAWBACK PROCEDURE The Customs procedure which, when goods are exported, provides for a refund (total or partial) to be made in respect of the import duties and taxes charged on the goods, or on materials contained in them or consumed in their production (*). (*). Annex E.4. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex F, Chapter 3 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
84.	ПРОЦЕДУРА ХРАНЕНИЯ НА ТАМОЖЕННОМ СКЛАДЕ Таможенная процедура, в соответствии с которой импортированные товары хранятся под таможенным контролем в установленном месте (на таможенном складе) без уплаты импортных пошлин и налогов. Примечания 1. Таможенные склады могут быть предназначены для общего пользования (общественные таможенные склады) или для пользования исключительно отдельных лиц (частные таможенные склады). 2. Процедура хранения на таможенном складе описана в Приложении Е.3. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. И в Специальном приложении D, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.	CUSTOMS WAREHOUSING PROCEDURE Customs procedure under which imported goods are stored under Customs control in a designated place (a Customs warehouse) without payment of import duties and taxes. Notes 1. Customs warehouses may be for general use (public Customs warehouses) or for the use of specified persons only (private Customs warehouses). 2. The Customs warehousing procedure is dealt with in Annex E.3. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex D, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
85.	РЕИМПОРТ Импорт на таможенную территорию товаров, ранее экспортированных с указанной территории.	RE-IMPORTATION Importation into a Customs territory of goods previously exported from that territory
86.	РЕИМПОРТ В НЕИЗМЕННОМ СОСТОЯНИИ Таможенная процедура, в соответствии с которой экспортированные товары могут быть приняты для внутреннего потребления с освобождением от импортных пошлин и налогов при условии, что они не подвергались никаким операциям по изготовлению, обработке или ремонту за рубежом, а также при условии обязательной уплаты любых сумм, взимаемых вследствие возврата или возмещения или условного освобождения от пошлин и налогов, либо любых субсидий или других сумм, предоставленных в связи с экспортом. Товарами, допускаемыми к реимпорту в неизменном состоянии, могут быть товары, которые находились в свободном обращении или являлись компенсирующими продуктами (*). (*). Специальное приложение В, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.	RE-IMPORTATION IN THE SAME STATE The Customs procedure under which goods which were exported may be taken into home use free of import duties and taxes, provided they have not undergone any manufacturing, processing or repairs abroad and provided that any sums chargeable as a result of repayment or remission of or conditional relief from duties and taxes or of any subsidies or other amounts granted in connection with exportation must be paid. The goods that are eligible for re-importation in the same state can be goods that were in free circulation or were compensating products (*). (*). Specific Annex B, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.

87.	<p>РЕШЕНИЕ Акт индивидуального характера, которым таможенная служба принимает решение по вопросу, предусмотренному таможенным законодательством(*). (*). Генеральное приложение, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>DECISION The individual act by which the Customs decide upon a matter relating to Customs law (*). (*). General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
88.	<p>РЕЭКСПОРТ Экспорт с таможенной территории товаров, ранее импортированных на указанную территорию.</p>	<p>RE-EXPORTATION Exportation from a Customs territory of goods previously imported into that territory.</p>
89.	<p>СВОБОДНАЯ ЗОНА Часть таможенной территории Договаривающейся стороны, в пределах которой любые прибывшие на нее товары обычно рассматриваются, в том, что касается импортных пошлин и налогов, как товары, находящиеся за пределами таможенной территории.</p> <p>Примечания 1. Коммерческие и промышленные свободные зоны могут отличаться друг от друга. На коммерческие свободные зоны товары допускаются для последующей реализации и их переработка или производство, как правило, запрещается. Допущенные в промышленные свободные зоны товары могут подвергаться санкционированным операциям по переработке. 2. Свободные зоны описаны в Приложении F.1. к Киотской конвенции. 3. В некоторых странах свободные зоны также имеют различные другие названия, такие как свободные порты, свободные склады или зарубежные торговые зоны. (*). Специальное приложение D, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>FREE ZONE A part of the Customs territory of a Contracting Party where any goods introduced are generally regarded, insofar as import duties and taxes concerned, as being outside this territory.</p> <p>Notes 1. A distinction may be made between commercial and industrial free zones. In commercial free zones, goods are admitted pending subsequent disposal and processing or manufacture is normally prohibited. Goods admitted to industrial free zones may be subjected to authorised processing operations. 2. Free zones are dealt with in Annex F.1. to the Kyoto Convention. 3. In some countries free zones are also known under various other names, such as free ports, free warehouses or foreign trade zones. (*). Specific Annex D, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
90.	<p>СЕРТИФИКАТ О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ Документ определенной формы, идентифицирующий товары, в котором орган власти или организация, уполномоченная его выдавать, однозначно подтверждает, что товары, к которым относится этот сертификат, происходят из определенной страны. Этот сертификат может также включать декларацию изготовителя, производителя, поставщика, экспортера или иного компетентного лица.</p> <p>Примечания 1. В этом определении слово страна может также включать группу стран, регион или часть страны. 2. Специальные формы сертификатов о происхождении приведены в Приложении D.2. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и в Специальном</p>	<p>CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN A specific form identifying the goods, in which the authority or body empowered to issue it certifies expressly that the goods to which the certificate relates originate in a specific country. This certificate may also include a declaration by the manufacturer, producer, supplier, exporter or other competent person.</p> <p>Notes 1. In this definition the word country may include a group of countries, a region or a part of a country. 2. Specific forms for certificates of origin have been laid down in Annex D.2. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex K,</p>

	приложении К, главы 2 и 3, измененной Киотской конвенции, а также в рамках преференциальных соглашений, таких как Обобщенная система преференций.	Chapters 2 and 3 of the revised Kyoto Convention and in the framework of preferential arrangements such as the Generalized System of Preferences.
91.	СЕРТИФИКАТ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО НАИМЕНОВАНИЯ Сертификат, оформленный в соответствии с правилами, установленными органом власти или уполномоченной организацией, подтверждающий, что описанные в нем товары соответствуют наименованию, относящемуся к определенному району (например, шампанское, портвейн, сыр Пармезан) (*). (*). (*). Приложение D.2. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г.	REGIONAL APPELLATION CERTIFICATE A certificate drawn up in accordance with the rules laid down by an authority or approved body, certifying that the goods described therein qualify for a designation specific to the given region (e.g. Champagne, Port wine, Parmesan cheese) (*). (*). Annex D.2. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974.
92.	СИСТЕМА ДВОЙНОГО КОРИДОРА (КРАСНЫЙ/ЗЕЛЕНый) DUAL CHANNEL SYSTEM (RED/GREEN) Упрощенная система таможенного контроля, позволяющую пассажирам по прибытии совершить таможенное декларирование путем выбора между двумя типами коридоров. Один, обозначенный символами зеленого цвета, предназначен для использования пассажирами, везущими товары, количество и стоимость которых не превышают количество и стоимость товаров, допускаемых беспошлинно, и которые не подпадают под импортные запреты или ограничения. Другой, обозначенный символами красного цвета, предназначен для других пассажиров. Примечание Данная система предназначена для упрощения быстрой процедуры таможенной очистки багажа и потока пассажиров.	DUAL CHANNEL SYSTEM (RED/GREEN) Simplified Customs control system allowing travellers on arrival to make a Customs declaration by choosing between two types of channel. One, identified by green symbols, is for the use of travelers carrying goods in quantities or values not exceeding those admissible duty-free and which are not subject to import prohibition or restriction. The other, identified by red symbols, is for other travellers. Note The purpose of this system is to facilitate rapid baggage clearance and traveller flow.
93.	СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ, ВЫДАЮЩАЯ ДОКУМЕНТЫ Выдающая документы ассоциация, учрежденная на территории другой Договаривающейся стороны и являющаяся частью той же гарантирующей цепи. Примечание Этот термин определен в Приложении А Стамбульской конвенции.	CORRESPONDING ISSUING ASSOCIATION An issuing association established in another Contracting Party and affiliated to the same guaranteeing chain. Note This term is defined in Annex A to the Istanbul Convention.
94.	СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ПОШЛИНЫ И НАЛОГИ Пошлины и налоги, которые исчисляются не на основе стоимости. Примечание Основой для исчисления может быть, например: брутто или нетто масса,	SPECIFIC DUTIES AND TAXES Duties and taxes which are calculated on a basis other than value. Note The basis for calculation may be, for example : gross or net weight,

	количество изделий, объем, длина, процентное содержание спирта.	the number of items, the volume, the length, the alcoholic strength by volume.
95.	<p>СРОЧНЫЕ ПОСТАВКИ Товары, требующие ускоренной очистки в первоочередном порядке по причине: - их природы; - их обоснованно срочной необходимости.</p> <p>Примечание Срочные поставки должны рассматриваться в первую очередь, и в отношении них должна применяться ускоренная очистка.</p>	<p>URGENT CONSIGNMENTS Goods which require rapid clearance as a matter of priority due to: - their nature; - their meeting a fully justified urgent need.</p> <p>Note Urgent consignments should be granted priority and rapid clearance.</p>
96.	<p>СТАМБУЛЬСКАЯ КОНВЕНЦИЯ Выражение, которое, как правило, используется для обозначения Конвенции о временном допуске, принятой Советом таможенного сотрудничества в Стамбуле в 1990.</p>	<p>ISTANBUL CONVENTION The expression commonly used to refer to the Convention on temporary admission, adopted by the Customs Co-operation Council in Istanbul in 1990.</p>
97.	<p>СТРАНА ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ ТОВАРОВ Страна, в которой товары были произведены или изготовлены в соответствии с критериями, предусмотренными для целей применения таможенного тарифа, количественных ограничений или любых других мер, применяемых к торговле (*).</p> <p>Примечание В этом определении слово страна может включать группу стран, регион или часть страны. (*). Приложение. D.1. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальное приложение К, глава 1 измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF GOODS Country in which the goods have been produced or manufactured, according to the criteria laid down for the purposes of application of the Customs tariff, of quantitative restrictions or of any other measure related to trade (*).</p> <p>Note In this definition the word country may include a group of countries, a region or a part of a country. (*). Annex. D.1. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex K, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
98.	<p>АГЕНТ ТАМОЖЕННОЙ ОЧИСТКИ Лицо, которое осуществляет подготовку к таможенной очистке товаров и которое непосредственно ведет дела с таможенной службой от имени другого лица (*).</p> <p>Примечания 1. Примерами агентов таможенной очистки являются таможенные агенты, таможенные брокеры и транспортные агенты. 2. В некоторых странах требуется утверждение или лицензирование таможенной службой таможенных агентов или таможенных брокеров. 3. См. Также термин третья сторона.</p>	<p>CUSTOMS CLEARING AGENT A person who carries on the business of arranging for the Customs clearance of goods and who deals directly with the Customs for and on behalf of another person (*).</p> <p>Notes 1. Examples of Customs clearing agents are Customs agents, Customs brokers and freight forwarders. 2. Some countries require that Customs clearing agents or Customs brokers be approved or licensed by the Customs. 3. See also the term Third party.</p>

	(*) Приложение G.2. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г.	(*) Annex G.2. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974.
99.	ТАМОЖЕННАЯ ГРАНИЦА Граница таможенной территории.	CUSTOMS FRONTIER The boundary of a Customs territory.
100.	ТАМОЖЕННАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ Любое заявление или действие (составленное/совершенное) в любой форме, предписанной или принимаемой таможенной службой, предоставляющее требуемые таможенной службой сведения или информацию. Примечания: 1. Данный термин включает в себя декларации, составленные при помощи электронных средств связи. 2. Этот термин охватывает также действия, совершение которых требуется от пассажиров в рамках системы двойного коридора (красного/зеленого).	CUSTOMS DECLARATION Any statement or action, in any form prescribed or accepted by the Customs, giving information or particulars required by the Customs. Notes 1. This term includes declarations made through electronic means. 2. This term also covers action required on the part of passengers under the dual-channel (red/green) system.
101.	ТАМОЖЕННОЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО Положения законов и подзаконных актов, касающиеся импорта, экспорта, перемещения или хранения товаров, применение и обеспечение исполнения которых возложено непосредственно на таможенную службу, а также любые нормативные акты, изданные таможенной службой в пределах ее установленных законом полномочий (*). Примечание Таможенное законодательство как правило включает положения, касающиеся: - функций, полномочий и ответственности таможенной службы, а также прав и обязанностей лиц, которых это касается, - различных таможенных процедур, наряду с условиями и формальностями, связанными с их применением, - факторов, относящихся к импортным или экспортным пошлинам и налогам, - характера и юридических последствий таможенных правонарушений, - способов и средств апелляции. (*). Генеральное приложение, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.	CUSTOMS LAW The statutory and regulatory provisions relating to the importation, exportation, movement or storage of goods, the administration and enforcement of which are specifically charged to the Customs, and any regulations made by the Customs under their statutory powers(*). Note Customs law generally includes provisions concerning: - the functions, powers and responsibilities of the Customs, as well as the rights and obligations of the persons concerned, - the various Customs procedures, together with the conditions and formalities relating to their application, - the factors relating to the application of import and export duties and taxes, - the nature and legal consequences of Customs offences, - the ways and means of appeal. (*). General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
102.	ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ ИЛИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ СОЮЗ Союз, учрежденный состоящими в нем членами Совета таможенного сотрудничества (ВТО) и Объединенных наций, или его специализированные агентства, который компетентен принимать собственное законодательство, обязательное для исполнения его членами,	CUSTOMS OR ECONOMIC UNION A Union constituted by and composed of Members of the CCC (WCO), of the United Nations or its specialized agencies, which has competence to adopt its own legislation that its binding on its Members, in respect of matters governed by the Convention to which

	<p>по вопросам, регулируемым Конвенцией, к которой он хочет присоединиться, а также который компетентен принимать в соответствии со своими внутренними процедурами решения о подписании, ратификации или присоединении к указанному международному инструменту.</p> <p>Примечание Содержание термина “Таможенный или экономический союз изложено в нескольких Конвенциях, составленных Организацией Объединенных Наций, в определении термина “региональная экономическая интеграционная организация.</p>	<p>it wishes to accede, and has competence to decide, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify or accede to that international instrument.</p> <p>Note The content of the term “Customs or Economic Union is included in several Conventions, drawn up within the United Nations, under the term “regional economic integration organization.</p>
103.	<p>ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ Меры, применяемые таможенной службой для обеспечения соблюдения таможенного законодательства (*).</p> <p>Примечание Меры могут быть общими, например, применяемыми ко всем товарам, ввозимым на таможенную территорию, или могут быть специально касающимися, например: (а) места нахождения товаров; (б) природы товаров (связанной с высокой ставкой пошлины и т.д.); (в) таможенной процедуры, применяемой к товарам (таможенного транзита и т.д.). (* Генеральное приложение, главы 2 и 6 измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>CUSTOMS CONTROL Measures applied by the Customs to ensure compliance with Customs law(*).</p> <p>Note The measures may be general, e.g., in relation to all goods entering the Customs territory, or may be specifically related to, e.g.: (a) the location of the goods; (b) the nature of the goods (liable to a high rate of duty, etc.); (c) the Customs procedure applied to the goods (Customs transit, etc.). (* General Annex, Chapters 2 and 6 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
104.	<p>ТАМОЖЕННАЯ МОРСКАЯ ЗОНА Морская территория, находящаяся под контролем таможенной службы в соответствии с ее внутренним законодательством.</p> <p>Примечание 1 Морская территория под контролем таможенной службы может включать зону, распространяющуюся до территориальных морей.</p>	<p>CUSTOMS MARITIME ZONE The sea area under the control of the Customs in accordance with their domestic legislation.</p> <p>Note 1 The sea area under Customs control may also include a zone continuous to the territorial sea.</p>
105.	<p>ТАМОЖЕННОЕ МОШЕННИЧЕСТВО Любое действие, посредством которого лицо обманывает или пытается обмануть таможенную службу и тем самым избегает или пытается избежать полной или частичной уплаты пошлин и налогов или применения запретов или ограничений, приведенных в таможенном законодательстве, или пытается получить любые преимущества, противоречащие таможенному законодательству, тем самым совершая таможенное правонарушение (*).</p> <p>Примечания</p>	<p>CUSTOMS FRAUD Any act by which a person deceives, or attempts to deceive, the Customs and thus evades, or attempts to evade, wholly or partly, the payment of duties and taxes or the application of prohibitions or restrictions laid down by Customs law or obtains, or attempts to obtain, any advantage contrary to Customs law, thereby committing a Customs offence (*).</p>

	<p>1. В некоторых странах обман таможенной службы считается таможенным мошенничеством только в том случае, если он совершен преднамеренно.</p> <p>2. Обман посредством бездействия может рассматриваться или не рассматриваться как таможенное мошенничество.</p> <p>3. В некоторых странах или на таможенных территориях некоторые нарушения законодательства или нормативных актов, соблюдение которых обеспечивает таможенные администрации по поручению других правительственных агентств, не считаются таможенным мошенничеством.</p> <p>(*) Конвенция Найроби.</p>	<p>Notes</p> <p>1. In some countries, deceiving Customs constitutes Customs fraud only when it is intentional.</p> <p>2. Deceit through an act of omission may or may not be regarded as Customs fraud.</p> <p>3. In some countries or Customs territories, certain offences against statutory and regulatory provisions enforced or administered by Customs administrations on behalf of other government agencies are not considered as Customs fraud.</p> <p>(*) Nairobi Convention.</p>
106.	<p>ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ ОРГАН</p> <p>Административное подразделение таможенной службы, компетентное в совершении таможенных формальностей, а также здания, сооружения или другие территории, определенные для этой цели компетентными органами(*).</p> <p>(*) Генеральное приложение, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>CUSTOMS OFFICE</p> <p>The Customs administrative unit competent for the performance of Customs formalities, and the premises or other areas approved for that purpose by the competent authorities (*).</p> <p>(*) General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
107.	<p>ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ ОРГАН ОТБЫТИЯ</p> <p>Любой таможенный орган, в котором начинается операция таможенного транзита(*).</p> <p>(*) Специальное приложение E, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>CUSTOMS OFFICE OF DEPARTURE</p> <p>Any Customs office at which a Customs transit operation commences (*).</p> <p>(*) Specific Annex E, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
108.	<p>ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ ОРГАН НАЗНАЧЕНИЯ</p> <p>Любой таможенный орган, в котором заканчивается операция таможенного транзита (*).</p> <p>(*) Специальное приложение E, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>CUSTOMS OFFICE OF DESTINATION</p> <p>Any Customs office at which a Customs transit operation is terminated (*).</p> <p>(*) Specific Annex E, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
109.	<p>ТАМОЖЕННАЯ ПЛОМБА</p> <p>Набор, состоящий из пломбы и креплений, которые соединяются вместе обеспечивающим безопасностью способом. Таможенные пломбы прикрепляются в соответствии с определенными таможенными процедурами (в частности, таможенным транзитом) как правило для того, чтобы предотвратить или сделать заметным любое несанкционированное действие в отношении опечатанных изделий.</p> <p>Примечание</p> <p>Таможенные пломбы как правило крепятся к упаковкам, контейнерам, грузовым отделениям средств транспорта и т.д. Они также могут использоваться в качестве средств идентификации самих товаров.</p>	<p>CUSTOMS SEAL</p> <p>An assembly consisting of a seal and a fastening which are joined together in a secure manner. Customs seals are affixed in connection with certain Customs procedures (Customs transit, in particular) generally to prevent or to draw attention to any unauthorized interference with the sealed items.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>Customs seals are generally affixed to packages, containers, load compartments of means of transport, etc. They may also be used as means of identification of the goods themselves.</p>

110.	<p>ТАМОЖЕННОЕ ПРАВОНАРУШЕНИЕ Любое нарушение или попытка нарушения таможенного законодательства(*). (* Конвенция Найроби и Приложение Н.2. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальное приложение Н, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>CUSTOMS OFFENCE Any breach, or attempted breach, of Customs law (*). (*) Nairobi Convention and Annex H.2. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex H, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
111.	<p>ТАМОЖЕННАЯ ПРОЦЕДУРА Применяемая таможенным органом обработка товаров, которые находятся под таможенным контролем.</p> <p>Примечания 1. Ссылка на товары включает транспортные средства. 2. Существуют различные виды таможенных процедур, которые приводятся в Киотской конвенции: очистка для внутреннего использования, таможенное складирование, внутренняя обработка (обработка на таможенной территории), временный допуск, таможенный транзит и т.д.</p>	<p>CUSTOMS PROCEDURE Treatment applied by the Customs to goods which are subject to Customs control.</p> <p>Notes 1. The reference to goods includes means of transport. 2. There are various Customs procedures which are dealt with in the Kyoto Convention : clearance for home use, Customs warehousing, inward processing, temporary admission, Customs transit, etc.</p>
112.	<p>ТАМОЖЕННАЯ СЛУЖБА Государственная служба, ответственная за выполнение таможенного законодательства и взимание пошлин и налогов, а также применение иных законов и нормативных актов, касающихся импорта, экспорта, перемещения или хранения товаров(*).</p> <p>Примечания 1. Этот термин также используется, когда имеется в виду какая-либо часть таможенной службы или ее главный орган или подразделения. 2. Этот термин также используется в качестве прилагательного в связи с должностными лицами таможенной службы, пошлинами и налогами или контролем товаров, либо любым другим вопросом, относящимся к компетенции таможенной службы (должностное лицо таможенной службы, таможенные пошлины, таможенный орган, таможенная декларация). (* Генеральное приложение, глава 2 измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>CUSTOMS The Government Service which is responsible for the administration of Customs law and the collection of duties and taxes and which also has the responsibility for the application of other laws and regulations relating to the importation, exportation, movement or storage of goods(*).</p> <p>Notes 1. This term is also used when referring to any part of the Customs Service or its main or subsidiary offices. 2. This term is also used adjectivally in connection with officials of the Customs, duties and taxes or control on goods, or any other matter within the purview of the Customs (Customs officer, Customs duties, Customs office, Customs declaration).</p> <p>(* General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
113.	<p>ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ СОЮЗ Образование, формирующее таможенную территорию, заменяющую две или более территории и имеющее в завершающей стадии следующие характеристики: - общий таможенный тариф и общее или гармонизированное таможенное</p>	<p>CUSTOMS UNION Entity forming a Customs territory replacing two or more territories and having in its ultimate state the following characteristics : - a common Customs tariff and a common or harmonized Customs legislation for the application of that tariff;</p>

	<p>законодательство для применения данного тарифа;</p> <p>- отсутствие любых таможенных пошлин и аналогичных сборов при торговле между странами, входящими в состав таможенного союза, теми товарами, которые были полностью произведены в указанных странах или в отношении которых были соблюдены все формальности, касающиеся импорта, и были собраны или обеспечены гарантией таможенные пошлины и аналогичные сборы и если в отношении них не был применен полный или частичный возврат таких пошлин и сборов.</p> <p>- отсутствие ограничительных подзаконных актов о торговле внутри таможенного союза.</p>	<p>- the absence of any Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect in trade between the countries forming the Customs Union in products originating entirely in those countries or in products of other countries in respect of which import formalities have been complied with and Customs duties and charges having equivalent effect have been levied or guaranteed and if they have not benefited from a total or partial drawback of such duties and charges.</p> <p>- the elimination of restrictive regulations of commerce within the Customs Union.</p>
114.	<p>ТАМОЖЕННЫЙ ТРАНЗИТ</p> <p>Таможенные процедуры, в соответствии с которыми товары транспортируются под таможенным контролем из одного таможенного органа в другой.</p> <p>Примечания</p> <p>1. Таможенная служба разрешает транспортировку товаров под таможенным транзитом по своей территории:</p> <p>(a) от органа прибытия на таможенную территорию до органа выезда с таможенной территории (сквозной транзит);</p> <p>(b) от органа прибытия на таможенную территорию до внутреннего таможенного органа (ввозной транзит);</p> <p>(c) от внутреннего таможенного органа до органа выезда с таможенной территории (внешний транзит);</p> <p>(d) от одного внутреннего таможенного органа до другого внутреннего таможенного органа (внутренний транзит2).</p> <p>Таможенное транзитное перемещение, описанное в пунктах а – с выше, определяется термином международный таможенный транзит, когда оно проходит в рамках единой операции таможенного транзита, в ходе которой пересекается одна граница или более в соответствии с односторонним или многосторонним соглашением.</p> <p>2. Таможенный транзит описан в Приложении Е.1. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г., в Специальном приложении Е, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции и в Таможенной конвенции по международной перевозке товаров с применением книжки МДП, 1975.</p>	<p>CUSTOMS TRANSIT</p> <p>Customs procedures under which goods are transported under Customs control from one Customs office to another.</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>1. The Customs normally allow goods to be transported under Customs transit in their territory:</p> <p>(a) from an office of entry into the Customs territory to an office of exit from the Customs territory (through transit);</p> <p>(b) from an office of entry into the Customs territory to an inland Customs office (inward transit);</p> <p>(c) from an inland Customs office to an office of exit from the Customs territory (outward transit);</p> <p>(d) from one inland Customs office to another inland Customs office (interior transit).</p> <p>Customs transit movements as described in (a) - (c) above are termed international Customs transit when they take place as part of a single Customs transit operation during which one or more frontiers are crossed in accordance with a bilateral or multilateral agreement.</p> <p>2. Customs transit is dealt with in Annex E.1. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974, Specific Annex E, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention and the Customs Convention on the international transport of goods under cover of TIR carnets, 1975.</p>
115.	<p>ОПЕРАЦИЯ ТАМОЖЕННОГО ТРАНЗИТА</p> <p>Транспортировку товаров под таможенным транзитом из органа отбытия в</p>	<p>CUSTOMS TRANSIT OPERATION</p> <p>Transport of goods from an office of departure to an office of</p>

	<p>орган назначения (*).</p> <p>(*) Приложение E.1. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальное приложение E, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>destination under Customs transit (*).</p> <p>(*) Annex E.1. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex E, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
116.	<p>ТАМОЖЕННЫЕ ФОРМАЛЬНОСТИ</p> <p>Все операции, которые должны совершаться лицами, которых это касается, и таможенной службой в целях соблюдения таможенного законодательства(*).</p> <p>Примечания</p> <p>1. Эти формальности могут включать формальности, связанные с фитосанитарными, ветеринарными, иммиграционными, валютными нормами и нормами, касающимися лицензирования.</p> <p>2. Таможенные формальности, связанные с различными таможенными процедурами и практиками, приводятся в Киотской конвенции.</p> <p>(*) Генеральное приложение, глава 2 измененной редакции Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>CUSTOMS FORMALITIES</p> <p>All the operations which must be carried out by the persons concerned and by the Customs in order to comply with the Customs law (*).</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>1. These formalities may include those relating to phytosanitary, veterinary, immigration, currency and licensing regulations.</p> <p>2. The Customs formalities in connection with various Customs procedures and practices are dealt with in the Kyoto Convention.</p> <p>(*) General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
117.	<p>ТАРИФНАЯ КВОТА</p> <p>Любая заданная стоимость или количество, установленные для импорта или экспорта определенных товаров с понижением обычных таможенных пошлин в указанный период, по истечении которого любое дополнительное количество данных товаров может импортироваться или экспортироваться с уплатой обычных таможенных пошлин и налогов.</p>	<p>TARIFF QUOTA</p> <p>Any pre-set value or quantity, authorized for importation or exportation of given goods, during a specified period, with a reduction of the Customs duties, and beyond which any additional quantity of these goods can be imported or exported by paying normal Customs duties.</p>
118.	<p>ТАРИФНАЯ НОМЕНКЛАТУРА</p> <p>Любая система классификации и кодирования, введенная национальными администрациями или таможенными или экономическими союзами для определения товаров или групп родственных товаров для целей таможенного тарифа.</p> <p>Примечания</p> <p>1. В настоящее время тарифные номенклатуры большинства стран основаны на Номенклатуре Гармонизированной системы описания и кодирования товаров (как правило, называемой Номенклатура Гармонизированной системы), которая состоит из Основных правил интерпретации, примечаний к разделам и группам и списка товарных позиций, изложенного в систематическом порядке.</p> <p>2. Некоторые страны и таможенные или экономические союзы комбинируют в одной системе требования к таможенному тарифу и внешней торговой статистике.</p>	<p>TARIFF NOMENCLATURE</p> <p>Any classification and coding system introduced by national administrations or Customs or Economic Unions to designate commodities or groups of related commodities for Customs tariff purposes.</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>1. At present, a majority of countries base their tariff nomenclatures on the Nomenclature of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (generally referred to as the Harmonized System Nomenclature), which comprises General Rules for its interpretation, Section and Chapter Notes and a list of headings arranged in systematic order.</p> <p>2. Some countries and Customs or Economic Unions combine in one system the requirements for Customs tariff and for external trade statistics.</p>

119.	<p>ТАРИФНОЕ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЕ (УСТУПКА) Любая заданная стоимость или количество, установленные для импорта или экспорта определенных товаров с понижением обычных таможенных пошлин в указанный период, при превышении которых предоставление указанного тарифного понижения может быть приостановлено до конца рассматриваемого периода.</p>	<p>TARIFF CEILING Any pre-set value or quantity, authorized for importation or exportation of given goods, during a specified period, with a reduction of the normal Customs duties, and beyond which the granting of the said tariff reduction may be suspended until the end of the period in question.</p>
120.	<p>ТАРИФНАЯ ТОВАРНАЯ ПОЗИЦИЯ (ИЛИ СУБПОЗИЦИЯ) Текстовое обозначение в тарифной номенклатуре отдельного товара или отдельной группы родственных товаров.</p> <p>Примечания 1. Для простоты ссылки для каждой тарифной позиции (или субпозиции) установлено кодовое обозначение, которое используется, в том числе и для таможенных деклараций. Для тех стран или таможенных или экономических союзов, которые используют тариф, основанный на Номенклатуре Гармонизированной системы описания и кодирования товаров (как правило, называемой Номенклатура Гармонизированной системы), таким кодовым обозначением может быть код товарной позиции или субпозиции в Номенклатуре Гармонизированной системы описания и кодирования товаров. 2. В некоторых странах используется термин “тарифная статья вместо “тарифная товарная позиция.</p>	<p>TARIFF HEADING (OR SUBHEADING) The textual designation in a tariff nomenclature of a single commodity or a single group of related commodities.</p> <p>Notes 1. For ease of reference, each tariff heading (or subheading) is identified by a code number which is used, inter alia, for the purposes of Customs declarations. For those countries or Customs or Economic Unions using a tariff based on the Nomenclature of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (generally referred to as the Harmonized System Nomenclature), this code number may be the heading or subheading number in the Nomenclature of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. 2. In certain countries the term “Tariff item is used instead of “Tariff heading.</p>
121.	<p>ТОВАРЫ В СВОБОДНОМ ОБРАЩЕНИИ Товары, распоряжение которыми может осуществляться без ограничений со стороны таможенной службы (*). (*). Специальное приложение В, главы 1 и 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>GOODS IN FREE CIRCULATION Goods which may be disposed of without Customs restriction (*). (*). Specific Annex B, Chapters 1 and 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
122.	<p>ТОВАРЫ, ЭКСПОРТИРУЕМЫЕ С УВЕДОМЛЕНИЕМ О ПРЕДПОЛАГАЕМОМ ВОЗВРАЩЕНИИ Товары, экспортируемые с уведомлением о предполагаемом возвращении означают товары, обозначенные декларантом как предполагаемые к реимпорту, в отношении которых таможенной службой могут быть предприняты меры по идентификации с целью облегчить реимпорт в неизменном состоянии (*). (*). Специальное приложение В, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>GOODS EXPORTED WITH NOTIFICATION OF INTENDED RETURN 'Goods exported with notification of intended return' means goods specified by the declarant as intended for re-importation, in respect of which identification measures may be taken by the Customs to facilitate re-importation in the same state (*). (*). Specific Annex B, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
123.	<p>ТРАНЗИТНЫЙ ОРГАН Таможенный орган, через который проходит импорт или экспорт товаров в</p>	<p>OFFICE EN ROUTE Customs office where goods are imported or exported in the course of</p>

	<p>ходе операции таможенного транзита (*).</p> <p>(*) Приложение E.1. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. and Специальное приложение E, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.</p>	<p>a Customs transit operation (*).</p> <p>(*) Annex E.1. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex E, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p>
124.	<p>ТРАНЗИТНОЕ РАЗРЕШЕНИЕ НА ВЫВОЗ ТОВАРА С ТАМОЖЕННОГО СКЛАДА</p> <p>Национальный таможенный документ, предоставляющий полномочия по доставке товаров под таможенным транзитом без предварительной уплаты импортных пошлин и налогов, как правило, содержащий все сведения, необходимые для исчисления, если это необходимо, импортных пошлин и налогов, и (устанавливающий) обязательства, предусмотренные гарантией, по предоставлению товаров в таможенный орган назначения с нетронутыми таможенными печатями.</p>	<p>TRANSIT BOND-NOTE</p> <p>National Customs document providing authority for goods to be conveyed in Customs transit without prior payment of import duties and taxes, generally containing all the particulars necessary for the assessment, where appropriate, of import duties and taxes, and an undertaking, covered by security, to produce the goods at the Customs office of destination with Customs seals intact.</p>
125.	<p>ТРАНСПОРТНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА</p> <p>Любое средство транспортировки товаров, подходящее для использования во время операции таможенного транзита или под таможенной печатью.</p> <p>Примечания:</p> <p>1. Термин транспортная единица означает:</p> <p>(а) контейнеры, внутренним объемом в 1 кубический метр или более, включая съемные корпуса;</p> <p>(б) дорожные транспортные средства, в том числе прицепы и полуприцепы;</p> <p>(в) железнодорожные пассажирские или грузовые вагоны;</p> <p>(г) лихтеры, баржи и другие средства водного транспорта; и</p> <p>(д) воздушные суда (*)</p> <p>(*) Специальное приложение E, глава 1 измененной Киотской конвенции.</p> <p>2. Утверждение транспортной единицы для перевозки товара под таможенной печатью описано в различных международных инструментах, например, в Киотской конвенции 1974 (Приложение E.1.), в Таможенной конвенции по контейнерам (1972) и в Таможенной конвенции по международной перевозке товаров с применением книжки МДП (Конвенция МДП) (1975).</p>	<p>TRANSPORT-UNIT</p> <p>Any means of transporting goods suitable for use in a Customs transit operation or under Customs seal.</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>1. The term transport-unit means :</p> <p>(a) containers having an internal volume of one-cubic metre or more, including demountable bodies;</p> <p>(b) road vehicles, including trailers and semi-trailers;</p> <p>(c) railway coaches or wagons;</p> <p>(d) lighters, barges and other vessels; and</p> <p>(e) aircraft (*).</p> <p>(*) Specific Annex E, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.</p> <p>2. Approval of transport -units for transport of goods under Customs seal is dealt with in various international instruments, for example, the Kyoto Convention of 1974 (Annex E.1.), the Customs Convention on Containers, 1972, and the Customs Convention on the international transport of goods under cover of TIR carnets (TIR Convention), 1975.</p>
126.	<p>ТРАНСПОРТНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА КОММЕРЧЕСКОГО ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ</p> <p>Любые средства водного транспорта (включая самоходные или</p>	<p>MEANS OF TRANSPORT FOR COMMERCIAL USE</p>

	<p>несамоходные лихтеры и баржи, а также суда на подводных крыльях), судно на воздушной подушке, воздушное судно, дорожное транспортное средство (включая прицепы, полуприцепы и комбинированные транспортные средства) или единицу железнодорожного подвижного состава, которые используются для транспортировки лиц за вознаграждение или для промышленной или коммерческой транспортировки товаров за вознаграждение или бесплатно.</p> <p>Примечания:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Таможенные формальности, применяемые к транспортным средствам коммерческого пользования приводятся в приложении А.3. к Киотской Конвенции от 1974 г. И в Специальном приложении J, глава 3 измененной Киотской конвенции. Эти приложения охватывают транспортные средства коммерческого пользования, которые используются при международных перевозках. Определение транспортных средств коммерческого пользования в этих двух приложениях включает стандартные запасные части, принадлежности и оборудование, а также содержащиеся в их стандартных баках смазочные материалы и топливо, перевозимые вместе с транспортным средством коммерческого пользования. 2. В некоторых странах термин conveyance (транспортное средство) используется в том же значении, что и транспортное средство коммерческого пользования. 3. См. Комментарий 3 к статье 1, приложение С Стамбульской конвенции. 	<p>Any vessel (including lighters and barges, whether or not shipborne, and hydrofoils), hovercraft, aircraft, road vehicle (including trailers, semi-trailers and combinations of vehicles) or railway rolling stock, which is used for the transport of persons for remuneration or for the industrial or commercial transport of goods, whether or not for remuneration.</p> <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Customs formalities applicable to means of transport for commercial use are dealt with in Annex A.3. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex J, Chapter 3 of the revised Kyoto Convention. Those Annexes cover means of transport for commercial use which are used in international traffic. The definition of “means of transport for commercial use in those Annexes includes normal spare parts, accessories and equipment, as well as lubrication oils and fuel contained in the normal tanks, when carried with the means of transport for commercial use. 2. In some countries, the term “conveyance is used with the same meaning as “means of transport for commercial use. 3. See Commentary 3 to Article 1, Annex C of the Istanbul Convention.
127.	<p>ТРАНСПОРТНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ЛИЧНОГО ПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ</p> <p>Дорожные транспортные средства и прицепы, катера и воздушные суда вместе с их запасными частями и стандартными принадлежностями и оборудованием, импортируемые или экспортируемые исключительно для личного пользования соответствующим лицом, а не для транспортировки лиц за вознаграждение или промышленной или коммерческой транспортировки товаров за вознаграждение или бесплатно.</p> <p>Примечание</p> <p>Таможенные льготы, применяемые к транспортным средствам личного пользования приводятся в приложении F.3. Киотской конвенции 1974 г. И в Специальном приложении J, главе 1 измененной Киотской конвенции. Эти</p>	<p>MEANS OF TRANSPORT FOR PRIVATE USE</p> <p>Road vehicles and trailers, boats and aircraft, together with their spare parts and normal accessories and equipment, imported or exported exclusively for personal use by the person concerned and not for the transport of persons for remuneration or the industrial or commercial transport of goods, whether or not for remuneration.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>Customs facilities applicable to means of transport for private use are dealt with in Annex F.3. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and in Specific Annex J, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention. These</p>

	приложения охватывают личные транспортные средства, которые импортируются и экспортируются путешественниками.	Annexes cover private means of transport which are imported or exported by travellers.
128.	ТРЕТЬЯ СТОРОНА Любое лицо, непосредственно взаимодействующее с таможенной службой от имени и по поручению другого лица в связи с импортом, экспортом, перемещением или хранением товаров(*). (*). Генеральное приложение, глава 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.	THIRD PARTY Any person who deals directly with the Customs, for and on behalf of another person, relating to the importation, exportation, movement or storage of goods (*). (*). General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
129.	УДОСТОВЕРЕННАЯ ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ Декларация о происхождении, удостоверенная органом власти или организацией, уполномоченной на это (*). (*). Приложение D.2. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и Специальное приложение К, главы 2 и 3, измененной Киотской конвенции.	CERTIFIED DECLARATION OF ORIGIN A declaration of origin certified by an authority or body empowered to do so (*). (*). Annex D.2. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex K, Chapters 2 and 3 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
130.	УПАКОВКА Все изделия и материалы, используемые или подлежащие использованию в том состоянии, в котором они были импортированы, для упаковки, защиты, хранения или разделения товаров, за исключением упаковочных материалов, таких как солома, бумага, стекловата, стружка и т.д., импортированные навалом. Также исключаются контейнеры и поддоны. Примечания 1. Условия временного допуска упаковки приведены в Таможенной конвенции о временном импорте упаковок и в Приложении В.3. к Стамбульской конвенции. 2. Конвенция об оценке товаров для таможенных целей и Соглашение о применении Статьи VII ГАТТ 1994 (как правило, называемое Соглашением ВТО по таможенной стоимости) содержат положения, касающиеся обработки упаковки для целей оценки. 3. Основное правило 5 (б) интерпретации Гармонизированной системы (Международной конвенции о Гармонизированной системе описания и кодирования товаров) содержит положения о тарифной классификации упаковочных материалов и упаковочных контейнеров. 4. В случае применения специальных пошлин и налогов вес упаковки включается в подлежащий обложению пошлиной вес, брутто массу или нетто массу, в зависимости от случая.	PACKINGS All articles and materials used, or to be used, in the state in which they are imported, to pack, protect, stow or separate goods, excluding packing materials such as straw, paper, glasswool, shavings, etc., when imported in bulk. Containers and pallets are also excluded. Notes 1. Temporary admission facilities for packings are dealt with in the Customs Convention on the temporary importation of packings, and in Annex B.3. to the Istanbul Convention. 2. The Convention on the valuation of goods for Customs purposes and the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 (commonly referred to as the WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation) contains provisions dealing with the treatment of packings for valuation purposes. 3. General Rule 5 (b) for the Interpretation of the Harmonized System (International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System) contains provisions on the tariff classification of packing materials and packing containers 4. In the case of specific duties and taxes, the weight of packings is included in the dutiable weight, gross weight or net weight, as the case may be.
131.	УРЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ НА ОСНОВЕ КОМПРОМИССА Соглашение, в соответствии с которым таможенная служба, будучи на то уполномоченной, отказывается от проведения процессуальных действий в	COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT An agreement under which the Customs, being so empowered, consent to waive proceedings in respect of a Customs offence subject

	<p>отношении таможенного правонарушения при соблюдении лицом (лицами), причастным(и) к данному правонарушению, определенных условий.</p> <p>Примечания 1. Урегулирование таможенного правонарушения на основе компромисса описано в Приложении Н.2. к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. и в Специальном приложении Н, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции. 2. См. Также Административное урегулирование таможенного правонарушения.</p>	<p>to compliance with certain conditions by the person(s) implicated in that offence.</p> <p>Notes 1. Compromise settlement of a Customs offence is dealt with in Annex H.2. to the Kyoto Convention of 1974 and Specific Annex H, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention. 2. See also Administrative settlement of a Customs offence.</p>
132.	<p>ЧАСТИЧНОЕ ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ Освобождение от уплаты части или всей суммы импортных пошлин и налогов, которые в другом случае подлежат уплате, после прохождения товарами очистки для внутреннего потребления, на дату их помещения под процедуру временного допуска.</p> <p>Примечание Определение данного термина приведено в Приложение Е Стамбульской конвенции.</p>	<p>PARTIAL RELIEF Relief from payment of a part of the total amount of import duties and taxes which would otherwise be payable had the goods been cleared for home use on the date on which they were placed under the temporary admission procedure.</p> <p>Note This term is defined in Annex E to the Istanbul Convention.</p>
133.	<p>ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНАЯ КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ Система, позволяющая под определенными таможенными процедурами экспортировать или импортировать товары, идентичные по типу, описанию, качеству и техническим характеристикам товарам, импортированным или экспортированным ранее(*).</p> <p>Примечания 1. В контексте Конвенции ЕСЕ (<u>Европейской экономической комиссии</u>) по таможенной обработке контейнеров для жидкости, используемых при международных перевозках данный термин означает систему, позволяющую реэкспортировать или реимпортировать контейнер того же типа, что и импортированный или экспортированный ранее. 2. В некоторых странах данная система позволяет применять только временный допуск для процедуры переработки на таможенной территории или временный экспорт для процедуры переработки вне таможенной территории при условии представления компенсирующих продуктов, полученных из товаров, эквивалентных экспортированным или импортированным товарам. 3. В некоторых странах данная система также может применяться к</p>	<p>EQUIVALENT COMPENSATION System allowing, under certain Customs procedures, the exportation or importation of goods identical in type, description, quality and technical characteristics to those previously imported or exported (*).</p> <p>Notes 1. In the context of the ECE Convention on Customs treatment of pool containers used in international transport, this term means the system that allows the re-exportation or re-importation of a container of the same type as that of another container previously imported or exported. 2. In certain countries, this system only allows a temporary admission for inward processing procedure or a temporary exportation for outward processing procedure to be discharged on presentation of a compensating product obtained from goods equivalent to those that have been exported or imported. 3. In certain countries, this system can also be applied to goods that</p>

	товарам, которые будут импортироваться или экспортироваться. (*). См. Рекомендации к главам 1 и 2 Специального приложения F измененной Киотской конвенции.	will be imported or exported. (*). See the Guidelines to Chapters 1 and 2 of Specific Annex F to the Revised Kyoto Convention.
134.	ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНЫЕ ТОВАРЫ Товары, идентичные по описанию, качеству и техническим характеристикам товарам, импортированным или экспортированным для переработки на таможенной территории или вне таможенной территории (*). Примечания 1. Этот термин или это понятие используется в Приложениях E.4. (возврат), E. 6 (временный допуск для переработки на таможенной территории), E.7. (беспшлинная замена товаров) и E.8. (временный экспорт для переработки вне таможенной территории) к Киотской конвенции 1974 г. (*). Специальное приложение F, главы 1 и 2, измененной Киотской конвенции.	EQUIVALENT GOODS Goods identical in description, quality and technical characteristics to those imported or exported for inward or outward processing (*). Notes 1. This term or this concept is used in Annexes E.4. (drawback), E. 6 (temporary admission for inward processing), E.7. (duty-free replacement of goods) and E. 8. (temporary exportation for outward processing) to the Kyoto Convention of 1974. (*). Specific Annex F, Chapters 1 and 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
135.	ЭКСПОРТ (ЭКСПОРТИРОВАНИЕ) Действие, посредством которого товары вывозятся с таможенной территории или которое приводит к убытию товаров с таможенной территории(*). (*). Специальное приложение C, глава 1, измененной Киотской конвенции.	EXPORTATION The act of taking out or causing to be taken out any goods from the Customs territory (*). (*). Specific Annex C, Chapter 1 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
136.	ЭКСПОРТНЫЕ ПОШЛИНЫ И НАЛОГИ Таможенные пошлины и все иные пошлины, налоги или сборы, взимаемые при или в связи с экспортом товаров, за исключением любых сборов, величина которых ограничивается приблизительной стоимостью оказанных услуг или которые взимаются таможенной службой по поручению другого государственного органа(*). (*). Генеральное приложение, глава 2 измененной Киотской конвенции.	EXPORT DUTIES AND TAXES Customs duties and all other duties, taxes or charges which are collected on or in connection with the exportation of goods, but not including any charges which are limited in amount to the approximate cost of services rendered or collected by the Customs on behalf of another national authority (*). (*). General Annex, Chapter 2 of the revised Kyoto Convention.
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