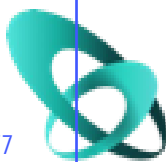


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**Высшая Школа
Управления**

**Негосударственное образовательное частное учреждение высшего
образования «Высшая школа управления» (ЦКО)
(НОЧУ ВО «Высшая школа управления» (ЦКО))**

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

**Направление подготовки (специальность)
38.05.02 Таможенное дело**

**Направленность (специализация) подготовки:
Таможенные платежи и валютное регулирование**

**Квалификация выпускника:
Специалист таможенного дела**

Форма обучения: Очная, заочная

Рабочая программа рассмотрена на заседании кафедры
таможенного дела, внешнеэкономической деятельности и туризма
«29» августа 2025, протокол №1

Заведующий кафедрой
Радченко М.Ю. к. ю. н. доцент

**Москва
2025**

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1. Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенных с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы

Рабочая программа дисциплины «Иностранный язык» составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки 38.05.02 Таможенное дело (уровень специалитета), утвержденного приказом Министерства науки и высшего образования РФ от 25.11.2020 г. № 1453.

Рабочая программа содержит обязательные для изучения темы по дисциплине «Иностранный язык». Дисциплина носит коммуникативно направленный и профессионально-ориентированный характер, а его задачи определяются потребностями специалистов соответствующего профиля в иноязычной профессиональной деятельности.

Место дисциплины в структуре основной профессиональной образовательной программы

Настоящая дисциплина включена в обязательную часть, Блока 1 учебных планов по направлению подготовки 38.05.02 Таможенное дело (уровень специалитета).

Дисциплина изучается на 1-2 курсах, в 1, 2 семестрах для всех форм обучения (зачет), в 3 семестре форма контроля — экзамен.

Цель изучения дисциплины:

практическое формирование языковой компетенции выпускников, т.е. обеспечение уровня знаний и умений, который позволит пользоваться иностранным языком в различных областях профессиональной деятельности, научной и практической работе, в общении с зарубежными партнерами, для самообразовательных и других целей.

Задачи:

- формирование у студентов устойчивых навыков и умений продуктивного плана (говорение, письмо) и рецептивного плана (чтение, аудирование) для осуществления профессиональной коммуникации;

- обучение сознательному отбору языковых средств для выражения своих мыслей в различных ситуациях речевого общения в рамках изученных профессиональных тем;

- формирование лексико-грамматических навыков перевода информации профессионального характера с английского языка на русский и с русского языка на английский;

— дальнейшее совершенствование личностных качеств студентов, связанных с формированием навыков самообразования, расширение страноведческого и общекультурного кругозора, ростом профессиональной компетенции.

Компетенции обучающегося, формируемые в результате освоения дисциплины:

УК-4 Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия.

Процесс изучения дисциплины направлен на формирование компетенций, предусмотренных ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки 38.05.02 Таможенное дело (уровень специалитета).

Код компетенции	Результаты освоения ОП	Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине	Формы образовательной деятельности, способствующие формированию и развитию компетенции
УК-4	Способен применять	УК-4.2	<u>Контактная работа:</u>

	современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия	Демонстрирует умение вести обмен деловой информацией в устной и письменной формах не менее чем на одном иностранном языке УК-4.3 Использует современные информационно-коммуникативные средства для коммуникации	Лекции Практические занятия <u>Самостоятельная работа</u>
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2. Объем дисциплины в зачетных единицах с указанием количества академических часов, выделенных на контактную работу обучающихся с преподавателем (по видам занятий) и на самостоятельную работу обучающихся

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 9 зачетных единиц.

2.1 Объём дисциплины по видам учебных занятий (в часах)

Объём дисциплины	Всего часов	
	Очная форма обучения	Заочная форма обучения
Общая трудоемкость дисциплины	324	
Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем (всего)	128	30
Аудиторная работа (всего):	128	30
в том числе:		
лекции		
семинары, практические занятия	126	28
лабораторные работы		
консультация	2	2
Внеаудиторная работа (всего):		
Самостоятельная работа обучающихся (всего)	160	277
Контроль	36	17
Вид промежуточной аттестации (зачет, экзамен)	Зачеты, экзамен	зачеты, экзамен

3. Содержание дисциплины, структурированное по темам (разделам) с

указанием отведенного на них количества академических часов и видов учебных занятий

3.1 Разделы дисциплины и трудоемкость по видам учебных занятий (в академических часах)

Очная форма обучения

№ п/п	Разделы и/или темы дисциплины	Семестр	Виды учебной работы, включая самостоятельную работу студентов и трудоемкость (в часах)						Вид оценочного средства текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации (по семестрам)	
			ВСЕГО	Из них аудиторны е занятия			Самостоятельная работа	Контрольная работа		Курсовая работа
				Лекции	Лаборатор. практикум	Практическ.занятия / семинары				
1	Раздел 1. What is customs?	1								
1.1	Тема 1.1 The work of a customs officer	1	10			6	4		Доклад, сообщени е	
1.2	Тема 1.2 Customs areas	1	10			6	4		Лексическ ий диктант	
1	Раздел 2. Passenger and baggage control									
2.1	Тема 2.1 The preflight formalities at the airport. Airport facilities.	1	8			4	4		перевод текста лексическ ий диктант	
2.2	Тема 2.2 The procedure for individuals to move goods across customs border of the Russian Federation	1	8			4	4		Доклад, сообщени е	
2.3	Тема 2.3 The system of red and green channels. Effective passenger and baggage control		8			4	4		Доклад, сообщени е	
3.	Раздел 3. Customs and trade	1								
3.1	Тема 3.1 Customs tariffs and duties. Tariffs and modern trade.	1	8			4	4		перевод текста Групповая дискуссия	
3.2	Тема 3.2 Free trade zones.	1	10			4	6		Доклад, сообщени е	
3.3	Тема 3.3 Economic crimes.	1	10			4	6		Доклад, сообщени е Тест	

	Зачет	1	+						Вопросы
	ВСЕГО		72			36	36		Зачет
4	Раздел 4. Transport documentation.	2							
4.1	Тема 4.1 Dispatch of goods: packing and marking. CVs and interviews.	2	10			4	6		Доклад, сообщени е
4.2	Тема 4.2. Export-import documentation.	2	10			4	6		Доклад, сообщени е
4.3	Тема 4.3 Transportation alternatives	2	10			4	6		Доклад, сообщени е, Групповая дискуссия
5	Раздел 5. Customs payments.	2							
5.1	Тема 5.1. Types of payment in foreign trade.	2	10			4	6		Доклад, сообщени е
5.2	Тема 5.2 Customs payments.		10			4	6		перевод текста Лексическ ий диктант
5.3	Тема 5.3 Settlement of accounts.	2	10			4	6		Доклад, сообщени е
6	Раздел 6. Customs regulations.	2							
6.1	Тема 6.1. Customs regulations on valuables.	2	10			4	6		Доклад, сообщени е
6.2	Тема 6.2 Customs regulations on pets.	2	8			2	6		Доклад, сообщени е
6.3	Тема 6.3 Smuggling. Contraband detection equipment.	2	10			2	8		перевод текста Доклад, сообщени е
6.4.	.Тема 6.4 Customs violations.	2	10			2	8		перевод текста Лексическ ий диктант

6.5	. Тема 6.5 Customs cooperation	2	10			2	8			Доклад, сообщени е Тест
	Зачет	2	+							Вопросы
	ВСЕГО		108			36	72			Зачет
7.	Раздел 7. Customs control of the cargo	3								
7.1	Тема 7.1 Customs clearance of the cargo.	3	16			8	8			Доклад, сообщени е
7.2	Тема 7.2 Shipping and forwarding	3	16			8	8			Доклад, сообщени е Лексическ ий диктант
7.3	Тема 7.3 Chartering of ships	3	16			8	8			Доклад, сообщени е
7.4	Тема 7.4 Customs warehousing	3	16			8	8			Доклад, сообщени е Тест
8.	Раздел 8. Insurance									
8.1	Тема 8.1. The reason for insuring goods.	3	16			8	8			перевод текста Доклад, сообщени е
8.2	Тема 8.2 Making an insurance claim.	3	14			8	6			Доклад, сообщени е
8.3	Тема 8.3 Complaints and replies to complaints.	3	12			6	6			Групповая дискуссия Тест
	Консультация		2							
	Контроль		36							
	Экзамен									Компле кт билетов, тест
	Всего:	4	144			54	52			
	Итого:		324			126	160			

Заочная форма обучения

№ п/п	Разделы и/или темы дисциплины	Семестр	Виды учебной работы, включая самостоятельную работу студентов и трудоемкость (в часах)							Вид оценочного средства текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации (по семестрам)
			ВСЕГО	Из них аудиторны е занятия			Самостоятельная работа	Контрольная	Курсовая работа	
				Лекции	р. практику м. занятия	я /				
1	Раздел 1. What is customs?	1								
1.1	Тема 1.1 The work of a customs officer	1	10			2	8			Доклад, сообщени е
1.2	Тема 1.2 Customs areas	1	8				8			Лексическ ий диктант
2	Раздел 2. Passenger and baggage control									
2.1	Тема 2.1 The preflight formalities at the airport. Airport facilities.	1	10			2	8			перевод текста лексическ ий диктант
2.2	Тема 2.2 The procedure for individuals to move goods across customs border of the Russian Federation	1	8				8			Доклад, сообщени е
2.3	Тема 2.3 The system of red and green channels. Effective passenger and baggage control		10			2	8			Доклад, сообщени е
3.	Раздел 3. Customs and trade	1								
3.1	Тема 3.1 Customs tariffs and duties. Tariffs and modern trade.	1	8				8			перевод текста Группова я дискуссия
3.2	Тема 3.2 Free trade zones.	1	8			2	6			Доклад, сообщени е
3.3	Тема 3.3 Economic crimes.	1	6				6			Доклад, сообщени е Тест
	Зачет	1	4							Вопросы
	ВСЕГО		72			8	60			4 (зачет)

4	Раздел 4. Transport documentation.								
4.1	Тема 4.1 Dispatch of goods: packing and marking. CVs and interviews.	2	10			2	8		Доклад, сообщени е
4.2	Тема 4.2. Export-import documentation.	2	8				8		Доклад, сообщени е
4.3	Тема 4.3 Transportation alternatives	2	10			2	8		Доклад, сообщени е
5	Раздел 5. Customs payments.	2							
5.1	Тема 5.1. Types of payment in foreign trade.	2	8				8		Доклад, сообщени е
5.2	Тема 5.2 Customs payments.		10			2	8		перевод текста Лексическ ий диктант
5.3	Тема 5.3 Settlement of accounts.	2	8				8		Доклад, сообщени е
6	Раздел 6. Customs regulations.	2							
6.1	Тема 6.1. Customs regulations on valuables.	2	10			2	8		Доклад, сообщени е
6.2	Тема 6.2 Customs regulations on pets.	2	10				10		Доклад, сообщени е
6.3	Тема 6.3 Smuggling. Contraband detection equipment.	2	10				10		перевод текста Доклад, сообщени е
6.4.	.Тема 6.4 Customs violations.	2	10				10		перевод текста Лексическ ий диктант
6.5	. Тема 6.5 Customs cooperation	2	10				10		Доклад, сообщени е Тест
	Зачет	2	4						Вопросы
	ВСЕГО		108			8	96		4 (зачет)

7.	Раздел 7. Customs control of the cargo	3							
7.1	Тема 7.1 Customs clearance of the cargo.	3	16			8	8		Доклад, сообщени е
7.2	Тема 7.2 Shipping and forwarding	3	16			8	8		Лексическ ий диктант
7.3	Тема 7.3 Chartering of ships	3	16			8	8		Доклад, сообщени е
7.4	Тема 7.4 Customs warehousing	3	16			8	8		Доклад, сообщени е Лексическ ий диктант
8.	Раздел 8. Insurance								
8.1	The reason for insuring goods.	3	16			8	8		перевод текста Доклад, сообщени е
8.2	Тема 8.2 Making an insurance claim.	3	16			8	8		Доклад, сообщени е
8.3	Тема 8.3 Complaints and replies to complaints.	3	10			6	4		перевод текста Тест
	Консультация		2						
	Контроль		36						
	Экзамен								Компле кт билетов, тест
	Всего:		144			54	52		
	Итого:		324			70	208		

4.1. Содержание дисциплины, структурированное по разделам (темам)

Лексика

Выполнение заданий на пополнение словарного запаса.

Разработка диалоговых ситуаций, позволяющих использовать словарный состав той или иной темы.

Развитие навыков монологической речи: передачи ключевой информации, умения отвечать на поставленный вопрос, а также задавать вопросы.

Грамматика

Нормативные сведения о грамматических явлениях расположены с целью более полного раскрытия их сущности с предпочтением структуры «Части речи» и «Предложение», то есть по возможности отграничить явления, относящиеся к словосочетанию/ коллокации, от явлений, связанных со структурой предложения как такового, с системными связями в составе предложения (коллигация), со статичностью и динамикой развертывания речи, со способами выделения данного члена предложения как семантически главного в предложении, что является важным для практики перевода текстов профессиональной ориентации.

Перевод

Выполнение заданий на:

- а) развитие умения и навыков как устного, так и письменного перевода с максимально точной передачей содержания англоязычного текста средствами родного языка.
- б) развитие навыков перевода с английского языка на русский и с русского языка на английский язык текстов предполагаемого объема, соотнесенных с грамматическими моделями средней и высшей степени трудности.

Выполнение упражнений с разбором лексико-грамматического анализа переводимых предложений.

Выполнение упражнений на:

- А) дословный перевод с максимально близким воспроизведением синтаксической структуры и лексического состава;
- Б) литературный перевод с передачей смысла оригинального текста в форме правильной литературной речи при переводе с английского языка на русский язык.

Выполнение тренировочных упражнений, а также небольших текстов для развития навыков устного и письменного перевода/ реферирования с русского на английский язык.

Раздел 1. What is customs?

Содержание практических занятий

Тема 1.1 The work of a customs officer. Word-building (prefixes, suffixes, conversion). The simple sentence. Statements, questions, imperatives, exclamations. Перевод слов и словосочетаний (многозначные слова и омонимы; синонимы и антонимы; фразеологизмы; заимствования и неологизмы; ложные друзья переводчика; устойчивые словосочетания) с учетом культурных и языковых реалий.

Тема 1.2 Customs areas. Verb tenses and aspects. Be, have, do. The active voice. Перевод простого предложения с твердым порядком слов; формального подлежащего “it” и неопределенно-личного местоимения и слова-заместителя “one” на русский язык. Перевод глагола. Особенности перевода русских глаголов в изъявительном наклонении.

Раздел 2. Passenger and baggage control

Содержание практических занятий

Тема 2.1 The preflight formalities at the airport. Airport facilities. The simple tense forms. Simple Present, Simple Past, Simple Future.

Тема 2.2 The procedure for individuals to move goods across customs border of the Russian Federation. Singular or plural, countable and uncountable nouns. Much-many, little-few, a little- a few. Possessive case. Indefinite pronouns. Перевод частей речи. Перевод имени существительного: без учета сферы применения; с учетом сферы применения грамматических категорий (падеж, род, число), средства, компенсирующие отсутствие (или ограниченное наличие при переводе) той или иной грамматической категории. Перевод имени числительного и перевод местоимений.

Тема 2.3 The system of red and green channels. Effective passenger and baggage control. The Article (the indefinite/definite). The use of articles with Common Nouns. The Zero-article. Перевод артикля как определителя существительного; устойчивые сочетания с неопределенным

артиклем; устойчивые сочетания с определенным артиклем; устойчивые сочетания с нулевым артиклем; сложные случаи употребления артикля.

Раздел 3. Customs and trade

Содержание практических занятий

Тема 3.1 Customs tariffs and duties. Tariffs and modern trade. Adjectives and adverbs. Degrees of comparison. Prepositions. Phrasal verbs and patterns with prepositions. Перевод имени прилагательного: степени сравнения прилагательных; особенности перевода сложных прилагательных. Перевод наречия. Трудности перевода русских наречий на английский язык, образующих степени сравнения путем замены корня слова.

Тема 3.2 Free trade zones. The Continuous Tense forms: Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Future Continuous. Ways of expressing a future action.

Тема 3.3 Economic crimes. Reported speech. Reported statements, questions, commands. Перевод предложений со структурой "Sequence of Tenses" на русский язык. Перевод прямой и косвенной речи (повествовательные предложения, вопросительные предложения, специальные вопросы, разделительные вопросы, повелительные предложения)

Раздел 4. Transport documentation.

Содержание практических занятий

Тема 4.1 Dispatch of goods: packing and marking. CVs and interviews. The Perfect Tense forms: Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect.

Тема 4.2. Export-import documentation. The Perfect Continuous Tense forms: Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous.

Тема 4.3 Transportation alternatives. Contraband detection equipment. Tense forms in the Passive Voice. Перевод пассивных конструкций на русский язык

Раздел 5. Customs payments.

Содержание практических занятий

Тема 5.1. Types of payment in foreign trade. Modals. May and can for permission in the present or future. May, might, can/could for possibility. Could or was/were allowed to – for permission in the past. Requests.

Тема 5.2 Customs payments. Can and be able to for ability.

Тема 5.3 Settlement of accounts. Ought, should, must, have to, need for obligation.

Раздел 6. Customs regulations.

Содержание практических занятий

Тема 6.1. Customs regulations on valuables. Must, have to, cannot, will, should for deduction and assumption.

Тема 6.2 Customs regulations on pets. Передача модальности по-английски в устной и письменной речи. Выражение модальности интонационными, лексическими, грамматическими средствами языка

Тема 6.3 Smuggling. The use of Subjunctive Mood. Перевод сослагательного наклонения в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными условными на русский язык.

Тема 6.4 Customs violations. Conditionals (Types 0, 1, 2, 3). Making a wish.

Тема 6.5 Customs cooperation. The Verbals: Forms, Tense/Voice distinctions. The use of the Gerund. Перевод герундиальных конструкций в качестве подлежащего, дополнения, определения, обстоятельства на русский язык.

Раздел 7. Customs control of the cargo

Содержание практических занятий

Тема 7.1 Customs clearance of the cargo. The Infinitive: Forms, Tense/Voice distinctions. The functions of the Infinitive in the sentence. Participle. Forms and functions of the participle in the sentence.

Тема 7.2 Shipping and forwarding. Перевод инфинитивных конструкций в функциях подлежащего, сказуемого, дополнения, определения, цели; инфинитивных комплексов: “Complex Subject”, “Complex Object”, “For-Phrase” на русский язык. Перевод причастных оборотов на русский язык. Способы перевода причастия и деепричастия на английский язык.

Тема 7.3 Chartering of ships. The Compound Sentence, clauses connected by means of coordinating conjunctions: and, or, else, but and connective adverbs: otherwise, nevertheless, yet, still, therefore.

Тема 7.4 Customs warehousing. Перевод простых предложений. Особенности перевода на английский язык простых предложений с прямым и обратным порядком слов; с причастными и деепричастными оборотами.

Раздел 8. Insurance

Содержание практических занятий

Тема 8.1 The reason for insuring goods. The Complex sentence: Subject Clauses, Predicative Clauses, Attributive Clauses, Object Clauses, Adverbial Clauses, Relative Clauses.

Тема 8.2 Making an insurance claim. Перевод сложноподчиненных предложений: Subject Clause, Predicative Clause, Object Clause, Attribute Clause, Adverbial Clauses of Time, Condition, Cause на русский язык. Перевод предлогов, союзов, частиц на английский язык. Особенности перевода сочинительных и подчинительных союзов на английский язык. Перевод сложных предложений (сложносочиненных и сложноподчиненных, смешанных типов) на английский язык.

Тема 8.3 Complaints and replies to complaints. The emphatic “Do”. Cleft sentences. Double negation: the participle “Not” before a negative adjective/adverb. Перевод предложений с расчлененной структурой (Cleft Sentences) на русский язык. Различия в пунктуации в английском и русском языках для письменного перевода: запятая (comma); точка с запятой (semi-colon); двоеточие (colon); тире (dash); дефис (hyphen). Ellipsis.

3. Перечень учебно-методического обеспечения самостоятельной работы по дисциплине

Самостоятельная работа студентов (индивидуальная, групповая, коллективная) является важной частью в рамках данного курса. Самостоятельная работа студентов осуществляется под руководством преподавателя и протекает в форме делового взаимодействия: студент получает непосредственные указания, рекомендации преподавателя об организации самостоятельной деятельности, а преподаватель выполняет функцию управления через учет, контроль и коррекцию ошибочных действий. Содержание самостоятельной работы студентов имеет двуединый характер. С одной стороны, это совокупность учебных и практических заданий, которые должен выполнить студент в процессе обучения - объект его деятельности. С другой стороны, это способ деятельности студента по выполнению соответствующего учебного теоретического или практического задания. Свое внешнее выражение содержание самостоятельной работы студентов находит во всех организационных формах учебной внеаудиторной деятельности, в ходе самостоятельного выполнения различных заданий. Функциональное предназначение самостоятельной работы студентов в процессе практических занятий по овладению специальными знаниями заключается в самостоятельном прочтении, просмотре, прослушивании, наблюдении,

конспектировании, осмыслении, запоминании и воспроизведении определенной информации. Цель и планирование самостоятельной работы студенту определяется преподавателем.

Собственно самостоятельная работа студентов выполняется в удобные для студента часы и представляется преподавателю для проверки. Данный формат предусматривает большую самостоятельность студентов, большую индивидуализацию заданий, наличие консультационных пунктов и ряд психолого-педагогических новаций, касающихся как содержательной части заданий, так и характера консультаций и контроля.

Студентам предлагаются следующие формы самостоятельной работы:

- самостоятельная домашняя работа;
- внеаудиторное чтение;
- самостоятельная работа (индивидуальная) с использованием Интернет-технологий;
- индивидуальная и групповая творческая работа;
- выполнение заданий по пройденным грамматическим темам с использованием справочной литературы;
- письменный перевод информации профессионального характера с английского языка на русский и с русского на английский язык.

Примерные задания для самостоятельной работы с текстом и материалами по каждой изучаемой теме:

1. Ознакомьтесь с материалами по теме (например, материалом учебника или дополнительным материалом); выпишите лексику по специальности (или по теме); составьте план содержания.
2. Выполните задания в процессе чтения рекомендуемого материала или прослушивания устного сообщения: - ответьте на заранее поставленные вопросы по содержанию; - найдите ответы на проблемные вопросы; - выберите правильный ответ из ряда данных; - исправьте неверное утверждение.
3. При работе над темой выполните следующие задания: - прочтите текст с коммуникативной целью (для сообщения, рассказа, дискуссии); - найдите в тексте информацию по указанным вопросам.

Раздел 1. What is customs?

Содержание практических занятий

Тема 1.1 The work of a customs officer. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Повторение грамматики: Word-building (prefixes, suffixes, conversion). The simple sentence. Statements, questions, imperatives, exclamations.

Тема 1.2 Customs areas. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: Verb tenses and aspects. Be, have, do. The active voice. Подготовка к лексическому диктанту.

Раздел 2. Passenger and baggage control

Тема 2.1 The preflight formalities at the airport. Airport facilities. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: The simple tense forms. Simple Present, Simple Past, Simple Future.

Тема 2.2 The procedure for individuals to move goods across customs border of the Russian Federation. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: Singular or plural, countable and uncountable nouns. Much-many, little-few, a little- a few. Possessive case. Indefinite pronouns.

Тема 2.3 The system of red and green channels. Effective passenger and baggage control. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: The Article (the indefinite/definite). The use of articles with Common Nouns. The Zero-article.

Раздел 3. Customs and trade

Тема 3.1 Customs tariffs and duties. Tariffs and modern trade. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Подготовка к групповой дискуссии. Повторение грамматики: Adjectives and adverbs. Degrees of comparison. Prepositions. Phrasal verbs and patterns with prepositions.

Тема 3.2 Free trade zones. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: The Continuous Tense forms: Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Future Continuous. Ways of expressing a future action.

Тема 3.3 Economic crimes. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: Reported speech. Reported statements, questions, commands. Перевод предложений со структурой "Sequence of Tenses" на русский язык. Подготовка к тесту. Подготовка к зачету.

Раздел 4. Transport documentation.

Тема 4.1 Dispatch of goods: packing and marking. CVs and interviews. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: The Perfect Tense forms: Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect.

Тема 4.2. Export-import documentation. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: The Perfect Continuous Tense forms: Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous.

Тема 4.3 Transportation alternatives. Contraband detection equipment. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка к групповой дискуссии. Повторение грамматики: Tense forms in the Passive Voice. Перевод пассивных конструкций.

Раздел 5. Customs payments.

Тема 5.1. Types of payment in foreign trade. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: Modals. May and can for permission in the present or future. May, might, can/could for possibility. Could or was/were allowed to – for permission in the past. Requests.

Тема 5.2 Customs payments. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Подготовка к лексическому диктанту. Повторение грамматики: Can and be able to for ability.

Тема 5.3 Settlement of accounts. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: Ought, should, must, have to, need for obligation.

Раздел 6. Customs regulations.

Тема 6.1. Customs regulations on valuables. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Подготовка к лексическому диктанту. Повторение грамматики: Must, have to, cannot, will, should for deduction and assumption.

Тема 6.2 Customs regulations on pets. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: Передача модальности по-английски в устной и письменной речи. Выражение модальности интонационными, лексическими, грамматическими средствами языка

Тема 6.3 Smuggling. The use of Subjunctive Mood. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: Перевод сослагательного наклонения в сложноподчиненных предложениях с придаточными условными на русский язык.

Тема 6.4 Customs violations. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Подготовка к лексическому диктанту. Повторение грамматики: Conditionals (Types 0, 1, 2, 3). Making a wish.

Тема 6.5 Customs cooperation. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: The Verbals: Forms, Tense/Voice distinctions. The use of the Gerund. Подготовка к тесту. Подготовка к зачету.

Раздел 7. Customs control of the cargo

Тема 7.1 Customs clearance of the cargo. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: The Infinitive: Forms, Tense/Voice distinctions. The functions of the Infinitive in the sentence. Participle. Forms and functions of the participle in the sentence.

Тема 7.2 Shipping and forwarding. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Подготовка к лексическому диктанту. Повторение грамматики: “Complex Subject”, “Complex Object”, “For-Phrase” на русский язык.

Тема 7.3 Chartering of ships. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: The Compound Sentence, clauses connected by means of coordinating conjunctions: and, or, else, but and connective adverbs: otherwise, nevertheless, yet, still, therefore.

Тема 7.4 Customs warehousing. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: Перевод предложений с причастными и деепричастными оборотами.

Раздел 8. Insurance

Тема 8.1 The reason for insuring goods. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: The Complex sentence: Subject Clauses, Predicative Clauses, Attributive Clauses, Object Clauses, Adverbial Clauses, Relative Clauses.

Тема 8.2 Making an insurance claim. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: Сложноподчиненные предложения: Subject Clause, Predicative Clause, Object Clause, Attributive Clause, Adverbial Clauses of Time, Condition, Cause.

Тема 8.3 Complaints and replies to complaints. Работа с базовым учебником и словарем. Внеаудиторное чтение и перевод. Выполнение заданий к тексту. Подготовка сообщения по теме. Повторение грамматики: The emphatic “Do”, Cleft sentences. Double negation: the participle “Not” before a negative adjective/adverb. Ellipsis. Подготовка к тесту.

Контроль над внеаудиторной самостоятельной работой студентов осуществляется регулярно (не реже 2-х раз в месяц) в форме общих групповых обсуждений и индивидуальной беседы с преподавателем.

Результаты самостоятельной творческой работы могут быть представлены в форме сообщения или доклада по теме или иного проекта.

4. Типовые контрольные задания и/или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы

6.1. Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций, описание шкал оценивания

Оценочное средство (показатель оценивания)	Краткая характеристика процедуры оценивания компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Шкала и критерии оценивания
Тест	Тест это система стандартизированных вопросов (заданий) позволяющих автоматизировать процедуру измерения уровня знаний и умений обучающихся. Тесты могут быть аудиторными и внеаудиторными. О проведении теста, его формы, а также раздел (темы) дисциплины, выносимые на тестирование, доводит до сведения обучающихся преподаватель, ведущий семинарские занятия	Полнота знаний теоретического контролируемого материала. Количество правильных ответов	«отлично» - процент правильных ответов 80-100%; «хорошо» - процент правильных ответов 65-79,9%; «удовлетворительно» - процент правильных ответов 50-64,9%; «неудовлетворительно» - процент правильных ответов менее 50%.
Доклад, сообщение	Доклад - продукт самостоятельной	Полнота знаний теоретического	«отлично» - доклад содержит полную

	<p>работы обучающегося, представляющий собой публичное выступление по представлению полученных результатов решения определенной учебно-исследовательской или научной темы. Тематика докладов выдается на первом занятии, выбор темы осуществляется обучающимся самостоятельно. Подготовка осуществляется во внеаудиторное время. На подготовку дается одна неделя. Результаты озвучиваются на втором практическом занятии, регламент – 7 мин. на выступление. В оценивании результатов наравне с преподавателем принимают участие обучающиеся группы.</p>	<p>контролируемого материала. Умение соблюдать заданную форму изложения. Умение создавать содержательную презентацию выполненной работы; Способность находить, анализировать и обрабатывать информацию в области профессиональной деятельности с использованием информационно-коммуникационных технологий.</p>	<p>информацию по представляемой теме, основанную на обязательных литературных источниках и современных публикациях; выступление сопровождается качественным демонстрационным материалом (слайд-презентация, раздаточный материал); выступающий свободно владеет содержанием, ясно и грамотно излагает материал; свободно и корректно отвечает на вопросы и замечания аудитории; точно укладывается в рамки регламента (7 минут). «хорошо» - представленная тема раскрыта, однако доклад содержит неполную информацию по представляемой теме; выступление сопровождается демонстрационным материалом (слайд-презентация, раздаточный материал); выступающий ясно и грамотно излагает материал; аргументированно отвечает на вопросы и замечания аудитории, однако выступающим допущены незначительные ошибки в изложении материала и ответах на вопросы. «удовлетворительно» - выступающий демонстрирует поверхностные знания по выбранной теме, имеет затруднения с использованием научно-понятийного аппарата и терминологии курса; отсутствует</p>
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			сопроводительный демонстрационный материал. «неудовлетворительно» - доклад не подготовлен либо имеет существенные пробелы по представленной тематике, основан на недостоверной информации, выступающим допущены принципиальные ошибки при изложении материала.
Перевод текста	Перевод текста – это средство проверки соблюдения грамматических, синтаксических, орфографических правил, соблюдения языковой нормы и стиля при переводе с иностранного языка на родной, адекватность перевода текста-оригинала на родной язык.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Правильность перевода лексических единиц; - Соблюдение грамматических, синтаксических, орфографических правил при переводе с иностранного языка на родной; - Соблюдение языковой нормы и стиля при переводе с иностранного языка на родной; - Адекватность переводатекста-оригинала на родной язык. 	<p>В переводе текста оценивается точность и полнота передачи как основной, так и второстепенной информации. Перевод оценивается в 100 баллов. При этом за правильный перевод:</p> <p>1) лексических единиц дается от 0 до 40 баллов (верный выбор эквивалентов слов; переведены все слова, как нейтральной, так и терминологической лексики; переданы все реалии и имена собственные; правильно переведены все свободные и условные словосочетания);</p> <p>2) грамматических единиц и конструкций – 0 – 40 баллов (верный перевод видовременных форм глагола, залога и наклонения глагола, модальных глаголов, неличных форм глагола и конструкций с ними; правильно передано число и падеж существительных; учтены при переводе степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий);</p> <p>3) синтаксических конструкций – 0 – 10 баллов</p>

			<p>(верно выбрано значение слов- заместителей; переданы эмфатические конструкции); 4) стилистически правильный (адекватный) перевод – 0 – 10 баллов.</p> <p>Шкала соответствия количества набранных баллов оценке по письменному переводу: 100 баллов – 86 баллов = «Отлично» 85 баллов – 75 баллов = «Хорошо» 74 балла – 55 баллов = «Удовлетворительно» 54 балла и менее = «Неудовлетворительно»</p> <p>Показатели передачи основного содержания оцениваются по 4-балльной шкале: 5 баллов (отлично) 4 балла (хорошо) 3 балла (удовлетворительно) 2 балла (неудовлетворительно)</p> <p>баллы суммируются, и выводится средний балл.</p>
Групповая дискуссия	Осуществляется по итогам каждого доклада. Дискуссия - оценочное средство, позволяющее включить обучающихся в процесс обсуждения представленной темы, проблемы и оценить их умение аргументировать собственную точку зрения.	<p>Полнота знаний теоретического контролируемого материала.</p> <p>Способность к публичной коммуникации (демонстрация навыков публичного выступления и ведения дискуссии на профессиональные темы, владение нормами литературного языка, профессиональной терминологией, этикетной лексикой)</p>	<p>«зачтено» - если обучающийся демонстрирует знание материала по разделу, основанные на знакомстве с обязательной литературой и современными публикациями; активно участвует в дискуссии; дает логичные, аргументированные ответы на поставленные вопросы.</p> <p>«незачтено» - отсутствие знаний по изучаемому разделу; низкая активность в дискуссии.</p>
Лексически й диктант	Это средство проверки знания лексико-грамматического минимума по	- значения новых лексических единиц, связанных с тематикой данного этапа и с	<p>«отлично» - процент правильных ответов 80-100%;</p> <p>«хорошо» - процент правильных ответов 65-</p>

	юриспруденции в объеме, необходимом для работы с иноязычными текстами в процессе профессиональной (юридической) деятельности.	соответствующими ситуациями общения; - языковой материал: идиоматические выражения, оценочную лексику, единицы речевого этикета и обслуживающие ситуации общения в рамках изучаемых тем.	79,9%; «удовлетворительно» - процент правильных ответов 50-64,9%; «неудовлетворительно» - процент правильных ответов менее 50%.
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6.2. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения основной профессиональной образовательной программы

Процедура оценивания компетенций обучающихся основана на следующих стандартах:

1. Периодичность проведения оценки.
2. Многоступенчатость: оценка (как преподавателем, так и обучающимися группы) и самооценка обучающегося, обсуждение результатов и комплекс мер по устранению недостатков.
3. Единство используемой технологии для всех обучающихся, выполнение условий сопоставимости результатов оценивания.
4. Соблюдение последовательности проведения оценки.

Текущая аттестация обучающихся. Текущая аттестация обучающихся по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» проводится в соответствии с локальными нормативными актами Института и является обязательной.

Текущая аттестация по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» проводится в форме опроса и контрольных мероприятий по оцениванию фактических результатов обучения обучающихся осуществляется ведущим преподавателем.

Объектами оценивания выступают:

учебная дисциплина (активность на занятиях, своевременность выполнения различных видов заданий, посещаемость всех видов занятий по аттестуемой дисциплине);

степень усвоения теоретических знаний (анализ и оценка активности и эффективности участия в практических занятиях, дискуссиях, тестирование и т.д.);

уровень овладения практическими умениями и навыками по всем видам учебной работы (работа на практических занятиях, выполнение практических заданий);

результаты самостоятельной работы (работа на семинарских занятиях, изучение книг из списка основной и дополнительной литературы).

Активность обучающегося на занятиях оценивается на основе выполненных обучающимся работ и заданий, предусмотренных данной рабочей программой дисциплины.

Кроме того, оценивание обучающегося проводится на текущем контроле по дисциплине. Оценивание обучающегося на контрольной неделе проводится преподавателем независимо от наличия или отсутствия обучающегося (по уважительной или неуважительной причине) на занятии. Оценка носит комплексный характер и учитывает достижения обучающегося по основным компонентам учебного процесса за текущий период.

Оценивание обучающегося носит комплексный характер и учитывает достижения обучающегося по основным компонентам учебного процесса за текущий период с выставлением оценок в ведомости.

Промежуточная аттестация обучающихся. Промежуточная аттестация обучающихся по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» проводится в соответствии с локальными нормативными актами Института и является обязательной.

Промежуточная аттестация по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» проводится в соответствии с учебным планом в 1-4-м семестрах (для очной, заочной форм обучения) в виде зачета, экзамена в период зачетно-экзаменационной сессии в соответствии с графиком проведения зачетов, экзаменов.

Обучающиеся допускаются к зачету, экзамену по дисциплине в случае выполнения ими учебного плана по дисциплине: выполнения всех заданий и мероприятий, предусмотренных программой дисциплины, в том числе и зачетного задания.

Оценка знаний обучающегося на зачете, экзамене определяется его учебными достижениями в семестровый период и результатами текущего контроля знаний и ответом на зачете, экзамене.

Знания, умения, навыки студента на зачете оцениваются оценками: «зачтено», «не зачтено».

Знания умения, навыки обучающегося на экзамене оцениваются оценками: «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно».

Основой для определения оценки служит уровень усвоения обучающимися материала, предусмотренного данной рабочей программой.

Экзамен состоит из:

1) письменного перевода на русский язык со словарем оригинального текста на английском языке по специальности объемом 1200 печатных знаков – за 1 час;

2) чтения текста по специальности без словаря и передачи его основного содержания на английском языке (просмотровое чтение). Объем текста – 800-900 печатных знаков; время – 10 мин.;

3) беседа по специальности по одной из пройденных тем.

**Оценивание обучающегося на зачете / экзамене
«Иностранный язык»**

Форма промежуточной аттестации	Краткая характеристика процедуры оценивания компетенций	Показатели оценивания компетенций	Шкала и критерии оценивания
Зачет	<p>При подготовке к зачету необходимо ориентироваться на конспекты лекций, рабочую программу дисциплины, нормативную, учебную и рекомендуемую литературу. Основное в подготовке к сдаче зачета - это повторение всего материала дисциплины. При подготовке к сдаче зачета обучающийся весь объем работы должен распределять равномерно по дням, отведенным для подготовки к зачету, контролировать каждый день выполнение намеченной работы. По завершению изучения дисциплины сдается зачет. В период подготовки к зачету обучающийся вновь обращается к уже изученному (пройденному) учебному материалу. Подготовка обучающегося к зачету включает в себя три этапа: самостоятельная работа в течение семестра; непосредственная подготовка в дни, предшествующие зачету по темам курса; подготовка к ответу на задания, содержащиеся в вопросах. Зачет проводится по вопросам, охватывающим весь пройденный материал дисциплины, включая вопросы, отведенные для самостоятельного изучения.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • правильность использования языкового материала (т.е. соответствие грамматическим, лексическим и фонетическим нормам иностранного языка); • полнота и адекватность понимания содержания услышанного и прочитанного ; • корректность и сложность письменного высказывания с точки зрения содержания и уровня языковой трудности, соответствие стилю и жанру письменного высказывания 	<p>"Зачтено" выставляется, как минимум, при усвоении обучающимся основного материала, в изложении которого допускаются отдельные неточности, нарушение последовательности, отсутствие некоторых существенных деталей, имеются затруднения в выполнении практических заданий.</p> <p>"Не зачтено" выставляется, если обучающийся не владеет значительной частью материала, допускает принципиальные ошибки, с большими затруднениями выполняет практические работы, если ответ свидетельствует об отсутствии знаний по предмету.</p>

<p>Экзамен</p>	<p>При подготовке к экзамену необходимо ориентироваться на конспекты лекций, рабочую программу дисциплины, нормативную, учебную и рекомендуемую литературу. Основное в подготовке к сдаче экзамена - это повторение всего материала дисциплины, по которому необходимо сдавать экзамен. При подготовке к сдаче экзамена обучающийся весь объем работы должен распределять равномерно по дням, отведенным для подготовки к экзамену, контролировать каждый день выполнение намеченной работы. По завершению изучения дисциплины сдается экзамен. В период подготовки к экзамену обучающийся вновь обращается к уже изученному (пройденному) учебному материалу. Подготовка обучающегося к экзамену включает в себя три этапа: самостоятельная работа в течение семестра; непосредственная подготовка в дни, предшествующие экзамену по темам курса; подготовка к ответу на задания, содержащиеся в билетах экзамена. Экзамен проводится по билетам, охватывающим весь пройденный материал дисциплины, включая вопросы, отведенные для самостоятельного изучения.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - степень раскрытия содержания материала; - изложение материала (грамотность речи, точность использования терминологии и символики, логическая последовательность изложения материала; - знание теории изученных вопросов, сформированность и устойчивость используемых при ответе умений и навыков. - адекватность перевода 	<p>Обучающийся получает оценку «отлично» при следующих условиях: Ознакомительное чтение со скоростью 150 слов в минуту (английский язык). Количество незнакомых для обучающегося слов не превышает 2-3 % по отношению к общему количеству слов; Правильный письменный перевод фрагмента текста объемом 400-500 печ. зн. со словарем при поиске фрагмента их общего объема текстов 8000-9000 печ. зн. (время 45 минут); Беседа с преподавателем по теме специальности без грамматических ошибок;</p> <p>Обучающийся получает оценку «хорошо» при следующих условиях: Ознакомительное чтение со скоростью 130 слов в минуту (английский язык), 100 слов в минуту (французский и немецкий языки); Количество незнакомых для обучающегося слов не превышает 5 % по отношению к общему количеству слов; Письменный перевод с некоторыми неточностями текста объемом 400 печ. зн. со словарем при поиске фрагмента их общего объема текстов 8000 печ. зн. (время 45 минут); Беседа с преподавателем по теме специальности с некоторыми грамматическими ошибками;</p> <p>Обучающийся получает оценку «удовлетворительно» при следующих условиях: Ознакомительное чтение со скоростью 100 слов в минуту (английский язык), 80 слов в минуту (французский и немецкий языки);</p>
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			<p>Количество незнакомых для обучающийся слов не превышает 10 % по отношению к общему количеству слов;</p> <p>Письменный перевод с наличием неточностей и ошибок текста объемом 400 печ. зн. со словарем при поиске фрагмента их общего объема текстов 8000 печ. зн. (время 60 минут);</p> <p>Беседа с преподавателем по теме специальности со многими грамматическими ошибками;</p> <p>Обучающийся получает оценку «неудовлетворительно» при следующих условиях:</p> <p>Ознакомительное чтение со скоростью 80 слов в минуту (английский язык), менее 50 слов в минуту (французский и немецкий языки);</p> <p>Количество незнакомых для обучающийся слов превышает 20 % по отношению к общему количеству слов;</p> <p>Письменный перевод с многочисленными ошибками и не завершен за 60 минут;</p> <p>Беседа с преподавателем по теме специальности не состоится;</p>
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6.3. Типовые задания для проведения текущего контроля обучающихся

Примерные тестовые задания

Read and translate the text:

Text 1

Each year Russian customs officers celebrate October 25th as their professional holiday. The state, by making this day a holiday, thus marked the significance of the profession and input of customs service in social and economic development of Russia, provisions for its security and sovereignty.

Throughout all recent history, which is usually recognized as started from October 25th

1991 —the day when the President of Russia signed the Decree «On setting up of the State Service Committee of the Russian Soviet Socialist Federative Republic», the service has confirmed rightfulness of high assessment of the state.

Having overcome destructive effects of disintegration of the USSR, having inherited 14 thousand kilometres of not developed borders, severely lacking professional force, the service has passed a long way of growth and development.

Customs service of Russia today is one of the largest customs services in the world. It is a multifunctional, technically equipped, dynamic structure, with more than 60 thousand qualified personnel working in it. The FCS of Russia is composed of 7 regional Customs Administrations, 144 customs offices, including 4 specialized, 688 customs terminals, and 317 checkpoints at the state border. In its structure there is a higher education establishment —Russian Customs Academy, recognized by the World Customs Organization as one of its regional training centres.

Federal Customs Service has 7 representative offices abroad —in Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Finland, Germany and Belgium. Opening of representative offices in China and Poland are being considered now. In the territory with 11 time zones it controls successfully foreign trade turnover of Russia.

Customs officers process each year about three million cargo customs declarations and every day transfer to the budget approximately eleven billion rubles.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is the profession of customs officers significant?
2. Why was October 25th made a holiday?
3. What did CS inherit after disintegration of the USSR?
4. What is the structure of the FCS?
5. Where can representative offices be found?
6. Explain the reasons of growing the share of customs payments since 1991.
7. What does FCS control?

Match the words with their Russian equivalents:

1. objective	a) приблизительно
2. to amount	b) выполнять, осуществлять
3. to aim at	c) поддающийся, допускающий
4. comparison	d) исполнение, действие
5. approximately	e) пошлины
6. monetary	f) суверенитет, независимость
7. performance	g) достигать, равняться, составлять
8. to implement	h) ставить целью
9. dues	i) денежный, валютный
10. capable of	j) сравнение, сопоставление
11. foreign trade turnover	k) внешнеторговый оборот
12. sovereignty	l) стремиться

Fill in the gaps with the English equivalents of the words in brackets:

The Russian customs has exhausted conservative methods of borders infrastructure (развитие) and is actively implementing new technologies aimed at controlling export operations, (грузовые перевозки). Northwest Customs Administration (SZTU) was founded in 1990 and was the first out of seven (региональный) customs branches in the newly re-established Russia. Nowadays CZTU consists of 23 customs branches with 144 (таможенный пункт) covering the territory of over 1600 square kilometres. The following 71 stations currently (обслуживает) the borders of the Northwest: automobile, railway, air, river and sea customs stations. The three primary objectives of the country's customs system are (способствовать, содействовать) foreign trade development, to increase (эффективность) of customs control and to encourage monetary flow of customs dues into the (федеральный бюджет).

The Customs are implementing new advanced (технологии) in order for the new infrastructure to be capable of meeting high quality performance standards and promoting our country's economic interests in (внешняя торговля).

CZTU is actively utilizing IT -technologies, electronic avowal and preliminary information in order to expedite the process of customs clearing and increase quality control, thus promoting further integration of the Russian customs system into the information space of the EU.

Translate into English

1. Практическое значение таможенного права определяется тем, что по мере развития международных отношений, увеличение объема товарооборота между нашей страной и странами мирового сообщества все большее число граждан зависят от состояния таможенной системы и законности таможенной деятельности.
2. В современном представлении термин «таможенное дело» охватывает сложный комплекс отношений, непосредственно связанных с внешней и внутренней политикой и деятельностью государства. В рамках государственной политики таможенное дело служит удовлетворению разнообразных интересов и потребностей.
3. Основной целью таможенной политики любого государства является обеспечение его экономических интересов.
4. Таможенная система России имеет богатейший опыт защиты экономического суверенитета и безопасности государства, внутреннего рынка, отечественной торговли и промышленности.

Match the phrases with their definitions:

On arrival in most countries as a foreigner you have to show your passport, a landing card (1) and often a customs declaration form (2). You may need a visa and a vaccination certificate (3), depending on the entry restrictions (4). Customs carry out spot checks / random checks (5) on people's luggage. They use sniffer dogs (6) to search for drugs and explosives. In most cases, you have to clear customs (7) at the port of entry (8). Genuine refugees may try to seek political asylum (9). Customs officers also look out for illegal immigrants, some of whom may be economic migrants (10).

- a) form showing how much money and what goods you are carrying;
- b) permission to stay in another country to avoid political persecution back home;
- c) people who try to enter from poorer countries just to get work;
- d) take your bags through customs;
- e) form with your personal details and date of arrival;
- f) rules about who can enter a country and for how long;
- g) paper proving you have had the necessary health injections;
- h) checks done without warning;
- i) the port or airport where you first enter a country;
- j) specially trained dogs who can smell drugs and bombs.

Rewrite these sentences using phrases and collocations from the above exercise instead of the underlined words

1. You'll have to show a paper proving that you have had injections for tropical diseases when you enter the country.
2. People entering from war -torn countries often ask for permission to stay to avoid political oppression in their own country.
3. You have to take your baggage through customs if you arrive on an international flight at San Francisco airport, even if you are flying on within the USA.
4. You have to fill in a paper saying how much money you're bringing into the country before going through customs control.
5. Some of the people were people who were poor and travelling hoping to find jobs, rather than genuine political refugees.
6. Passenger to airline cabin attendant: Could you give me one of those papers for filling in my passport number and personal details before we arrive, please?
7. At the airport the security guards had those special dogs that can smell drugs.

8. You'll need a visa; the rules about who can enter the country are very strict.
9. You have to fill in the city where you first entered the country in this box here.

Additional Reading. Read the text and render it
Regulations for the Federal Customs Service of Russia

The Federal Customs Service (FCS) of Russia is a Federal executive authority, performing in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation the functions of control and supervision in the field of customs and the functions of a currency control agent and special functions of contraband control, abatement of other crimes and administrative violations.

The Federal Customs Service (FCS) is under the jurisdiction the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation. The FCS in its activity is guided by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, decrees and regulations of the President of the Russian Federation, international agreements of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation and the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, and also by present Regulations.

The FCS operates directly, through customs houses and representative offices of the Service abroad, in cooperation with other federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, municipal authorities, the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, public associations and other organizations.

The structure of the Federal Customs Service (FCS) of Russia

■ Main Inspectorial Organizational Directorate (staff of the Head of the FCS of Russia); Human Resources Directorate;

Main Directorate for Organization of Customs Control; Main Directorate for Contraband Control; Main Directorate for Commodity Items and Trade Limitations; Main Directorate of Logistics; Main Directorate of Federal Customs Revenues; Main Financial-Economic Directorate; Currency Control Directorate; Customs Cooperation Directorate; Directorate and General Services; Auditing Directorate; Main Directorate for Information Technologies (IT); Legal Directorate; Internal Security Directorate; Customs Inspection Directorate; Customs Statistics and Analysis Directorate; Customs Investigations Directorate; Law Enforcement Directorate.

Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable preposition from the list:

in of at of to throughout against with for of

1. the history CS confirmed rightfulness _____ high assessment of the state.
2. CS is a multifunctional structure _____ more than 60 thousand qualified personnel working _____ it.
3. The FCS of Russia is composed _____ regional Customs Administrations, customs offices, customs terminals, check points the state border.
4. Due _____ development of infrastructure the US Customs revenues had reduced the national debt _____ zero.
5. CS collects and protects the revenue, guards _____ smuggling and is responsible _____ law enforcement.

Complete the sentences using your words

1. The main primary objectives of the country's customs system are
2. Customs service ensures that all imports and exports^.
3. Protecting consumer safety means^.
4. Customs stations controls.
5. Contraband, including narcotics and illegal drugs^.

Taking Your Treasures Home

When it comes to exporting some antique items, the word from experts is: Don't even try. «If a valuable antique is more than 100 years old, it is almost impossible to take it out of Russia», said Oleg Stetsyura, director of Gelos auction house. «If it's between 50 and 100, your chances are better». However, even those items can be a problem: Officials said that a U.S. diplomat was being investigated on suspicion of trying to smuggle 75 rare Soviet posters out of the country — a crime punishable by up to seven years and a 1 million rouble fine (about \$ 38,660). The diplomat was allowed to fly out of Russia but the posters, said to include national treasures of museum value, were confiscated. If in doubt, take a photo of the antique before you buy it and show it to the Federal Service for Media Law Compliance and Cultural Heritage, said Denis Lukashin, director of Art Consulting, which provides historical and chemical expertise services. The agency is known in Russian as Rosokhrankultura.

«Sometimes people face a criminal charge at the border because they were in a rush or didn't think about the necessary documentation», Lukashin said. «In one case, a person had a recently painted icon but on a very old piece of wood. Little things like that can cause you a lot of wasted time and energy». To avoid unnecessary border conflicts, you need to obtain a document from the Culture and Press Ministry that describes your antique as having no cultural value that would prevent it from leaving the country. There are two different procedures, for older and more recently made objects.

If your artwork or object is not more than 50 years old, you need to go to the culture ministry branch on Arbat Street. Take three photos of your item, a photocopy of your passport and the proof of purchase. On site you will have to fill out a form describing your item and give all of the papers to ministry staff. A small fee is charged for the

appraisal service, which you have to pay at a branch of Sberbank. Return with a receipt and instructions on where to pick up your documents when they are ready — usually within several days.

For items more than 50 years old, you have to follow a different procedure. First, call the Department of Preservation of Cultural Treasures to make an appointment. When you go to the appointment, take three colour photos of the item, a copy of your passport, and the proof of purchase or ownership of the item. Usually it takes two to three weeks to get the necessary papers ready, and even longer if additional chemical or art history evaluation is required.

If your item is proven to have cultural value but doesn't fall under a category of unexportable items, you will need to pay a State Duty fee. The fee for items more than 50 years old is 10 percent of market value, and 5 percent for items 50 years old or less.

A list of documents and rules is posted on the cultural heritage service's web site:

<http://rosokhrancult.ru/works/import/>.

Topics for discussion

1. What are the duties of CS? What other duties can be introduced?
2. What can be done to increase customs revenue?
3. The role of the customs in collecting customs duties and taxes

Примерные темы докладов и сообщений

Раздел 1. What is customs?

1. The work of a customs officer
2. Customs areas

Раздел 2. Passenger and baggage control

1. The procedure for individuals to move goods across customs border of the Russian Federation

2. The system of red and green channels.
3. Effective passenger and baggage control

Раздел 3. Customs and trade

1. Tariffs and modern trade.
2. Free trade zones.
3. Economic crimes.

Раздел 4. Transport documentation.

1. Dispatch of goods: packing and marking.
2. Export-import documentation.
3. Transportation alternatives

Раздел 5. Customs payments.

1. Types of payment in foreign trade.
2. Customs payments
3. Settlement of accounts.

Раздел 6. Customs regulations.

1. Customs regulations on valuables.
2. Customs regulations on Smuggling.
3. Contraband detection equipment pets.
4. Customs cooperation

Раздел 7. Customs control of the cargo

1. Customs clearance of the cargo.
2. Shipping and forwarding
3. Chartering of ships
4. Customs warehousing

Раздел 8. Insurance

1. The reason for insuring goods.
2. Making an insurance claim
3. Complaints and replies to complaints

Примерные темы групповых дискуссий

Тема 3.1 Customs tariffs and duties. Tariffs and modern trade.

1. What are the duties of CS? What other duties can be introduced?
2. What can be done to increase customs revenue?
3. The role of the customs in collecting customs duties and taxes

Тема 4.1 Dispatch of goods: packing and marking.

1. The important assets of export distribution
2. The functions of a forwarding agent
3. Why is it important to mark the goods in a proper way?
4. The three principal types of marking

Тема 8.3 Complaints and replies to complaints.

1. Types of complaints.
2. Replies to complaints

Примерные тексты для перевода

Тема 2.1 The preflight formalities at the airport. Airport facilities.

Passenger control. Pre-flight formalities at the airport.

The passenger should arrive at the airport two hours before the take off time. First, he has to check-in for the flight at the check-in-counter. He shows his passport and ticket to the airline agent and puts his suitcases on the scales. If the passenger's baggage exceeds Free Baggage Allowance, he has to pay for the excess. The passenger hands over his baggage and gets his baggage claim receipts and a boarding pass with the seat number written on it. The suitcases are labeled and sent off to be loaded into the hold of an airplane.

Next, the passenger goes through the security check where his carry-on luggage is screened.

Passing through the Customs control the passenger can choose between the Red and Green Channels. The passenger who goes through the Red Channel fills in the declaration form and states prohibited, restricted and dutiable articles that he is carrying. He presents his declaration form to the customs officer. The customs officer looks it through and asks questions about the contents of the passenger's baggage. The passenger puts his belongings into the X-ray machine and steps through metal-detector. The passenger must unpack and open his baggage and present any item for inspection, if necessary. If the baggage exceeds Duty and Tax Free Allowance (the fixed quota) the passenger will have to pay the duty for the excess. If everything is alright, the customs officer stamps the declaration form and gives it back to the passenger.

After that, the passenger must pass through passport control and present his passport and visa to border guards.

Then he goes to the departure lounge to wait for his flight call. While waiting, the passenger can visit the Duty-Free Shop which sells spirits, tobacco, perfume and gifts.

Finally, the passenger goes through the flight gates and boards the plane.

Transportation of liquids in hand luggage on board the aircraft

The Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation in 2007 year issued an order to the rules of transportation of liquids on board aircraft. Each passenger has the ability to transport liquid and gel-like substances up to a total volume of one liter. The volume of each liquid reservoir must be no more than 100 milliliters. All items of hand baggage must be packed separately in transparent bags. Yet it is recommended to hand over all the things that will not be used during the flight, luggage.

The hand luggage allowed to carry such liquids:

- Water, juices, syrups, honey, soups, jams.
- Lotions, oils and creams.
- Cologne, perfume, eau de toilette.
- Shower gels.
- Aerosols.
- Deodorant, shaving foam.
- Toothpaste.
- Mascara.
- Such substances.

Prohibited substances

- Explosive substances and objects for blasting:
 - All kinds of powder regardless of the number and packing.
 - Ammunition for the weapons of war and small-caliber.
 - Caps.

- Set of cartridges for gas weapons.
 - Light flares, smoke bombs, firecrackers, sparklers.
 - Dynamite, TNT, ammonal, TNT and all the like.
 - Detonators, fuse, electric spark.
 - Liquefied and compressed gas:
 - Propane, butane and analogues.
 - Cartridges filled with tear gas and nerve agents.
 - Flammable liquids:
 - Petrol.
 - Methanol.
 - Acetone.
 - Petroleum products.
 - Esters.
 - Carbon disulphide.
 - Solid flammable substances:
 - Substances spontaneously combustible.
 - Substances which emit flammable gases upon contact with water: sodium, potassium, calcium.
 - Red, white and yellow phosphorus.
 - Oxidizing agents of organic origin.
 - Nitrocellulose.
 - Radioactive substances and materials.
 - Toxic substances.
 - Corrosive and corrosive substances:
 - Very strong inorganic acids: sulfuric, hydrochloric, nitric.
 - Hydrofluoric acid and others, which cause severe corrosive action.
 - Poisonous and toxic substances:
 - All toxic substances, regardless of physical condition and packaging.
 - Nicotine.
 - Brucine.
 - Strychnine.
 - Mercury.
 - Antifreeze.
 - Ethylene glycol.
 - Cyanide drugs.
 - Cyclone arsenic.
 - All substances that can be used in an attack on the passengers or crew.
 - Weapons:
 - Prohibited all kinds of pistols, rifles, stun, daggers, knives, stilettos.
- Authorize the transport of weapons and materials in the luggage, to which access is limited to passengers during the flight:
- Underwater guns, crossbows, swords, hatchets, swords, swords, scimitars and weapons simulators.
 - Knives and scissors for household purpose, which have a blade length of less than 6 centimeters.
 - Alcohol with an alcohol content of more than 24% but not more than 70%. Alcohol should be packaged in appropriate packaging. Packaging shall not be more than 5 liters.
 - Also allowed transport of aerosols, which are used in domestic or sporting purposes, weighing not more than two kilograms.

It is worth noting that each state has its own restrictions on the transport of substances and items. Accordingly, before flying to a particular country should be familiar with the limitations in the State. All restrictions are made solely for the safety of passengers and the flight itself. Checking baggage at the airport of the Russian Federation is carried out only on the basis of rules and authorizations of our country.

Inspections carried out at all international and domestic flights, even though the owner of an aircraft. All passengers have the same rights and are obliged to comply with regulations of the airport and the country's laws. Passengers who transit flights are also subject to inspection when they were in the sterile area of the airport before boarding. Passengers charter flights are a common examination.

Going through security control, the passenger must present the boarding card for the flight and document that can confirm the identity. The documents establishing the identity of:

- Civil Russian passport.
- Call, national, diplomatic or passport.
- The documents for a residence permit in Russia.
- Children must have a birth certificate.
- The temporary identity document.
- Certification officer of the Russian Federation and CIS countries.
- The military must provide a ticket to the Russian military with appropriate notes.
- Travel document for refugees.
- Pass by the UN.
- Help, which confirms the release from prison of man.

Five basic facts about the security at airports and on board aircraft

1. The main purpose of screening at airports is to ensure maximum safety and preservation of the health of passengers during the flight. This factor reduces the capture of the vessel and transportation of substances and objects that may roost damage to passengers on board.
2. All, without exception, must pass inspection and provide their luggage. In case of cancellation, passengers are not allowed to fly.
3. Passing the inspection, do not make inappropriate jokes that could be construed as a threat. Such jokes can lead to removal from the flight, and bring to justice, in accordance with the laws of the Russian Federation. In some cases, it can be prosecuted.
4. Although screening modern appliances, each passenger can cause an individual examination. This may be caused by suspicions of security.
5. It is strictly forbidden to take things from strangers, things have to be carried on aircraft. It is also forbidden to leave the luggage and carry-on luggage unattended or trust strangers.

Tema 3.1 Customs tariffs and duties. Tariffs and modern trade.

Tariffs and trade agreements

A contractual arrangement between states concerning their trade relationships is referred to as a "Trade Agreement" or a "Free Trade Agreement." For most countries international trade is regulated by unilateral barriers of several types, including tariffs, non-tariff barriers, and outright prohibitions. Trade agreements are one way to reduce these barriers, thereby opening all parties to the benefits of increased trade. Trade agreements may be bilateral or multilateral, that is, between two states or more than two states.

In most modern economies the possible coalitions of interested groups are extremely numerous. Additionally, the variety of possible unilateral barriers is great. Further, there are other, non-economic

reasons for some observed trade barriers, such as national security and stability or the desire to preserve or insulate local culture from foreign influences. Thus, it is not surprising that successful trade agreements are very complicated. Some common features of trade agreements are: Reciprocity, a most-favored-nation clause, and national treatment of non-tariff barriers.

Reciprocity

Reciprocity is a necessary feature of any agreement. If each required party does not gain by the agreement as a whole, it has no incentive to agree to it. If agreement takes place, it may be assumed that each party to the agreement expects to gain at least as much as it loses. Thus, for example, Country A, in exchange for reducing barriers to Country B's products, thereby benefiting A's consumers and B's producers, will insist that Country B reduce barriers to Country A's products, benefiting Country A's producers and perhaps B's consumers.

Most-favored-nation clause

The most-favored-nation (MFN) clause protects against the possibility that one of the parties to the current agreement will subsequently selectively lower barriers further to another country. For example, Country A might agree to reduce tariffs on some goods from Country B in exchange for reciprocal concessions and then further reduce tariffs for the same goods from Country C in exchange for other concessions. But if A's consumers can get the goods in question more cheaply from C because of the tariff difference, B gets nothing for its concessions. Most-favored-nation status means that A is required to extend the lowest existing tariff on specified goods to all its trading partners having such status. Thus, if A agrees to a lower tariff later with C, B automatically gets the same lower tariff.

The advantages granted under the MFN clause may be conditional or unconditional.

Unconditional

An unconditional clause operates automatically whenever appropriate circumstances arise. The country drawing benefit from it is not called on to make any fresh concession. By contrast, the partner invoking a conditional MFN clause must make concessions equivalent to those extended by the third country. In practice, therefore, a country negotiating a trade agreement must measure the advantages it is willing to concede in terms of the benefits these concessions will provide collaterally to that third country which is the most competitive. In other words, the concessions that may be granted are determined by the minimum protection that the negotiating state deems indispensable to protect its home producers. This sets a major limitation on the scope of bilateral negotiations, and this is also why the proponents of free trade consider that the unconditional MFN clause is the only practical way by which to obtain the progressive reduction of customs duties. Those who favor protectionism are resolutely against it, preferring the conditional form of the clause or some equivalent mechanism.

Conditional

The conditional form of the clause may at first sight seem more equitable. But it has the major drawback of being liable to raise a dispute each time it is invoked, for it is by no means easy for a country to evaluate the compensation it is being offered as in fact being equivalent to the concession made by the third country. The conditional MFN clause was generally in use in Europe until 1860, when the Cobden-Chevalier Treaty between Great Britain and France established the unconditional form as the pattern for most European treaties. The United States used the conditional MFN clause from its first trade agreement, signed with France in 1778, until the passage of the Tariff Act of 1922, which terminated the practice. (The Trade Reform Bill of 1974, however, in effect restored to the

U.S. president the authority to designate preferential tariff treatment, subject to approval by Congress.)

National treatment of non-tariff restrictions (NTBs)

A "national treatment of non-tariff restrictions" clause is necessary because most of the properties of tariffs can be easily duplicated with an appropriately designed set of non-tariff restrictions, or non-tariff barriers (NTBs). These can include discriminatory regulations, selective excise or sales taxes, special "health" requirements, quotas, "voluntary" restraints on importing, special licensing

requirements, and so forth, as well as outright prohibitions. Instead of trying to list and disallow all of the possible types of non-tariff restrictions, signatories to an NTB agreement simply insist on similar treatment to that given to domestically produced goods of the same type.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Even without the constraints imposed by most-favored-nation and national treatment clauses, general multilateral agreements may be easier to reach than separate bilateral agreements. The most successful and important multilateral trade agreement in modern times is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It includes provisions for reciprocity, most-favored-nation status, and national treatment of non-tariff restrictions. Since GATT took effect in 1948, world tariff levels have dropped substantially and international trade has rapidly expanded.

GATT's most important principle was that of trade without discrimination, in which each member nation opened its markets equally to every other. As embodied in unconditional most-favored nation clauses, this meant that once a country and its largest trading partners had agreed to reduce a tariff, that tariff cut was automatically extended to every other GATT member. GATT included a long schedule of specific tariff concessions for each contracting nation, representing tariff rates that each country had agreed to extend to others.

Another fundamental principle was that of protection through tariffs rather than through import quotas or other quantitative trade restrictions; GATT systematically sought to eliminate the latter. Other general rules included uniform customs regulations and the obligation of each contracting nation to negotiate for tariff cuts upon the request of another. An escape clause allowed contracting countries to alter agreements if their domestic producers suffered excessive losses as a result of trade concessions. GATT's normal business involved negotiations on specific trade problems affecting particular commodities or trading nations, but major multilateral trade conferences were held periodically to work out tariff reductions and other issues. Seven such "rounds" were held from 1947 to 1993, starting with those held at Geneva in 1947 (concurrent with the signing of the general agreement). The Uruguay Round (1986-1994) negotiated the most ambitious set of trade-liberalization agreements in GATT's history. The worldwide trade treaty adopted at the round's end slashed tariffs on industrial goods by an average of 40 percent, reduced agricultural subsidies, and included groundbreaking new agreements on trade in services. The treaty also created a new and stronger global organization, the WTO, to monitor and regulate international trade. GATT went out of existence with the formal conclusion of the Uruguay Round on April 15, 1994. Its principles and the many trade agreements reached under its auspices were adopted by the WTO.

Thus, the WTO began the Doha Round in Doha, Qatar, in November 2001, with the objective to lower trade barriers around the world, permitting free trade between countries of varying prosperity. However, talks stalled over a divide between the developed nations led by the European Union, the United States, and Japan and the major developing countries, led by India, Brazil, China, and South Africa.

Tariffs and VAT

There is a perfectly legal tool in international trade that plays a role that tariffs could never have aspired to. This tool, developed in Europe, is called Value Added Tax (VAT).

Developed countries

It should be noted that the same imports subject to VAT may also be subject to separate tariffs or custom duties. But even with the complete elimination of tariffs, VAT would still be collected on all imports. Problems start when VAT countries trade with non-VAT countries. This is due to the feature of VAT known as the "export rebate" that returns to the exporter the VAT (equivalent tax) percentage of the product sold abroad.

As global trade negotiations in the second half of the twentieth century lowered tariffs on imports, global trade rules did not regulate the rate of VAT taxes that countries may apply to imports. In the 1960s, the governments of Europe imposed a 10.4 percent average tariff on imports and only three

EU nations imposed a VAT, with an average standard rate of 13.4 percent. By the start of the twenty-first century, the European Union (EU) nations imposed an average tariff of 4.4 percent, plus an average 19.4 percent VAT equivalent tax, that is a total levy of 23.8 percent on U.S. goods and service imports. The protection is the same, whatever its name.

For example, when a German car, valued in Germany at \$23,600, is imported to the United States, Germany rebates the 16 percent VAT to the manufacturer, allowing the export value of the car to be reduced to \$19,827.59. Moreover, when the German car is imported to the U.S. no tax comparable to the VAT is assessed, so the car is allowed to enter the U.S. market at a price under \$20,000. Hence, apart from the tax rebate in the country of production the car is much more price competitive with the cars of similar class manufactured in the U.S.

Such a differential provides a powerful incentive for companies headquartered in the U.S. and other countries without VAT to shift production and jobs to nations that use a VAT. With such a shift, they not only receive a tax rebate on their exports into the American market they also avoid double taxation (U.S. direct tax, plus national VAT) on sales in that foreign market. They pay VAT only on local sales.

Developing countries

A distinctive feature of a VAT is, essentially, a tax on the purchase of informal operators—who in developing countries form 40 to 60 percent of the [GDP](#)—from the formal sector business and on their imports. The potential importance of the creditable withholding taxes, levied by many developing countries leaves a clear conclusion: Tariffs may not need to be employed, even in cases of the informal sector of a small economy. To preserve government revenue and increase welfare, in the face of tariff cuts a VAT alone is fully optimal, precisely because it is in part a tax on informal sector production.

The limited administrative capacity in many developing countries suggests, however, that the implementation of the crediting arrangements of VAT is often imperfect (at least for firms other than the largest firms, which may be subject to special arrangements). Clearly there is a risk that these taxes become de facto tariffs even for formal sector firms.

Tema 5.2 Customs payments.

Customs payments, customs value, and the country of origin of goods

Customs payments

The basics of imposition of customs duties during movement of goods across the customs border of the Customs Union are defined in the Customs Code of the Customs Union, which specifies the classification of customs duties, establishes the procedure for calculation thereof, determines payers of customs duties, creation and termination of the obligation to pay customs duties and taxes, establishes the due date for payment, governs, in general, payment of customs duties and specifics of the use of customs duties according to the declared customs procedure.

The rescheduling of payment of import customs duties are governed by the Agreement on the Basis, Conditions and Procedure for Rescheduling of Payment of Customs Duties dated May 21, 2010.

Specifics of the use of security for payment of customs duties and taxes are defined by the Agreement on Certain Issues of Granting Security for Payment of Customs Duties and Taxes in Respect of Goods Transported According to the Customs Procedure for Customs Transit, Specifics of Collection of Customs Duties and Taxes and the Procedure for Transfer of Such Payments in Respect of Such Goods dated May 21, 2010.

However, a number of issues, such as the mode of payment of customs duties and taxes, procedure for the use of general security for payment of customs duties and taxes, application of ways to secure the payment of customs duties and taxes according to the Customs Code of the Customs Union,

procedure for return of overpaid customs duties and taxes, procedure for collection of customs duties and taxes, are governed by the legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union.

According to Article 70 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union, here are the customs duties:

- 1) import customs duty;
- 2) export customs duty;
- 3) value added tax charged on goods imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union;
- 4) excise tax (excise taxes) charged on goods imported into the customs territory of the Customs Union;
- 5) customs duties.

The above duties are of different nature and, thus, have essential features of legal regulation.

Import customs duties.

The customs duty, being a mandatory payment charged by customs authorities for the movement of goods across the customs border (cl. 25, par. 1, Art. 4 of the CC of the CU), is a tool of tariff regulation of the foreign trade. For the purpose of operation of the Customs Union, the unified customs tariff and common measures of regulation of the foreign trade with third countries (Agreement on Creation of the Common Customs Territory and Establishment of the Customs Union dated October 6, 2007) are defined and applied.

The legal aspects of setting and calculation of import customs duties, as well as definition and application of tariff preferences are governed by the Agreement on the Unified Customs Tariff Regulation dated January 25, 2008, which determines the procedure for setting the Unified Customs Tariff, rates of import customs duties, application of tariff preferences (in the form of exemption or reduced rate), exemptions from import customs duties and the procedure for application of duty rates depending on the country of origin of goods.

The Unified Customs Tariff is a set of rates of customs duties applied to goods imported into the common customs territory from third countries, classified according to the uniform Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature (FEACN).

The rates of import customs duties shall be set by the Commission. The rates of import customs duties used today are approved by Decision No. 54 of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated July 16, 2012.

The Unified Customs Tariff includes the following rates of import customs duties:

- 1) ad valorem rate calculated as a percentage of the customs value of taxable goods;
- 2) specific rate calculated per unit of taxable goods;
- 3) combined rate that combines the ad valorem and specific components.

The use of import customs duties depends on the country of origin of goods.

As such, there is the common system of tariff preferences used in the Customs Union. The lists of countries that use the common system of tariff preferences of the Customs Union and the list of goods originating from developing countries and the least developed countries, covered by tariff preferences during their importation into the common customs territory, shall be specified by the Commission (Resolution No. 130 of the Commission of the Customs Union dated November 27, 2009 "On the Unified Customs Tariff Regulation of the Customs Union of the Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan and Russian Federation").

In respect of goods included in this list and originating from developing countries that use the common system of tariff preferences of the Customs Union, the rates of import customs duties are 75 percent of the import customs duty rates of the Common Customs Tariff.

In respect of goods included in this list, originating from the least developed countries that use the common system of tariff preferences and imported into the common customs territory, the zero import customs duty rates shall apply.

The amount of payable customs duty shall be determined using the basis for calculation of the customs duty and the relevant rate of duty (Art. 76 of the CC of the CU). Thus, in order to determine

the correct amount of payable customs duty it is extremely important to perform correct classification of goods, correct determination of the country of origin of goods and correct use of the basis for calculation of the customs duty – customs value and (or) other characteristic of goods.

Tariff preferences shall be applied in the form of exemption from payment of import customs duties or reduction in import customs duties.

The use of tariff preferences are governed by the provisions of Article 5 and Article 6 of the Agreement on the Unified Customs Tariff Regulation dated January 25, 2008.

According to the Protocol of Granting Tariff Preferences dated December 12, 2008, the decision to grant tariff preferences to the extent not covered by the Agreement on the Unified Customs Tariff Regulation dated January 25, 2008, shall be made by the Commission. Such tariff preferences are established by Resolution No. 130 “On the Unified Customs Tariff Regulation of the Customs Union of the Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan and Russian Federation” of the Commission of the Customs Union dated November 27, 2009.

The procedure for payment of import customs duties is governed by Chapter 11 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union with respect to standards defined by the Agreement on Establishment and Application of the Procedure for Crediting and Distribution of Import Customs Duties in the Customs Union dated May 20, 2010.

Export customs duties

Export customs duties shall be set at the level of national legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union. The procedure for calculation and payment of export customs duties is governed by the Customs Code of the Customs Union and, if not covered by the customs legislation of the Customs Union, by the national legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union. In respect of crude oil and certain categories of oil products exported from the territory of the Republic of Belarus, a special procedure for payment and crediting of export customs duties is established (according to the Agreement on the Procedure for Payment and Crediting of Export Customs Duties (Other Duties, Taxes and Charges of Equivalent Effect) for Crude Oil and Certain Categories of Oil Products Exported from the Territory of the Republic of Belarus Outside the Customs Territory of the Customs Union dated December 9, 2010).

According to the relevant regulations of the Member States of the Customs Union, the rates of export customs duties shall be determined in the context of classification of goods as per the FEACN of the CU. In respect of goods subject to export customs duties, the ad valorem, specific and combined customs duty rates shall be applied. Therefore, the correct calculation of the amount of payable export customs duty is directly related to the correct classification of goods and correct determination of the basis for calculation of the customs duty – customs value and (or) other characteristic of goods.

Excise taxes, value added tax

The procedure for setting, imposition and application of excise taxes and the VAT is governed by the legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union.

Laws of the Member States of the Customs Union define the tax rates, procedure for calculation of the tax base, tax preferences and procedure for calculation of the amount of payable taxes.

However, specifics of application of taxes according to the declared customs procedure are governed by the Customs Code of the Customs Union.

Customs duties

Customs duties are mandatory payments charged by customs authorities for their actions related to release of goods, customs escort of goods and for other actions, as defined by the Customs Code of the Customs Union and (or) the legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union.

The types and rates of customs duties shall be specified in the legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union.

However, the amount of customs duty shall not exceed the estimated expenses of customs authorities for actions in respect of which the customs duty is charged.

"The payers of customs duties, due dates for payment of customs duties, procedure for their calculation, payment, return (offset) and collection, as well as cases when customs duties are not payable shall be determined by the Customs Code of the Customs Union and (or) the legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union."

Other payments charged by customs authorities.

In addition to customs duties, customs authorities shall charge special safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing duties, as specified in the Agreement on Application of Special Safeguard, Antidumping and Countervailing Measures against Third Countries dated January 25, 2008. These duties shall be charged in the manner prescribed by the Customs Code of the Customs Union as to collection of import customs duties. However, the specifics of payment (collection), crediting, distribution and return of special safeguard, antidumping and countervailing duties are specified in Article 28.1 of the Agreement on Application of Special Safeguard, Antidumping and Countervailing Measures against Third Countries dated January 25, 2008.

Non-payment or underpayment of customs duties and taxes in due time, as established by the Customs Code of the Customs Union, the penalty shall be paid. The procedure for calculation, payment, collection and return of penalties shall be established by the legislation of the Member State of the Customs Union, the customs authority of which collects customs duties, taxes and penalties.

In case of deferral or installment payment of customs duties, the interests shall be charged, according to the legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union, against the amount of the deferred or installment customs duty for the period starting from the date following the date of release of goods and ending with the date of termination of the obligation to pay customs duties.

Customs value of goods

The customs value of imported goods shall be determined according to the methods of calculation of the customs value, as established by the Agreement on Calculation of the Customs Value of Goods Crossing the Customs Border of the Customs Union dated January 25, 2008.

The customs value of imported goods shall be declared by the declarant during declaration of goods before the customs authority. The procedure for declaration of the customs value of imported goods, as well as the form of declaration of the customs value and rules for filling thereof are established by Resolution No. 376 "On the Procedures for Declaration, Control and Adjustment of the Customs Value of Goods" of Commission of the Customs Union dated 20.09.2010.

The customs value of goods shall be controlled by the customs authority according to the Procedure for Control of the Customs Value of Goods approved by Resolution No. 376 "On the Procedures for Declaration, Control and Adjustment of the Customs Value of Goods" of Commission of the Customs Union dated 20.09.2010."

Based on the results of control of the customs value of goods by the customs authority, the decision shall be made on validation of the declared customs value of goods or on adjustment of the declared customs value of goods.

In case if the customs authority, during control of the customs value of goods prior to their release, reveals the signs indicating that the information on the customs value of goods may be inaccurate or the declared information is not validated as appropriate, the customs authority shall perform an additional inspection according to Article 69 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union.

The customs value of goods exported from the customs territory of the Customs Union shall be calculated according to the legislation of the Member State of the Customs Union, the customs authority of which receives the customs declaration of goods.

Country of origin of goods

The country of origin of goods shall be determined for application of tariff and non-tariff measures of regulation of import of foreign goods into the customs territory of the Customs Union and export of goods from the customs territory of the Customs Union, as well as for inclusion of goods in the foreign trade statistics.

The country of origin of goods shall be determined in all cases when the application of customs tariff and non-tariff regulation measures depends on the country of origin of goods. The basic provisions on the country of origin of goods are specified in Chapter 7 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union. As such, according to clause 1 of Article 58 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union, the country of origin of goods is a country in which the goods were fully produced or sufficiently processed (treated) according to the criteria established by the customs legislation of the Customs Union.

The rules of Determination of the Country of Origin of Goods, as specified in the Agreement on the Unified Rules of Determination of the Country of Origin of Goods dated January 25, 2008, shall apply in the common customs territory of the Member States of the Customs Union in respect of goods originating in third countries.

Goods originating from developing and the least developed countries, as well as from countries that executed the free trade agreements with all Member States of the Customs Union, are excluded from this statement.

Thus, in respect of goods originating from developing and the least developed countries, the rules of determination of the country of origin of goods are established by the Agreement on the Rules of Determination of the Country of Origin of Goods from among Developing and Least Developed Countries dated December 12, 2008.

In turn, in respect of goods originating from countries that executed the free trade agreements with all member states of the Customs Union, the rules for determination of the country of origin of goods shall be established by the agreement. These agreements include, for example, the Agreement on the Free Trade Zone dated October 18, 2011 and the Agreement on the Rules of Determination of the Country of Origin of Goods in the Commonwealth of Independent States, executed by the governments of the member states of the CIS on 20.11.2009.

Documents certifying the country of origin of goods shall be submitted according to Article 62 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union, if the country of origin of goods has tariff preferences in the territory of the Customs Union. These documents include, for example, the certificate of origin of goods and the declaration of origin of goods.

However, in the following cases it is not required to submit a document confirming the country of origin of goods:

- 1) if imported goods are declared as part of the customs procedure of customs transit or the customs procedure of temporary import and are exempted from all customs duties and taxes, except when the customs authority reveals the signs indicating that the country of origin of goods is a country the goods of which are prohibited for import into the customs territory of the Customs Union or for transit through its territory according to the customs legislation of the Customs Union or the legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union;
- 2) if goods are transported across the customs border by individuals according to Chapter 49 of this Code;
- 3) if the total customs value of goods crossing the customs border and sent at the same time, in the same way and by the same consignor to the same consignee does not exceed the amount specified by the Commission of the Customs Union (Resolution No. 254 “On the Customs Value of Goods Crossing the Customs Border of the Customs Union and Not Subject to the Submission of a Document Confirming the Country of Origin of Goods” of the Commission of the Customs Union dated 20.05.2010);
- 4) in other cases stipulated by the customs legislation of the Customs Union.

Tema 6.3 Smuggling. Contraband detection equipment.

One of the main duties of the Customs Service is to prevent the traffic of smuggling. Smuggled goods can enter the country together with passengers, cargo or with the means of conveyance.

Smuggling is the unlawful bringing in or taking out of the country of prohibited, restricted or dutiable articles. Sometimes the articles are misrepresented or their value is stated false in order to evade paying duties and taxes. Such actions are also considered illegal. Storage or sale of smuggled articles on the territory of the country is forbidden by law.

There are other customs violations connected with smuggling: money laundering, commercial fraud, corruption, copyright and trademark infringements, etc.

The most common objects of smuggling are: currency, drugs, jewelry, precious metals and stones, antiques, arms and ammunition, exotic animals, counterfeit goods, intellectual property, and people.

Smugglers use different places of concealment, for example, inside pockets, double (false) bottoms and sides of bags, toys, souvenirs, books, shoe heels, belts. Sometimes smugglers swallow prohibited articles and carry them inside the body. Means of transport also have many hollow places and inaccessible (hard to reach) areas.

Since methods of smuggling are becoming more and more sophisticated the Customs has to develop new effective methods of detecting cases of contraband. At numerous ports of entry customs officers exercise inspections of passengers, cargo and means of conveyance. In some cases a Personal Search may be carried out. Nowadays they use such high-tech equipment as X-ray screening systems, metal detectors, flexible fiber-scopes, density meters, remote operated cameras, mirror kits etc. Drug- detector dogs are of much help in the fight against the traffic of drugs and explosives. Some countries are known to use biometric scanning technology to check criminal record database.

Tema 6.4 Customs violations.

Customs Violation Laws

By [Mark Theoharis](#)

Customs laws and regulations apply anytime you enter or leave the country, or send or receive goods that do the same. Customs laws are federal laws, and they apply regardless of what state you're in, or how or where you enter or leave the country. Customs laws can provide for both civil and criminal penalties for violations, though this article focuses primarily on criminal violations.

Customs

A wide variety of laws and government regulations apply when people or objects enter or leave the country. For example, various federal agencies establish regulations about food or agricultural products, including the Food and Drug Administration and the United States Department of Agriculture. These agencies can limit what can leave or enter the country, and all these regulations are considered customs restrictions. Additionally, laws that prohibit the possession of illegal drugs can also be considered customs laws because they also apply to travelers. Though customs laws and regulations can change frequently, common violations occur in one of several areas.

- **False declarations.** Most people encounter customs provisions when they enter the country after an international vacation or business trip. When returning to the country, or entering it for the first time, a person must declare the nature and value of any goods he or she has brought along. For example, if you buy gifts for your family while overseas you must declare these upon returning to the country. If you intentionally leave out items, misrepresent their value, or make other false declarations, this can lead to criminal charges. You can also incur criminal charges if you fail to disclose when you enter or leave the country with more than \$10,000 worth of currency.
- **Exporting violations.** A wide variety of products are subject to export limitations and restrictions. Some of these restrictions require you to first obtain an export license before you can legally ship the materials out of the country, while others place restrictions on exports based on the nature of the items, who is receiving them, and what the items' purposes are. For example, it's a

customs violation to attempt to export weapons, currency, or other products to terrorist groups, or to ship goods to Iran.

- **Importing violations.** Importing goods into the country, much like bringing personal items in with you when you travel, is also subject to specific declarations and notifications. All imports are subject to import taxes, known as duties. Trying to conceal the nature of the imports, their origin, value, or nature in an attempt to evade import duties can also be a crime. Individuals can violate importation duties when, for example, they attempt to bring in large amounts of alcohol or tobacco products without paying the required duty.

- **Smuggling.** Various state and federal laws regulate the possession of specific types of items, such as drugs or weapons. Attempting to bring prohibited items into the country, or bringing people in without going through customs procedures, is known as smuggling. Smuggling can involve a number of specific crimes, depending on the nature of the items smuggled and the actions of those involved.

Penalties

Violating customs laws can result in significant penalties, both for an individual and any organization involved in the violation. Customs penalties vary depending on the particulars of the violation, but may include civil or criminal penalties. Criminal penalties differ depending on the nature of the crime you're convicted of, but typically include several possible punishments.

- **Fines.** Criminal fines for customs violation can be significant. A single criminal act can result in fines of anywhere from a few thousand dollars to a million dollars or more.

- **Prison.** Prison sentences are possible for some customs violations, especially those that involve smuggling. For example, making a false declaration when entering the country can lead to a sentence of up to two years in prison, while violating some export restrictions can result in a 10 year prison sentence per offense.

- **Probation.** Customs violations can also lead to probation sentences. A person sentenced to probation must serve at least a 12 month sentence, though possibly much longer, during which time he or she must comply with a variety of court imposed rules. These rules limit what the probationer can do, such as requiring the person to report to a probation officer, asking the officer's permission to move or leave the country, staying out of any more trouble with the law, and paying all fines and court costs.

Speak With an Attorney

Customs violations can quickly become a very serious matter. Anyone facing an investigation for a customs violation, or who has been charged with a violation, should consult a local attorney as soon as possible. Customs regulations can be very complicated and change quickly, and many people who are accused of a violation may not know that their behavior was illegal. You should never make any statement to investigators or take any actions in your customs violations case without first speaking to an experienced attorney. A local defense attorney who regularly practices in federal court is the only person who can provide you with legal advice and assistance based on experience with the local courts and prosecutors, as well as with customs laws and regulations.

Tema 8.1. The reason for insuring goods.

Why to insure export goods?

Thursday, October 27, 2016

Why do insurance require for an Export Import business? What is the importance of Insurance in Export Import trade of International business? How to get export cargo insured? Is export insurance viable?

In this article I would like to explain about the importance of Insurance in International business, reasons of need for Insurance in Exports and Imports, need for insurance under pre shipment and post shipment etc.

Exporter may suffer financial loss if goods are damaged during transportation from the port of dispatch to the point of destination. To protect from loss, exporter may have to take insurance policy to protect him from physical damage to the goods. Here is the importance of 'cargo Insurance'. In case, goods are shipped by sea, the insurance is known as Marine Insurance'. The term cargo insurance is used in case of air shipment. However, in practice, both the terms are interchangeably used and their regulations are common.

The need for insurance is mainly for two reasons, Legal and Commercial. Legal liability of the intermediaries is Limited. Intermediaries include clearing and forwarding agents, carriers port and customs authorities etc. that handle the goods at various stages. They do not incur any liability, if the damage is due to circumstances beyond their control or if the loss caused despite their reasonable care taken by them. In case of sea shipment, their legal liability is limited to 100 pounds per package at present and in case of air shipment, the liability of airlines is limited to \$16 per kg at present which is amended time to time. It is quite normal such amount of compensation does cover the loss totally sustained by the exporter.

As and when post-shipment finance is made, banks also insist for insurance coverage to protect their financial interests.

Insurance is required even on commercial considerations. Once goods are damaged, importer may not accept the bill of exchange, in case of D/A bill. He may not make payment in case of D/P bill. When loss occurs, such loss may not be just shipment of goods, but also loss of profits too.

I have explained about the reasons to insure export import goods in international business. Do you wish to add more reasons to insure goods under export import trade? I know, you would have experienced the importance of Insurance in international business during your career in Import Export trade. Share your experience about the importance of insuring export import cargo under international business.

Примерный перечень лексических единиц для лексического диктанта

Тема 1.2 Customs areas

определять сумму пошлины, налога

оценка, начисление

склад временного хранения (CBX)

1)зalog,закладная 2)облигация, бона

нарушать таможенное законодательство

брокер

кинологический

классифицировать

экономическое правонарушение

скрывать, утаивать, маскировать

повреждения, ущерб

декларировать

зоны свободной торговли, свободные экономические зоны

предоставить скидку

проверка, досмотр

счет-фактура

отмывание денег

получать лицензию

запрещенный

ставка таможенной пошлины

освобождение от уплаты пошлины

1)ответственность 2) обязанность, обязательство

провозить контрабандой
расходы по хранению товара на складе
занижение таможенной стоимости

Тема 2.1 The preflight formalities at the airport. Airport facilities.

приехать в аэропорт;
зарегистрироваться на рейс;
ручная кладь;
излишек багажа;
посадочный талон;
стойка регистрации; время вылета;
багажные квитанции;
объявление о посадке;
сдать багаж;
магазин беспошлинной торговли;
выход на посадку;
содержимое багажа;
норма беспошлинного провоза багажа;
поставить штамп;
запрещенные, ограниченные, облагаемые пошлиной товары

Тема 5.2 Customs payments.

государственный доход
получить, добиться
повышать
взимать
законодательный акт
закон
применять
тариф
ставка тарифа
протекционистский тариф
фискальный тариф
отечественное производство
иностранные конкуренты
доход
специфический
адвалорные пошлины
взимать
налагать
назначать, предъявлять
начислять
налог
косвенный налог
акциз, акцизный
НДС, налог на добавленную стоимость
пропорциональная стоимость
определять сумму налога, штрафа
таможенный союз
конкуренты

расходы
доставлять, доставка
наличными
чеком
перевозка, стоимость перевозки
страховка
комиссия
потребление

6.4. Типовые задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся

Типовые вопросы к зачетам

1. The work of a customs officer.
2. The history of customs
3. Customs areas.
4. The preflight formalities at the airport.
5. The procedure for individuals to move goods across customs border of the Russian Federation.
6. The system of red and green channels.
7. Effective passenger and baggage control
8. Tariffs and modern trade.
9. Free zone treatment.
10. Economic crimes.
11. Transportation alternatives.
12. Transport documents.
13. Customs regulations on valuables.
14. Customs regulations on pets.
15. Smuggling.

Типовые вопросы к экзамену

1. Customs procedures.
2. Customs tariffs and duties.
3. Company meetings and decisions.
4. Free economic zones.
5. Customs regulations.
6. Dispatch of goods: packing and marking. CVs and interviews.
7. Export-import documentation.
8. Customs payments.
9. Customs control of the cargo.
10. Shipping and forwarding.
11. Transport documentation.
12. Chartering of ships.
13. Customs warehousing.
14. Types of payment in foreign trade.
15. Settlement of accounts.
16. The reason for insuring goods.
17. Making an insurance claim.
18. Complaints and replies to complaints.

19. Customs violations.
20. Customs cooperation.

Примерные тестовые задания

Тест 1

I. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в *Present Continuous* или *Future Simple*:

1. I (not come) to the plant tomorrow.
2. I think Tina (go) on business to Italy next week..
3. ... you (have) talks the day after tomorrow?
4. Maybe, I (stay) at home next Sunday.
5. The representatives of Simpson and Co. (not arrive) tonight.
6. Do you think you (sign) the contract next Friday?
7. Who (leave) for London this afternoon?
8. When you (meet) Mr. Bell?
9. He (not work) today.
10. I am sure their manager (come) to our office tomorrow.

II. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную и вопросительную формы:

1. The Managing Director told us about the change of his plans.
2. My boss phoned me yesterday.
3. We were on a business trip last month.
4. They have just discussed the terms of the contract.
5. The secretary has sent the documents by air mail.
6. In June we will produce two new models.
7. They will accept our offer.
8. The hotel was very expensive.
9. They had a meeting the day before yesterday.
10. The plane for Moscow left on time.

III. Перепишите предложения, выбрав правильную форму глагола:

- 1) Yesterday I phoned/ I've phoned the bank about my credit.
- 2) I work/ have worked here since the end of the last year.
- 3) Your taxi has just arrived/ just arrived.
- 4) We're enjoying our trip. We have made/ made a lot of useful contacts.
- 5) I've seen/ saw Hugh Hopper a few days ago.
- 6) We went/ have been to an interesting seminar last week.
- 7) During the previous talks they agreed/ have agreed to lower the prices.
- 8) Have you looked/ did you look through the latest catalogue yet?
- 9) I'm afraid Patrizia left/ has left the office an hour ago.
- 10) I'm afraid Patrizia isn't here- she left/ has left the office.

IV. Составьте предложения с модальными глаголами:

Образец:: you/ to/ write/ a letter/ can/ Mr. Dunn/ now?- Can you write a letter to Mr. Dunn now?

4. look through/ every/ the secretary/ morning/ must/ the mail.
5. now/ with/ I/ make/ can't/ Mr. Green/ an appointment.

6. they/ the talks/ must/ at 11/ begin.
7. the room/ I/ leave/ may?
8. show/ our/ can/ Mr. Blake/ you/ quotation?
9. he/ must/ the office/ go/ to/ day/ every?
10. study/ catalogue/ may/ this/ I?
11. send/ mustn't / the contract/ you/ today
12. discuss/ I/ now/ can't/ the matter.
13. invite/ the businessmen/ you/ to/ may/ the conference room.

V. Образуйте сравнительную и превосходную степени:

- 1) От прилагательных: old, expensive, good, cheap, modern, bad.
- 2) От наречий: late, carefully, slowly, badly, long, early.

VI. Заполните пропуски, употребляя местоимения: *somebody, something, anybody, anything, nobody, nothing, everybody*:

1. She said something but I didn't understand it.
2. Is there ... you'd like to clarify?
3. I'm afraid there is ... wrong with your order.
4. Will ... help me with these documents?
5. ... must go to the airport to meet Mr. White.
6. There is ... interesting for us in this catalogue. Don't take it.
7. Would you like ... to drink?
8. It was rather late, there was ... in the office.
9. Have you heard ... about their equipment?
10. ... liked the visit to the plant, it was very interesting.

VII. Перепишите предложения, употребив правильные предлоги:

1. We are interested ... receiving offers ... British companies.
2. Their telephone equipment is ... high quality. It meets the requirements ... their customers.
3. Can I speak ... Mr. Petrov, please? - Yes, I'm putting you
4. We agree to accept payment ... collection.
5. Our machines are ... great demand ... this price.
6. He was 10 minutes late ... the meeting.
7. We can agree ... this discount.
8. We can't agree ... the Sellers that their price is attractive.
9. Three months ago Rossimport received an enquiry ... compressors ... their customers.
10. Is it convenient ... you to have talks ... them?

VIII. Прочтите текст. Переведите абзац № 2 письменно:

TRAVELLING ON BUSINESS

1. Boris Petrov is an engineer of a Russian foreign-trade organization. He often goes on business to different European, Asian and African countries. His organization does business with lots of foreign firms.

2. Last month he was in Great Britain. He went there to sign a contract for the purchase of some equipment. The talks were very difficult. Petrov and the British businessmen discussed prices, terms of delivery, terms of shipment and other business matters. The supplier agreed to reduce the price.

3. During his trip Petrov visited different plants where he saw the equipment in operation. He also attended a 3-day conference on financial management and met consultants from law firms. Boris was lucky with the weather. It was warm and it didn't rain. He was pleased with the trip.

IX. Найдите в тексте эквиваленты данных предложений:

1. Его компания торгует со многими зарубежными фирмами.
2. Он ездил туда подписать контракт на покупку оборудования.
3. Петров посетил различные заводы, где он видел оборудование в эксплуатации.
4. Ему повезло с погодой.
5. Он встретился с консультантами юридических фирм.

X. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

- 1) Where does Petrov often go on business?
- 2) Who was in Great Britain last month?
- 3) Did he go there to have talks or for his holiday?
- 4) Did Petrov visit different plants?
- 5) What kind of conference did he attend?

Примерные тексты для перевода и пересказа

Cooperation with Countries of the Far Abroad

Contractual Legal Base

Since the beginning of 2016, 19 international acts have been signed including 10 international conventions, 5 memoranda, 2 plans and 1 program of cooperation with 11 countries.

Currently, draft interdepartmental conventions are being developed on cooperation in preventing customs violations in connection with the air carriage of goods, with France, Japan and Germany.

Interdepartmental conventions are being agreed on organizing the exchange of preliminary information on goods and transport means carried between the Russian Federation and other countries, with Vietnam, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Uruguay, France and Ethiopia.

PRC and Mongolia

Partner relations are robustly developing between the customs services of Russia and China. The Subcommittee for Customs Cooperation has been launched within the Commission for Preparation of Regular Meetings between Heads of the Russian and Chinese Governments. Seven Russo-Chinese working groups are operating along the key lines of customs cooperation.

About 10 joint projects are being currently implemented in the customs. Key efforts are dedicated to implementing the Green Corridor Project and to mutually recognizing customs control results.

Cooperation between the Federal Customs Service of Russia and the Chief Customs Department of China had a remarkable boost in 2016 in the multilateral format in an effort to align the construction of the Eurasian Economic Union and the Silk Way's Economic Belt. In cooperation with the customs services of Kazakhstan, Belarus, Finland and Slovakia, the Federal Customs Service of Russia and the Chief Customs Department of the People's Republic of China are developing a project to facilitate the transit of goods from China to Europe and back via the Russian Federation.

This project is based on the mutual recognition of customs control results, which will significantly reduce the time en route of goods to their destinations.

A similar agreement was signed in 2016 between the Federal Customs Service of Russia and the customs services of China and Mongolia on a trilateral basis.

Bilateral cooperation between the Federal Customs Service of Russia and the Customs Service of Mongolia is also robustly developing. Preparations are under way to launch projects of mutual

recognition of results of customs control of goods and exchange of inspection images to raise the efficiency of customs control.

India

Work is under way to prepare the exchange of preliminary information under the Green Corridor Project. Its implementation will significantly reduce the duration of customs procedures due to the advance provision of data and create favorable conditions for international business agents.

A number of joint measures have been put in place to step up the multilateral cooperation under the North-South International Transport Corridor so that commodity flow along this avenue would grow.

The North-South Project is a multimodal route of carrying passengers and cargoes, connecting Russia to the countries of South and South-East Asia, of a total length of over 7,000 km.

European Countries

Notably, despite the sanctions, cooperation continues with the customs services of Germany, Finland, Italy, Poland and the Baltic states.

Successful cooperation is under way with the customs service of Italy to test the information exchange under the Green Corridor Project for good faith international business agents.

A project is being discussed with Estonia on implementing a pilot project of regular facilitated border crossing at Kunichina Gora – Koidula and extending this project to Shumilkino – Luhamaa.

Cooperation is continuing with the Customs Service of Poland as part of the efforts of the Working Group for Customs Cooperation.

Countries of Africa, Latin America and the Persian Gulf

Partner relations are being regularized with the customs services of the African continent. Intergovernmental conventions are being developed on customs cooperation and mutual aid with the South African Republic, Morocco and Tunisia, first steps are being taken in cooperation with the customs services of Kenya and Ethiopia.

In 2016, the Federal Customs Service of Russia kept on developing interaction in all customs matters with the customs services of Egypt and Iran. In May 2016, an intergovernmental agreement was signed on customs cooperation and mutual aid between Russia and Iran, and a conference was organized for Iranian companies engaged in international business.

Much attention is being paid to developing cooperation with our distant but still important partners, the customs services of Cuba, Brazil and Argentine. Key efforts in this stage are dedicated to establishing the exchange of information.

Appendix 2.

The list of personal use goods which import and (or) export from the Customs Union is banned or restricted

	While crossing the customs border in any manner:
1.	
.1	printed, audiovisual and other information banned from the import, export and transit through the customs territory of the Customs Union;
.2	service and civilian weapons, their major parts and ammunition banned from the import, export and transit through the customs territory of the Customs Union;
.3	hazardous waste banned from the import and (or) restricted from import and (or) export
.4	undercover surveillance and intelligence gathering equipment which import and export from the Customs Union is restricted;
.5	poisonous substances that are not precursors of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances which movement across the customs border is restricted;
	Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, except for a certain

.6.	amount of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for personal use for medicinal purposes (in this case the necessary documents should be presented), as well as precursors in the amount allowed by the national legislations of the Customs Union member states;
.7	human organs and (or) tissues, blood and its components which import and (or) export from the Customs Union is restricted;
.	While exporting products in any manner:
.1	ferrous and non-ferrous scrap and waste included in the list of goods which export and (or) import is restricted
.2	raw precious metals, scrap and waste of precious metals, ore and concentrates of precious metals and raw commodities containing precious metals, which export from the Customs Union is restricted;
.3	minerals (natural unprocessed stones) which export from the Customs Union is restricted;
.4	information on mineral resources when the export of this information is restricted;
.5	wild herbs (plants, parts of plants, seeds, fruits); the export of over three items of each type is restricted;
.6	wild living animals and some wild plants (except for hunting and fishing trophies); the export of over three items of each type is restricted;
.	While importing products in any manner:
.1	ozone depleting substances which import to the Customs Union is banned;
.2	plant protection agents which import to the Customs Union is banned under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants of 22 May 2001;
.3	fishing tools which import to the Customs Union is banned;
.4	over 5 liters of ethanol and alcoholic products by a person over 18;
.5	over 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 250g of tobacco or a set of these products weighing over 250g per one person over 18;
.	By international mail (in addition to pp 1-3 of the chapter):
.1	alcoholic beverages, ethanol, beer;
.2	all types of tobacco products and smoking mixes;
.3	all types of weapons (or their parts), ammunition (or its parts), which are similar to civilian or service weapons;
.4	radioactive materials;
.5	cultural valuables;
.6	perishable goods;
.7	living animals, except for bees, leeches and silkworms;
.8	plants in any form or condition, seeds;

.9	precious stones in any form or condition, natural diamonds, except for jewelry;
.10	narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, including in the form of medicines;
.11	ozone depleting substances;
.12	other goods banned from sending by the regulations of the Universal Postal Union and customs laws of the Customs Union

II. The list of personal use goods which import and (or) export from the Customs Union is restricted

.	While crossing the customs border in any manner:
.	Cryptographic means which import and export from the Customs Union is restricted.
.	While crossing the customs border in any manner except for international mail:
.1	ozone depleting substances, which import and export from the Customs Union is restricted
.2	specified amounts of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the form of medicines for personal use for medicinal purposes (in this case the necessary documents should be presented) as well as precursors in the amount allowed by the national legislations of the Customs Union member states;
.3	service and civilian weapons, their major parts and ammunition which import, export and transit through the customs territory of the Customs Union is restricted
.	While importing products in any manner:
.	electronic means and (or) civilian high frequency devices, including built-in devices or devices that make part of other goods which import to the Customs Union is restricted.
.	While exporting products in any manner:
.1	collections and collectibles on mineralogy and paleontology which export from the Customs Union is restricted;
.2	wild plants and animals falling within the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora of 3 March 1973 which export from the Customs Union is restricted;
.3	rare and endangered species of wild plants and animals, their parts and (or) derivatives included in the endangered species lists of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation which export from the Customs Union is restricted
.4.	documents of the national archives, originals of archive documents, which export from the Customs Union is restricted
.	While exporting products from the Customs Union in any manner except for international mail:
.	Cultural valuables

Conception of customs clearance and customs control of goods in the places closely located to the state border of the Russian Federation

I. Basic notions

In the Conception of customs clearance and customs control of goods in the places closely located to the state border of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as Conception) the following definitions and basic notions are used.

Frontier subjects of the Russian Federation are the subjects of the Russian Federation on the territory of which sea, river (lake), automobile, railway and mixed passing posts through the state border of Russian Federation.

Places located closely to the state border of the Russian Federation – zones of frontier and customs control along the state border of the Russian Federation; customs control zones in the sea, river (lake) ports and airports on the territory of which passing posts through the state border of the Russian Federation are open; customs control zones adjoining to such ports and also on the territory of «dry ports».

Customs infrastructure is a stationary hardware of customs control, customs laboratories, temporary storages and customs stores established by the custom authorities, and also administration buildings, information systems, information-telecommunication nets, communications network, computer bureaus of custom authorities.

Transport-logistic infrastructure is a technological complex meant for organization of flow of goods and rendering of transport-logistic services (railway and inland waterways, highways, tunnels, overpasses, bridges, storage and container terminals, transport-logistic complexes, and also buildings, constructions, devices and equipment ensuring the functioning of transport-logistic infrastructure's objects).

Transport-logistic infrastructure is a system of transport-logistic objects (complexes and terminals) situated mostly in the places closely located to the state border of the Russian Federation.

II. General regulations

The Conception defines the aim, main tasks, priority activities in organization of customs clearance and customs control in the places closely located to the state border of the Russian Federation as a perspective till 2020 and it is the component part of Strategy of the customs service's development till 2020.

The Conception is based on the Conception's regulations of long-term social-economical development of the Russian Federation, the main directions of the activity of the Government of the Russian Federation for the term till 2012, the Conception of realization of state policy in the sphere of the development of the state border of the Russian Federation, the Transport Strategy of the Russian Federation for the term till 2030, the External Economic Strategy of Russia till 2020 and other conceptual documents of strategic character denoting the development of the Federal Customs Service for long-term perspective.

The Conception is developed in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws and other standard legal acts of the Russian Federation, and also on the base of international legal acts in the sphere of customs business.

The Conception corresponds to the main regulations of the International Convention about the simplification and harmonization of customs procedures dated on the 18th, May, 1973 in the Protocol's version dated on the 26th, June, 1999 foreseeing the using of preliminary information, its transmission in the electronic form and also Frame standards of safety and easing of the international trade (adopted by the World Customs Organization in June, 2005).

The completion of the activities till 2010 foreseen by the Conception of the development of custom authorities of the Russian Federation¹ will create the conditions for realizing the main quantity of operations on customs clearance in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation.

III. Main problems and suggested ways of solving them

The system of customs clearance of goods in the Russian Federation is oriented on the realization of most custom operations by custom authorities situated as a rule in the cities that are transport nodal points.

Year by year the growth of foreign trade turnover of the Russian Federation intensifies the irregularity of infrastructural development between inner and frontier country's subjects, emphasizes the problem of excessive transport load on large Russian cities. The flows of conveyed and discharged goods put into free circulation are often directed towards each other.

The problem is being solved with the development of transport-logistic infrastructure in the large transport nodal points, beyond the bounds of cities with simultaneous redistribution of customs operation between customs authorities inside the country and in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation, with the development of customs-logistic infrastructure mostly in the places closely located to the national boundary of the Russian Federation. Besides making the infrastructure for a long keeping of goods and realization of extra interim transshipping within the realization of Conception are not required. It will allow to realize the principle of transport-logistic technology of door-to-door delivery the loads without increasing the term for doing the delivery of goods.

For banning unfair competition, infraction of the antimonopoly law, growth of side effects of the foreign-economic activity participants it is necessary to provide for the eventuality for the government control of tariffs on goods' keeping in the custom-logistic terminals in the places closely located to the national boundary of the Russian Federation and for the price of brokerage services.

The development of customs infrastructure is closely connected with the development of transport-logistic, banking and social infrastructure.

The important role for infrastructural development of the frontier subjects of Russian Federation is played by the state-private partnership institute which requires the following development of law base.

The improvement of the state-private partnership's mechanism intends creating such law conditions that allow private business to do the investments into transport-logistic infrastructure on return conditions and on the concessional conditions as well.

The realization of Conception will cause the necessity to increase the level of interaction of customs and other control authorities within realizing of goods' movement by the government control. It must be accompanied with the using of modern informational technologies.

In relation to the kinds of transport with the help of which goods are transferred within the frames of Conception in the medium-term perspective the realization of customs clearance in the places closely located to the state border of the Russian Federation, of goods transferred by the automobile, railway (partly), air and sea transport (including the development of perspective logistics technologies) is foreseen.

Within the long-term perspective the study of possibility for customs clearance of goods transferred by railway transport mostly in the places closely located to the state border of the Russian Federation is foreseen. Railway transport is structurally and technologically more difficult than other kinds of transport and it supposes to have more complicated complex of events on adding the changes to the formed transport-logistic system of country's economical complex.

It is not required to introduce some extra essential changes in the operating order of customs clearance of goods transferred by air and sea transport at the airports and sea ports opened for international communication where there is all the necessary custom-logistic infrastructure.

It is reasonable to keep the operating order of customs clearance and customs control in relation with the goods whose customs clearance is done in the places closely located to the recipients or their consumers or producers of:

- raw materials, imported by the Russian industrial enterprises for providing their regular functioning with account taken of continuous technological cycle;

- express loads;
- cultural values;

- goods transferred within the frames of investing projects realized with the government support and goods transferred to the address of foreign-economic activity participants in relation to which special simplified procedures of customs clearance are stated;

precious metals and jewels, fissile radioactive materials, weed and pest-killer chemicals, high explosives;

goods transferred through the customs border of the Russian Federation by natural persons for private using in the unaccompanied luggage and sent by the international postings;

goods in relation of which the following customs regimes are set: processing on the customs territory, processing for inner use, temporary import (including import to the exhibitions on carnet ATA) and regime of free customs zone (free storage) when transferring them by residents in special economic zones of technically innovative and industrial type;

goods imported as a humanitarian and technical help and imported for preventing and liquidation the acts of God and other force majeure situations.

In the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation customs clearance of goods that require special storage conditions and (or) some special knowledge (pharmaceutical, drug preparations, perishable goods, alive animals, excisable goods, objects of export control, production of military-technical cooperation and others) is possible after the development of special custom-logistic infrastructure, creating the appropriate expert analytical potential promoting the qualitative doing the functions of customs authorities in providing the compliance with bans and limits set by the law of the Russian Federation about the government regulation of foreign-trade activity and staffing the customs authorities with the specialists who have all the necessary qualifications.

The problem of qualified specialists' absence in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation is timely both for participants of foreign-trade activity and for government control authorities. The involvement of the qualified specialists to the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation, their training and retraining are associated with the necessity to solve the complex of social security questions. Budget financing of social infrastructure will be required. It will be necessary to train and retrain the staff of customs authorities in the places closely located to the state border of the Russian Federation, to consolidate the stimulus on the legislative level for attracting qualified specialists from the customs authorities located inside the country to the customs authorities located in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation.

The decrease of customs authorities' quantity mustn't limit the placement of goods under the economical and special customs regimes.

On the conditions of absence of the effective customs control before and after producing the goods the realization of basic quantity of customs operations on customs clearance in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation creates preconditions for criminal foreign-trade activity, for growth of infractions of the customs law of the Russian Federation including short-lived companies, in the sphere of denoting the customs price, the country where the goods were produced and classification of the goods with using false documents, with hidden calculations for goods and others.

Simplification of customs formalities and decreasing the time of customs clearance must be accompanied by the complex of steps in increasing the effectiveness of the law enforcement and anticorruption activity of customs services of Russian Federation.

Realization of Conception will be rather difficult on the conditions of insufficient infrastructure in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation without solving daunting every day-social problems such as absence of place to live for public officers and their families, insufficient level of social safety, absence of transport infrastructure objects² and of social cultural sphere.

IV. Complex target

Improvement of customs administration at the expense of introduction to the practice of customs clearance some new technologies of the customs clearance foreseeing the introduction of the institute of preliminary giving the information to the customs authorities about the imported goods, using fully functional system's model of risk management with actualized price information about imported goods in accordance with the features of world trade's conjuncture at the moment of realizing the proper control procedure, possibility to realize the declaration of the goods and to introduce the documents in electronic form.

Infrastructural development of frontier subjects of the Russian Federation.

Decrease of transport load in the large cities of the Russian Federation caused by increasing foreign trade turnover.

Provision with complete levy of obligatory customs duties

V. Basic goals

Set goals are reached by solving the following complex of interconnected goals.

1. Improvement of normative legal foundation to organize customs clearance in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation.

Solving this question will create legal base for development of the necessary transport-logistic and customs infrastructures, realizing customs clearance on the modern level.

2. Development of the cooperation between the FCS of Russia and customs administrations other states in the sphere of using Frame standards of safety simplification of customs control.

Solving this question will allow to provide with complex management of international chain of goods' deliveries for reaching the bigger determinacy and predictability and it will allow to improve systems of customs clearance and customs control.

3. Improving the government control.

For providing with economic interests of the Russian Federation the process of customs clearance must be coordinated with the processes of optimization of quantity and specialization of passing posts through the state border of the Russian Federation and it must be maximally associated with the existing transport-logistic infrastructure.

Solving this question will provide with optimal placement of control authorities in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation in the interests of improving the system of customs control.

4. Development of transport-logistic infrastructure at the transport nodal points located in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation.

Solving this question will raise the effectiveness of the system of transferring the goods, it will make transport-logistic services more available including the realization of customs clearance in the frontier subjects of Russian Federation.

5. Development and improvement of customs infrastructure.

Solving this question will allow to reconstruct the existing and to create new objects for providing with effective functioning of customs authorities.

6. Improvement of customs clearance and customs control system.

The activity of customs authorities located at passing posts through the state border of the Russian Federation must provide with goods and transport devices' admission with minimal time expenses without doing the full cycle of customs clearance with the exception of the cases stated by the government of the Russian Federation.

In the places closely located to the state border of the Russian Federation fully functional system of risk management must provide with customs clearance of goods in relations to which risks of infringement of customs law of the Russian Federation are revealed.

It is necessary to realize the complex of activities of going to the main accent at the control before and after producing the goods and of going to the customs clearance on the principle of goods' avowal in the electronic form using the Internet.

Possibility to realize the goods' avowal and giving the documents and information in the electronic form to any customs authority with the following realizing of real customs control operations (inspection, examination, etc.) at the customs authorities situated in the custom-logistic terminals closely located to the state border of the Russian Federation must be embodied and available for all the participants of foreign trade activity. Besides the list of documents and information when declaring the goods must be decreased to the minimal level that provides keeping the law of the Russian Federation and must be transferred to electronic form in a maximal way.

Possibility to complete the basic quantity of customs operations that are necessary while producing the goods must be consolidated with a view to decrease the time of customs clearance. Within the frames of this system accurate and understandable criteria of denoting the place of doing the operations on actual customs control must be worked out.

Realization of this target will allow to provide with raising the effectiveness of customs administration.

7. Improvement of the law enforcement and anticorruption activity

Realization of this target will allow to create conditions for raising the effectiveness of customs authorities' activity in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation on fighting with customs breakings of the law and corruption and as a result to decrease the level of criminal foreign-trade activity.

8. Training and retraining of the staff (official people in customs authorities and specialists in the sphere of customs business).

Solving this question will allow to create the staff potential for customs authorities of the Russian Federation and also for teaching the specialists in the sphere of customs business in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation.

9. Development of social sphere in the interests of providing with the effective work of customs authorities in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation.

Solving this question is aimed to develop the system of social providing of official people of customs authorities and to create stimulus for attracting qualified specialists of customs authorities situated inside the country to the customs authorities located in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation.

VI. Priority activities

For organization customs clearance the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation it is necessary to carry out the complex of priority activities.

1. Harmonization Conception's activities with accepted and developing programmed documents (conceptions, strategies, etc.) of the Government of the Russian Federation, federal authorities, business communities particularly with:

Conception of long-term social-economic development of the Russian Federation;

Conception of realization the public policy in the sphere of development of state border of the Russian Federation;

Foreign trade strategy of Russia till 2020;

Transport strategy of the Russian Federation for the period till 2030;

Strategy to develop railway transport of the Russian Federation till 2030;

Conception of forming the electronic government of the Russian Federation till 2010;

Conception of using the informational technologies in the activity of federal government authorities till 2010

2. In the normative legal sphere:

introduction of changes into the Customs Code of the Russian Federation in the part of bringing into operation the institute of obligatory prior information, improvement of the institute of prior declaring most of all in the part of putting the possibility to conclude the basic quantity of customs operations that are necessary for introducing goods before their import on the customs territory of the Russian Federation, improvement of the procedure to store the goods temporarily, improvement of the order to establish special simplified procedures of customs clearance and some other regulations;

introduction of changes into the Law of the Russian Federation in the part of improving the conditions of doing customs service in the customs authorities of the Russian Federation including consolidation of the stimulus for attracting qualified specialists of customs authorities situated inside the country to the customs authorities located in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation;

publication of acts on specialization of passing posts through the national boundary of Russian Federation concerning the transferring loads, goods and animals;

publication of normative legal acts in the sphere of customs business denoting the technologies of customs clearance and customs control with dividing the places of declaring and physical control, technologies of using the fully functional system's model of risk management when realizing customs clearance and customs control of the goods and transport vehicles including before their import and after the production for free circulation on the customs territory of the Russian Federation;

publication of normative legal acts of the FCS of Russia setting the competence of customs authorities on doing concrete customs operations, and also the specialization of customs authorities on doing customs operations in relation to separate kinds of goods;

publication of normative legal acts of FCS of Russia on redistribution the number of staff, changes in the structure, liquidation and creating new customs authorities.

3. Setting the list of customs authorities situated in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation for realization immediate projects on doing customs clearance and customs control in the places closely located to the national boundary of the Russian Federation.

4. Preparing the social-economic grounds of expenses for complete (including foreseen exceptions) doing customs clearance and customs control in the places closely located to the national boundary of the Russian Federation on the basis of research effort's data.

5. Development of custom-logistics infrastructure.

Constant cooperation with:

Ministry of Transport of Russia including some organizations that are under the authority of this Ministry such as the Federal Service of supervision in the sphere of transport, the Federal Agency of air transport, the Federal Agency of railway transport, the Federal Agency of sea and river transport;

administration in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation and their municipal organizations;

public corporation «RZD» (on the questions concerning the objects' location of custom-logistic infrastructure).

Improvement of the state-private partnership institute

Development and improvement of customs infrastructure must include planned reconstruction existing objects of customs infrastructure and creating the new ones in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation for providing with effective activity of customs authorities.

VII. Realization of Conception

The 1st period (2009-2010) – working at the preparing for considerable expansion of existing practice in customs clearance in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation. Preparing of normative legal base in the sphere of customs business that is necessary for full-scale organization of customs clearance in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation. Harmonization of Conception with accepted and developing strategies (conceptions, programs, plans) of the Government of Russian Federation, federal authorities and business communities.

Setting the list of customs authorities situated closely to the frontier subjects of Russian Federation that have sufficient infrastructure, equipment and staff for realization of the prior projects on doing customs clearance and customs control in the places closely located to the national boundary of Russian Federation.

Preparing of finance-economical grounds to develop technologies for realizing customs clearance and customs control in the places closely located to the national boundary of Russian Federation on the basis of research effort.

Prior realization of Conception's state by creating the necessary infrastructure will be done in the Central (in Moscow and Moscow region on the 1st step), in the North-West and Far Eastern Federal regions and also in relation to the goods transferred by air³ and sea⁴ transport.

The 2nd period (2011-2020) – realizing customs clearance in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation.

It is supposed at the expenses of development and improvement custom-logistic infrastructure and transport infrastructure in the frontier subjects of the Russian Federation to optimize customs clearance of goods and transport vehicles transferred by auto transport (till 2012) and by railway transport (till 2020).

Realization of Conception must be connected with the steps of forming the Customs union within the frames of Eurasian economic community.

In relation to goods' export Conception must be realized at the expenses of the interests of Russian industrial enterprises and other exporters, and also at the expenses of the transportation's features of exported goods by different kinds of transport. The conducted events on realization Conception mustn't influence fulfilling the control performance of the activity of the FCS of Russia.

Realization of Conception must minimize the threats of economical safety of the Russian Federation in the conditions of its further integration into the world economy and it mustn't lead to the worsening of the conditions for foreign trade and reduction of competitiveness of country's economy, breaking of generally adopted norms of the international law and international duties of the Russian Federation.

Financial providing to realize Conception is planned to do at the expenses of federal budget's funds and of other sources foreseen by the law of the Russian Federation.

Federal target programs, departmental target programs of the FCS of Russia and interdepartmental plan of events.

Part: Extra materials

About the Conception's projects of customs clearance and customs control of the goods in the places closely located to the national boundary of Russian Federation (Bezdelov, Belyaninov, Nabiullina, Novak, Putin)

1. To take into consideration the report of the Federal Customs Service's head A.Yu.Belyaniov on the given question.

2. To approve Conception customs clearance and customs control of the goods in the places closely located to the state border of the Russian Federation (in the attachment).

3. The FCS of Russia (A.Yu.Belyaniov) must prepare in common with interested federal authorities and carry in the projects of the acts about bringing in the changes into the Law of the Russian Federation directed to the providing of customs clearance and customs control of goods in the places closely located to the state border of the Russian Federation to the Government of the Russian Federation till the 1st, November, 2009.

4. To the FCS of Russia (A.Yu.Belyaniov):
conclude the preparing and harmonization of financial-economical explanation of events on Conception's realization of customs clearance and customs control of goods in the places closely located to the state border of the Russian Federation;

in the III quarter, 2009 in accordance with the Order of developing and realization of federal target programs and intergovernmental federal target programs in realization of which the Russian Federation takes place and which have been approved by the enactment of the Government of the Russian Federation dated on 26th, June, 1995, № 594 to prepare the decision's project of the Government of the Russian Federation about the developing of federal target program directed to provide customs clearance and customs control of goods in the places closely located to the national boundary of the Russian Federation in common with the Ministry of economic development of Russia and other interested federal authorities;

to prepare and to bring in into the Government of the Russian Federation the project of the decision of the Government of the Russian Federation about the decrease of the quantity of control authorities in the automobile passing posts through the state border of the Russian Federation in common with the interested federal authorities.

¹Approved by the order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated on the 14th, December, 2005 №2225-р.

²Here and further as the text goes under the objects of transport infrastructure the objects stated by the point 5 of the Federal law's article «About transport safety» are meant.

³Without the transportation of customs clearance of goods transferring by air transport in the frontier subjects of the Russian federation.

⁴On the basis of existing forces in the sea ports where passing post are placed through the national boundary of the Russian Federation.

7. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы, необходимой для освоения дисциплины

Основная учебная литература

1. Английский язык для обучающихся по специальности «Таможенное дело». В 3 частях. Ч.1 : учебное пособие / Е. В. Двойнина, С. Д. Пивкин, Е. Ф. Пугачева [и др.]. — Москва : Российская таможенная академия, 2020. — 244 с. — ISBN 978-5-9590-1121-5 (ч.1), 978-5-9590-1120-8. — Текст : электронный // Электронно-библиотечная система IPR BOOKS : [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/105672.html>
2. Двойнина, Е. В. Английский язык для бакалавров (товароведение во внешнеторговой деятельности). В 3 частях. Ч.2 : учебное пособие / Е. В. Двойнина, М. В. Казанин. — Москва : Российская таможенная академия, 2020. — 120 с. — ISBN 978-5-9590-1138-3 (ч.2), 978-5-9590-1075-1. — Текст : электронный // Электронно-библиотечная система IPR BOOKS : [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.iprbookshop.ru/105670.html>

Дополнительная учебная литература.

1. Дроздова, Т. Ю. English Grammar. Reference and Practice : учебное пособие / Т. Ю. Дроздова, А. И. Берестова, В. Г. Маилова. — 11-е изд. — СПб. : Антология, 2018. — 464 с. — ISBN 978-5-9909598-9-7. — Текст : электронный // Электронно-библиотечная система IPR BOOKS : [сайт]. — URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/86215.html>

8. Методические указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины

Вид деятельности	Методические указания по организации деятельности обучающегося
Практические занятия (работа с текстом, выполнение грамматических/лексических заданий, участие в обсуждении, составление диалога, сообщение по теме)	При подготовке к работе с текстом прочитать текст вслух и перевести, пользуясь словарем; быть готовым понимать большие сложные в языковом отношении художественные, профессионально ориентированные тексты, статьи и сообщения по современной проблематике при необходимости пользуясь словарем. Быть готовым понимать развернутые сообщения преподавателя, связанные с бытовой, учебной, а также профессионально-ориентированной тематикой. Если заданием была подготовка доклада, диалога, дискуссии, необходимо запомнить текст своего выступления, с тем чтобы не читать его, а рассказывать.
Лексический диктант	При подготовке к написанию диктанта повторить лексический и грамматический материал, правила словообразования, структуру предложения
Групповая дискуссия	Групповая дискуссия - это средство, которое позволяет определить уровень сформированности профессиональных компетенций в условиях максимально приближенных к профессиональной среде. Для проведения групповой дискуссии преподаватель, ведущий практические занятия, предлагает наиболее актуальную тему из реальной общественно-политической обстановки, и ставят перед аудиторией проблемные аспекты, на которые обучающийся должен обратить особое внимание, сформировать свою правовую позицию, обосновать ее и подготовится к участию в дискуссии. Проведение групповой дискуссии предполагает увидеть сформированность у обучающегося соответствующих компетенций, в том числе умение ставить проблему, обосновывать пути ее возможного разрешения, умение вести цивилизованный диалог, отстаивать свою точку зрения, аргументировано отвечать на правовые позиции иных участников групповой дискуссии.

Перевод текста	<p>При переводе рекомендуется следующая последовательность работы над текстом:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Обратите особое внимание на заголовок текста. Прочитайте весь текст до конца и постарайтесь понять его общее содержание. 2. Приступите к переводу предложений. Прочитайте предложение и определите, простое оно или сложное. Если предложение сложное, разберите его на отдельные предложения (сложноподчиненное – на главное и придаточное, сложносочиненное – на простые). Найдите обороты с неличными формами глагола.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. В простом предложении найдите сначала сказуемое (группу сказуемого) по личной форме глагола, по сказуемому определите подлежащее (группу подлежащего) и дополнение (группу дополнения). 4. Опираясь на знакомые слова, приступите к переводу в таком порядке: группа подлежащего, группа сказуемого, группа дополнения, обстоятельства. 5. Выделите незнакомые слова и определите, какой частью речи они являются. Обращайте внимание на суффиксы и префиксы этих слов. Для определения их значения применяйте языковую догадку, но проверяйте себя с помощью словаря. Прочитайте все значения слова, приведенные в словарной статье, и выберите наиболее подходящее. При работе со словарем используйте имеющиеся в нем приложения. 6. Выпишите незнакомые слова, переведите их начерно (дословно). 7. Приступите к переводу текста. 8. Проверьте соответствие каждой фразы перевода оригиналу. 9. Отредактируйте перевод. Освободите текст перевода от несвойственных русскому языку выражений и оборотов. 10. Перепишите готовый перевод.
Тест	<p>При подготовке к выполнению теста (промежуточного/итогового) необходимо повторить изученный грамматический и лексический материал, страноведческие темы, указания по оформлению деловых документов.</p>

Доклад, сообщение	<p>Поиск литературы и составление библиографии, использование от 3 до 5 научных работ, изложение мнения авторов и своего суждения по выбранному вопросу; изложение основных аспектов проблемы. Ознакомиться со структурой и оформлением реферата. обучающийся вправе избрать для реферата (доклада) любую тему в пределах программы учебной дисциплины. Важно при этом учитывать ее актуальность, научную разработанность, возможность нахождения необходимых источников для изучения темы реферата (доклада), имеющиеся у обучающегося начальные знания и личный интерес к выбору данной темы.</p> <p>После выбора темы реферата (доклада) составляется перечень источников (монографий, научных статей, законодательных и иных нормативных правовых актов, справочной литературы, содержащей комментарии, статистические данные, результаты социологических исследований и т.п.).</p> <p>Реферат (доклад) - это самостоятельная учебно-</p>
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	<p>исследовательская работа обучающегося, где автор раскрывает суть исследуемой проблемы, приводит различные точки зрения, а также собственные взгляды на нее. Содержание материала должно быть логичным, изложение материала носит проблемно-поисковый характер.</p> <p>Примерные этапы работы над рефератом (докладом): формулирование темы (тема должна быть актуальной, оригинальной и интересной по содержанию); подбор и изучение основных источников по теме (как правило, не менее 7); составление библиографии; обработка и систематизация информации; разработка плана; написание реферата (доклада); публичное выступление с результатами исследования (на семи на ре, на заседании предметного кружка, на студенческой научно-практической конференции, на консультации).</p> <p>Реферат (доклад) должен отражать: знание современного состояния проблемы; обоснование выбранной темы; использование известных результатов и фактов; полноту цитируемой литературы, ссылки на работы ученых, занимающихся данной проблемой; актуальность поставленной проблемы; материал, подтверждающий научное, либо практическое значение в настоящее время.</p> <p>Защита реферата или выступление с докладом продолжается в течение 5-7 минут по плану. Выступающему, по окончании представления реферата (доклада), могут быть заданы вопросы по теме реферата (доклада).</p> <p>Рекомендуемый объем реферата 10-15 страниц компьютерного (машинописного) текста, доклада – 2-3 страницы.</p>
Самостоятельная работа	<p>Самостоятельная работа проводится с целью: систематизации и закрепления полученных теоретических знаний и практических умений обучающихся; углубления и расширения теоретических знаний обучающихся; формирования умений использовать справочную документацию, учебную и специальную литературу; развития познавательных способностей и активности обучающихся: творческой инициативы, самостоятельности, ответственности, организованности; формирование самостоятельности мышления, способностей к саморазвитию, совершенствованию и самоорганизации; формирования профессиональных компетенций; развитию исследовательских умений обучающихся.</p> <p>Формы и виды самостоятельной работы обучающихся: чтение основной и дополнительной литературы – самостоятельное изучение материала по</p>

	<p>рекомендуемым литературным источникам; работа с библиотечным каталогом, самостоятельный подбор необходимой литературы; работа со словарем, справочником; поиск необходимой информации в сети Интернет; реферирование источников; составление аннотаций к прочитанным литературным источникам; составление и разработка терминологического словаря; составление хронологической таблицы; составление библиографии (библиографической картотеки); подготовка к различным формам текущей и промежуточной аттестации (к тестированию, контрольной работе, зачету, экзамену, зачету с оценкой); выполнение домашних контрольных работ; самостоятельное выполнение практических заданий репродуктивного типа (ответы на вопросы, задачи, тесты; выполнение творческих заданий).</p> <p>Технология организации самостоятельной работы обучающихся включает использование информационных и материально-технических ресурсов образовательного учреждения: библиотеку с читальным залом, укомплектованную в соответствии с существующими нормами; учебно-методическую базу учебных кабинетов, лабораторий и зала кодификации; компьютерные классы с возможностью работы в сети Интернет; аудитории (классы) для консультационной деятельности; учебную и учебно-методическую литературу, разработанную с учетом увеличения доли самостоятельной работы обучающихся, и иные методические материалы.</p> <p>Перед выполнением обучающимися внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы преподаватель проводит консультирование по выполнению задания, который включает цель задания, его содержания, сроки выполнения, ориентировочный объем работы, основные требования к результатам работы, критерии оценки. Во время выполнения обучающимися внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы и при необходимости преподаватель может проводить индивидуальные и групповые консультации. Самостоятельная работа может осуществляться индивидуально или группами обучающихся в зависимости от цели, объема, конкретной тематики самостоятельной работы, уровня сложности, уровня умений обучающихся.</p> <p>Контроль самостоятельной работы обучающихся предусматривает: соотнесение содержания контроля с целями обучения; объективность контроля; валидность контроля (соответствие предъявляемых заданий тому, что предполагается проверить); дифференциацию контрольно-измерительных</p>
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	<p>материалов.</p> <p>Формы контроля самостоятельной работы: просмотр и проверка выполнения самостоятельной работы преподавателем; организация самопроверки, взаимопроверки выполненного задания в группе; обсуждение результатов выполненной работы на занятии; проведение письменного опроса; проведение устного опроса; организация и проведение индивидуального собеседования; организация и проведение собеседования с группой; защита отчетов о проделанной работе.</p>
Подготовка к зачету/ экзамену	<p>При подготовке к экзамену необходимо повторить все ранее изученные темы, самостоятельно составить сообщения на заданные темы, быть готовым отвечать на вопросы по экзаменационным/зачетным темам.</p>

9. Описание материально-технической базы, необходимой для осуществления образовательного процесса по дисциплине

Аудиовизуальные средства обучения: CD видео телевизор	<p>Используются для реализации принципа наглядности, восполняют отсутствие языковой среды, повышают мотивацию.</p> <p>Используются для развития навыков аудирования, говорения, письма.</p>
Проектор, ноутбук	<p>Используются для демонстрации презентаций, подготовленными преподавателями и студентами.</p> <p>Используются для демонстрации фильмов.</p>

10. Перечень информационных технологий, используемых при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине, в том числе комплект лицензионного программного обеспечения, электронно-библиотечные профессиональные базы данных и информационные справочные системы

10. 1. Лицензионное программное обеспечение

Не предусмотрено

10.2. Электронно-библиотечная система:

Электронная библиотечная система (ЭБС): <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/>

10.3. Современные профессиональные базы данных:

1. Сайт британского телеканала. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/>
2. Электронная энциклопедия. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>
3. Американский научный журнал. <http://www.sciam.com/>
4. Электронный журнал американского научного общества. <http://www.ams.org/notices/>
5. Демонстрационные тесты по иностранному языку www.fepo.ru
6. Электронный словарь Мультитран www.multitran.ru

11. Особенности реализации дисциплины для инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья

Для обеспечения образования инвалидов и обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья разрабатывается адаптированная образовательная программа, индивидуальный учебный план с учетом особенностей их психофизического развития и состояния здоровья, в частности применяется индивидуальный подход к освоению дисциплины, индивидуальные задания: рефераты, письменные работы и, наоборот, только устные ответы и диалоги, индивидуальные консультации, использование диктофона и других записывающих средств для воспроизведения лекционного и семинарского материала.

