

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ**

**ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«ДОНСКОЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

**(ДГТУ)**

**КАФЕДРА**

**«Мировые языки и культуры»**

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ**

**И КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА**

**ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

**«ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ КОММУНИКАЦИЯ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ»**

**ДЛЯ МАГИСТРАНТОВ ЗАОЧНОЙ ФОРМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ**

НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПОДГОТОВКИ

40.04.01 ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ

Ростов-на-Дону

2023

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Данные методические указания предназначены для магистрантов первого года обучения по направлению 40.04.01 «Юриспруденция». Методические указания определяют основные направления самостоятельной работы магистрантов. Контрольные задания позволяют продемонстрировать у магистрантов способность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на иностранном языке для решения задач профессиональной деятельности.

Методические указания содержат требования к зачёту, рекомендации по выбору варианта и оформлению контрольной работы.

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ МАГИСТРАМ**

**Порядок выполнения контрольных заданий**

1. Все контрольные задания, предусмотренные планом, следует выполнять в отдельной тетради. На титульном листе укажите факультет, курс, номер группы, фамилию, имя и отчество, дату, номер контрольного задания и варианта, используемые источники — учебники и учебные пособия.

2. Контрольные задания следует выполнять с соблюдением полей, оставленных для замечаний, комментария и методических указаний преподавателя.

3. Строго соблюдайте последовательность выполнения заданий.

4. Все контрольные работы регистрируются в деканате, а затем сдаются преподавателю кафедры во время проведения консультаций или лаборанту лично в руки.

5. Контрольная работа, выполненная не полностью или не отвечающая предъявляемым к ней вышеперечисленным требованиям, возвращается без проверки и не засчитывается.

6. Полученная от преподавателя проверенная контрольная работа с замечаниями иметодическими указаниями должна быть переработана для получения допуска к промежуточной аттестации.

7. Контрольные работы сдаются за две недели до начала промежуточной аттестации. Контрольные работы, принесенные непосредственно на промежуточную аттестацию, не проверяются преподавателем во время зачета или экзамена.

8. Выполненная правильно контрольная работа является допуском к промежуточной аттестации, сохраняется преподавателем до конца сессии и сдается в архив.

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**Выбор варианта контрольной работы**

Для того чтобы определить свой вариант, Вам необходимо обратить внимание на последнюю цифру Вашей зачетной книжки:

цифры **0-2-4-6-8** соответствуют варианту **№1,**

цифры 1-**3-5-7-9** соответствуют варианту **№2,**

**Требования к зачету**

1. Правильно выполненная контрольная работа, проверенная преподавателем.
2. Составленный портфолио из следующих работ:

а) Перевод 4-х аутентичных профессиональных текстов объемом 25000 печатных знаков (научные статьи, монографии) по теме научно-исследовательской работы.

б) Реферирование 2-х из переведенных текстов.

в) Написание аннотации к остальным 2-м переведенным текстам.

3. Составленный глоссарий терминов (не менее 150 терминов), отобранных магистрантом в ходе работы с аутентичными профессиональными текстами (статьи, монографии) по теме научно-исследовательской работы. Литература для работы с терминами может быть предложена научным руководителем или выбрана самостоятельно по согласованию с преподавателем иностранного языка.

**Содержание зачёта**

**В зависимости от уровня владения иностранным языком по согласованию с преподавателем иностранного языка магистрант может выбрать:**

**1 способ (базовый):**

1. Реферирование и письменное аннотирование профессионального текста (объем 1500 печатных знаков).

2. Беседа по научно-исследовательской работе магистранта

**2 способ:**

1. Написание макета статьи на иностранном языке согласно требованиям международных изданий, с последующей возможностью апробации на весенней международной студенческой научно-практической конференции «Инновационное развитие и развитие инноваций» и устное представление презентации результатов работы**.**

**ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ**

**Основной целью** изучения иностранного языка магистрантами является совершенствование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в устной и письменной формах для решения задач профессиональной деятельности, достижение уровня практического владения языком, позволяющего использовать его в научной работе и вести профессиональную деятельность в иноязычной среде.

**Задачи:**

- совершенствование и дальнейшее развитие коммуникативных навыков и умений во всех видах речевой деятельности (чтение, говорение, аудирование, письмо), в том числе в профессиональной области на английском языке;

- способностью обобщать и критически оценивать результаты, полученные отечественными и зарубежными исследователями, делать реферативный обзор на иностранном языке зарубежных источников, представлять результаты исследования в виде докладов (научных статей) и оформлять аннотацию к своей научно-исследовательской работе;

- развитие у магистрантов умений и навыков самостоятельной работы по повышению уровня владения английским языком с целью его использования для осуществления научной деятельности для последующего обучения в аспирантуре.

**ОСНОВНОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ПРОГРАММЫ**

Концептуально-понятийное содержание языковой коммуникации, в том числе в профессиональной сфере. Основные виды коммуникации. Особенности вербальной и невербальной коммуникации. Основные характеристики профессионального текста. Научный стиль речи. Основы реферирования и аннотирования текста. Языковая реализация специфических черт научного стиля в профессиональной речи.

**ОСНОВНЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К РЕФЕРИРОВАНИЮ ТЕКСТОВ**

Одной из базовых профессиональных компетенций магистрантов является компетенция в научной речи: готовность формировать презентации, оформлять результаты исследования в виде статей и докладов на научно-технических конференциях, представлять материалы в виде научных публикаций, рефератов. В лингвистике принято деление текстов на первичные (оригинальные) и вторичные. К первичным текстам относятся художественные произведения, научные исследования (монографии), учебники, учебные пособия, труды вузов и научно-исследовательских учреждений, отдельные публикации, журналы и журнальные статьи, газетные статьи, выступления и материалы научных конференций и др.

Избранная из первичного текста информация воссоздается в виде нового текста. Такие тексты (документы) именуются вторичными или производными. Вторичными документами являются реферат, аннотация, краткое изложение, конспект, пересказ содержания (устного выступления и публикации), аннотационный перевод, консультативный перевод, критическая статья, комментарий и др.

Вторичные документы представляют собой смысловую переработку содержания первичного текста и имеют своей целью не только передать то, что изложено в первоисточнике, но и дать ответ на главный вопрос: в чем состоит основная идея и новизна материала, изложенного в данном первичном документе. Вторичные тексты служат для хранения, накопления, переработки и совершенствования первичной информации. Нахождение и передача именно этой информации определяет ценность вторичного документа.

Реферирование статьи (от лат. refero – сообщаю, докладываю) – это краткое изложение содержания отдельного документа, его части или совокупности документов, включающее основные сведения и выводы, а также количественные и качественные данные об объектах описания. В высшем учебном заведении реферирование – это индивидуальная научно-исследовательская работа студента, раскрывающая суть исследуемой проблемы с различных позиций и точек зрения, с формированием самостоятельных выводов.

Основной чертой языка реферата является информативность, которую можно рассматривать как на уровне лексическом, так и синтаксическом.

На лексическом уровне отличительной чертой языка реферата является наличие в нем так называемых емких слов, т. е. слов с наибольшей семантической нагрузкой. Емкие слова имеют способность обобщать содержание текста оригинала. К ним относятся чаще всего термины и терминологические устойчивые сочетания, многие абстрактные существительные. В языке реферата максимально выражена тенденция к субстантивизации. Здесь преобладают существительные над другими частями речи и ослаблена роль глаголов, употребляются, как правило, глаголы с общим значением типа «считать, рассматривать, описывать, изображать» и т. д.

Синтаксис реферата характеризуется однообразием. Материал подается не в развитии, а в статике. Поэтому в тексте преобладают констатирующие перечисления и сообщения, оформленные в простые распространенные предложения. Назначение реферирования как вида учебной деятельности оправдывается тем, что здесь формируются навыки трансформирования различных языковых средств, а также перефразировки и обобщения.

Текст реферата должен составлять ориентировочно 5% объема статьи. Для текстов до 500 слов следует определять объем реферата сокращением оригинала в 3-4 раза.

Методика работы со специальным текстом состоит в последовательном выполнении шагов, помогающих в рамках практического модуля «Работа с научным текстом» подготовиться от понимания и интерпретации чужого научного текста к созданию собственного проекта, реферата с соблюдением культуры устной и письменной речи на английском языке.

1. **Основное содержание**

**План реферативного изложения:**

1. Библиографические сведения.

* The headline of the article (text).
* The author of the article
* The article is taken from the newspaper (book).
* The central idea of the article

1. Сжатое освещение главной проблемы, являющейся предметом данной статьи, работы или нескольких статей, подлежащих реферированию.

* Give a summary of the article (not more than 10-20 sentences).
* Find the answers to the major questions:
* What'? Where? When'? Why? and How?

1. Передача в обобщенном виде основных положений, выдвигаемых автором, (несколькими авторами): фактический материал, способы доказательства, обоснования и т. п.

* State the main problem discussed in the article and mark off the passages of the article that seem important to you.
* Look for minor peculiarities of the article.
* Point out the facts that turned out to be new for you.
* Look through the text for figures, which are important for general understanding.

4) Дается общая оценка, включающая как выводы и суждения автора, так и референта.

* State what places of the article contradict your former views.
* State the questions, which remained unanswered in the article and if it is possible add your tail to them.
* Speak on the conclusion the author comes to.
* Express your own point of view on the problem discussed.

**Алгоритм реферирования**

1) Беглый просмотр текста и ознакомление с его общим смыслом.

2) Более внимательное чтение текста, определение значения незнакомых слов по контексту или словарю.

3) Смысловой анализ текста, выделение ключевых фрагментов и распределение материала статьи на 3 группы по степени важности.

4) Ключевые фрагменты. Наиболее важные сообщения, требующие

полного и точного отражения в реферате.

5) Второстепенная информация, передаваемая в сокращенном виде.

6) Малозначимая информация, которую можно опустить.

7) Организация отобранного материала (логический план), языковая обработка и изложение.

**ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К АННОТАЦИИ (Abstract)**

Аннотация по своей сути является очень кратким изложением общих характеристик того или иного издания. Аннотация (авторское резюме) в периодическом издании является источником информации о содержании статьи и изложенных в ней результатах исследований.

Аннотация к статье должна быть:

* информативной (не содержать общих слов);
* оригинальной (не быть калькой русскоязычной аннотации с дословным переводом);
* содержательной (отражать основное содержание статьи и результаты исследований);
* структурированной (следовать логике описания результатов в статье);
* компактной (укладываться в объем от 100 до 250 слов), по ГОСТУ – 850 знаков, не менее 10 строк.

**Основные цели и задачи аннотации**

Аннотация является кратким резюме большей по объему работы, имеющей научный характер. По аннотации к статье читателю должна быть понятна суть исследования.

По аннотации читатель должен определить, стоит ли обращаться к полному тексту статьи для получения более подробной, интересующей его информации.

Аннотация к статье является основным источником информации в отечественных и зарубежных информационных системах, и базах данных, индексирующих журнал.

Аннотация на английском языке включается в англоязычный блок информации о статье, который загружается на англоязычный вариант сайта журнала и подготавливается для зарубежных реферативных баз данных и аналитических систем (индексов цитирования). При переводе аннотаций должна использоваться англоязычная специальная терминология.

**Структура, содержание и объем**

Аннотация должна излагать существенные факты работы, и не должна преувеличивать или содержать материал, который отсутствует в основной части публикации.

Следует вкратце описать основную тему исследования, объект и предмет работы, а также те задачи, которые выполнил в исследовании автор. Можно сказать, об актуальности подобной работы для практического применения в социальном, экономическом или культурном аспекте, а также в углублении теоретического научного знания. По желанию автора, аннотация может содержать также сделанные в процессе подведения результатов работы выводы. Приветствуется структура аннотации, повторяющая структуру статьи и включающая введение, цели и задачи, методы, результаты, заключение (выводы).

Результаты работы описывают предельно точно и информативно.

Сведения, содержащиеся в заглавии статьи, не должны повторяться в тексте аннотации.

**Список литературы и источников**

|  |  |  |  |
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**ВАРИАНТ 1**

**I. Read and translate the text and answer the questions below.**

**Why do We Need Law?**

Almost everything we do is governed by some set of rules. There are rules for games, for social clubs, for sports and for adults in the workplace. There are also rules imposed by morality and custom that play an important role in telling us what we should and should not do. However, some rules – those made by the state or the courts – are called “laws”. Laws resemble morality because they are designed to control or alter our behaviour. But unlike rules of morality, laws are enforced by the courts; if you break a law – whether you like that law or not – you may be forced to pay a fine, pay damages, or go to prison.

Why are some rules so special that they are made into laws? Why do we need rules that everyone must obey? In short, what is the purpose of law?

If we did not live in a structured society with other people, laws would not be necessary. We would simply do as we please, with little regard for others. But ever since individuals began to associate with other people – to live in society – laws have been the glue that has kept society together. For example, the law in our country states that we must drive our cars on the right-hand side of a two-way street. If people were allowed to choose at random which side of the street to drive on, driving would be dangerous and chaotic. Laws regulating our business affairs help to ensure that people keep their promises. Laws against criminal conduct help to safeguard our personal property and our lives.

Even in a well-ordered society, people have disagreements and conflicts arise. The law must provide a way to resolve these disputes peacefully. If two people claim to own the same piece of property, we do not want the matter settled by a duel: we turn to the law and to institutions like the courts to decide who is the real owner and to make sure that the real owner's rights are respected.

We need law, then, to ensure a safe and peaceful society in which individuals’ rights are respected. But we expect even more from our law. Some totalitarian governments have cruel and arbitrary laws, enforced by police forces free to arrest and punish people without trial. Strong-arm tactics may provide a great deal of order, but we reject this form of control. The legal system should respect individual rights while, at the same time, ensuring that society operates in an orderly manner. And society should believe in the Rule of Law, which means that the law applies to every person, including members of the police and other public officials, who must carry out their public duties in accordance with the law.

In our society, laws are not only designed to govern our conduct: they are also intended to give effect to social policies. For example, some laws provide for benefits when workers are injured on the job, for health care, as well as for loans to students who otherwise might not be able to go to university.

Another goal of the law is fairness. This means that the law should recognize and protect certain basic individual rights and freedoms, such as liberty and equality. The law also serves to ensure that strong groups and individuals do not use their powerful positions in society to take unfair advantage of weaker individuals.

However, despite the best intentions, laws are sometimes created that people later recognize as being unjust or unfair. In a democratic society, laws are not carved in stone, but must reflect the changing needs of society. In a democracy, anyone who feels that a particular law is flawed has the right to speak out publicly and to seek to change the law by lawful means.

1. What kind of society do we live in?

2. What is the society governed by?

3. What is the difference between laws and rules of morality?

4. Why do rules of morality and custom play an important role in our life?

5. Why are laws designed to control our behaviour?

6. What are the goals of law?

7. When do people turn to the law?

8. Why do we need law?

**II. Pick up the Russian equivalents to the English phrases.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) the purpose of law | a) уважать права отдельного человека |
| 2) to live in society | b) отражать изменяющиеся потребности общества |
| 3) to choose at random | c) иметь разногласия и конфликты |
| 4) to safeguard our personal property and our lives | d) верить в верховенство закона |
| 5) to have disagreements and conflicts | e) защищать основные права и свободы |
| 6) to resolve disputes peacefully | f) назначение (цель) права |
| 7) to turn to the law | g) иметь право открыто высказать свое мнение |
| 8) to respect individual rights | h) жить в обществе |
| 9) to arrest and punish people without trial | i) выбирать что-либо наугад |
| 10) to believe in the Rule of Law | j) стремиться изменить закон законными средствами |
| 11) in accordance with the law | k) арестовывать и наказывать людей без суда и следствия |
| 12) to protect basic individual rights and freedoms | l) охранять нашу собственность и жизнь |
| 13) to reflect the changing needs of society | m) в соответствии с законом |
| 14) to have the right to speak out publicly | n) обращаться к закону |
| 15) to seek to change the law by lawful means | o) решать споры миром |

**III. Look through the text on the modern types of communication techniques, match the titles and write down an essay for your portfolio on the topic «My achievements in mastering modern communication techniques in business» (not less than 1,5 page).**

**Modern communication techniques used in the business world**

a. Recognizing Value of Video

b. Embracing Social Media

c. Presentation Skills

d. Coordinating Use of Multiple Tools

e. Instant Messengers

f. Social Networking Websites

g. VOIP

h. Web Conferences

The communication skills needed to succeed in the modern business world are vastly different from those which were just a few years ago. The advances in technology and proliferation of new types of communication tools mean that business communicators must know about a wide range of commination techniques to meet the needs of various audiences.

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_ Social media has taken the world by storm and many business are frantically attempting to catch up. Although social media is not a must for all, it’s important for business communicators to understand the various options available to them and, more importantly, how their various audiences may use these tools. Social media tools can be used with external customers, audiences, as well as internally. Companies can, for instance, establish their own Facebook page or Linkedln group to create opportunities for internal sharing and community development.

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_ YouTube has popularized the use of video and the cost of technology makes it easier than ever before for just about anyone to use web cameras or ﬂip cams to incorporate sound and images in their communications. As modern business members come to expect communication in a variety of formats. business communicators are ﬁnding themselves increasingly required to produce communication messages in print as well as video formats.

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_ The key to effective communication in any environment is using a variety of tools to deliver messages to varied audiences. Combining traditional tools (meetings or newsletters) with modern ones, such as social media and video, can help to ensure that messages are conveyed to a broad audience who may have different communication preferences and comfort levels. This is particularly true in business environment where the audience ranges from about-to-retire baby boomers to the millennial generation.

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_ As you move up in the ranks, you will have to do the occasional presentation, which can range from a product presentation for a large group to a one-on-one presentation of your ideas to your boss. While doing this, focus on the areas that can make the other person’s life easier. Be concise. State what you can do for the other person and then respond to all questions, comments or concerns.

5.\_\_\_\_\_\_ According to Internet business news publication IP Watchdog, social networking websites like Facebook and Twitter have emerged as valuable business communication tools. With a free account on a social networking site, businesses can instantly increase exposure to existing and potential customers, and the proprietary communication channels within these sites, allow customers to contact immediately with someone at the business. To boost the value of social networking, occasional updates about upcoming sales or special promotions can go out through social media to keep customers interested and attract an increasing audience.

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_Instant messengers combine the instant, synchronous nature of telephone conversations with the convenience of email. When employees need to communicate with one another, or when managers’ need to communicate with direct reports, IM clients allow this communication to take place with only a few key strokes. Many IM clients also allow for advanced functionality like checking an employee’s status at any time, exchanging ﬁles and creating an impromptu video conference.

7.\_\_\_\_\_\_ Conference calls have long been a staple of business communication, but the rich media available through Internet technology takes this communication tool a step further. Collaborating employees can quickly share ideas through an online portal, and advanced functionality allows presenters to share a desktop or video with all participants at the same time. Sales professionals can also use these tools to make pitches to customers, and some Web conference clients allow for the simultaneous delivery of voice, presentations and video.

8.\_\_\_\_\_\_ Businesses have relied on telephones for a number of years, and Voice Over Internet Protocol, or VOIP, allows businesses to enjoy quality voice connections at a much lower cost. By using an adapter that breaks voice conversations into data packets for transmission across the Internet, businesses can cut ties with traditional telephone companies and eliminate the monthly phone bills. In addition, according to the communication website Communicationldeas.com, the Internet-connected nature of VOIP means that business professionals can check voice messages, view call histories and re-route calls from any Internet-connected computer anywhere in the world.

**IV. Translate the sentences into English**

1. Система российского права включает в себя следующие основные отрасли права: государственное, административное, уголовное, финансовое, гражданское, семейное, трудовое, гражданское процессуальное, уголовно-процессуальное и т.д.

2. Административное право – это отрасль, которая регулирует отношения, возникающие в процессе государственного управления. Обычно такие отношения возникают между органами государственного управления и общественными организациями или гражданами. При этом одной из сторон в таких отношениях всегда выступает государственный орган или его должностное лицо.

3. Финансовое право представляет собой совокупность норм, которые регулируют финансовые отношения, такие как формирование государственного бюджета, денежное обращение, различные банковские операции, займы, налоги и т.д.

4. Гражданское право представляет собой систему норм, которые регулируют имущественные и неимущественные отношения. Имущественные отношения включают в себя вопросы, связанные с владением и распоряжением собственностью, с наследованием, куплей и продажей, с поставками продукции. Неимущественные отношения включают в себя имя, честь и достоинство, авторство и т.д.

5. Семейное право тесно связано с гражданским правом, хотя и является независимой отраслью. Эта отрасль регулирует порядок заключения и расторжения брака, отношения между супругами, родителями и детьми, вопросы усыновления и опеки, права и обязанности членов семьи.

6. Предметом Трудового права является сфера трудовых отношений. Нормы данного права определяют порядок приема на работу и увольнения, порядок заключения трудовых договоров, условия и оплату труда, рабочее время и время отпуска.

7. Уголовное право – это отрасль права, регулирующая общественные отношения, связанные с совершением преступных деяний и назначением наказания. Нормы права определяют степень и форму вины, элементы состава преступления и устанавливают основания для привлечения к уголовной ответственности, либо освобождения от нее.

8. Уголовно-процессуальное право – это отрасль, которая регулирует деятельность суда, прокуратуры, органов предварительного следствия и дознания при раскрытии уголовных дел, определяет процессуальные формы этой деятельности, права и обязанности участвующих в ней субъектов, а именно подсудимых, потерпевших, свидетелей, экспертов, прокурора и представителей защиты.

**V. Read the article and write down the review using the patterns below:**

1) The headline of the article is ... (The article is headlined ..., The headline of the article I've read is...)

2) The author of the article is...

3) The article is taken from the newspaper...

4) The central idea of the article is about... (The main idea of the article is... the article is devoted to... the article deals with... the article touches upon... the purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on... the aim of the article is to provide a reader with some material on...)

5). Speak on the conclusion the author comes to.

6). Express your own point of view on the problem discussed**.**

**Tourist taxes in Italy and Russia**

Today, many European countries have imposed a “city tax on the accommodation

of tourists (tourist tax or residence tax)” (in Italian – “imposta di soggiorno”) in order to involve non-resident hotel guests, who are not tax residents or subject to any other local taxes and not owners or beneficiary owners of residential premises used exclusively for tourism purposes, in the improvement of recreation areas and the elimination of negative consequences caused to utilities and the environment by a large number of visitors. Although this is a local tax and, therefore, national legislators can theoretically freely determine the criteria for its application in each individual country, there is an obligation to observe the principles enshrined in international treaties that prevent the adoption of discriminatory measures limiting the exercise of fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens of the European Union.

Discrimination may arise when persons who are not subject to taxation enjoy local and regional public benefits, as well as the cultural and environmental heritage of Italy, just like resident citizens, while not participating in the public expenditure aimed at providing those benefits. It should be noted that the application of this tax is justified if a person stays in a particular municipality solely for tourist purposes. However, an awareness of the tourist tax may lead potential taxpayers to choose other accommodation in order not to pay the tourist tax.

In Italy, the accommodation tax was established in 1910 for thermal baths and bathing resorts and, in 1938, it was extended to other popular tourist destinations. In 1989 (Art. 10 of the Decree-Law of 2 March 1989 No. 66), the tax was suspended in the run-up to the FIFA World Cup in 1990 due to the likelihood of the tax reducing potential tourist numbers. The tourist accommodation tax (imposta di soggiorno) was later reintroduced, though only in Rome, by the Decree-Law of 31 May 2010 No. 78, which made it possible to establish a fixed tax rate. The tax was paid by those who were accommodated in living quarters in Rome, subject to certain criteria being met. A maximum tax of ten euros per night was established in order to ensure the financial and economic sustainability of the municipality.

Finally, within the framework of the implementation of municipal fiscal federalism in Italy, a regulation on the municipal tax was reintroduced by the Decree-Law of 14 March 2011 No. 23. Under the Law, regional centers, provinces, acts of the USSR republics. The amounts collected were used to improve and maintain resort zones and beaches, to build hotels and car parks, and to provide catering and consumer services for tourists. In the RSFSR, such fees were established by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR of 16 August 1963 “On Resort Fees Levied on Citizens Visiting Resort Areas on Non-Organized Trips.”

As for the Russian Federation, a resort fee was introduced by Law of the RSFSR of 12 December 1991 No. 2018-I “On Resort Fees for Individuals,”11 which expired on 1 January 2004. This Law provided for a rather complicated procedure, i.e., tourists would pay the fees directly through banks; it authorized law enforcement officers to verify these payments, thereby obliging tourists to keep the receipts on their person at all times. On 29 July 2017, the Russian Federation adopted the Federal law No. 214-FZ which, from 1 May 2018, will introduce resort fees in the four constituent entities of the Russian Federation most visited by Russian and foreign tourists. According to the Law, this experimental Law is aimed at the development of resort infrastructure in order to preserve, restore and develop the resorts, to create a unified tourist area and favorable conditions for the sustainable development of the tourist industry, and also to assess the effectiveness of the enacted fees. Italy has gained considerable experience of legal regulation, not only in tourist taxation but also in public finance. Therefore, it is very important to consider the Italian experience of regulation of tourist taxation. It is worth mentioning that Italian academics made a valuable contribution to the theory of public finance which formed the basis of modern financial law in Italy and Russia.

What follows is a detailed analysis of tourist taxation in Italy and, subsequently, we will compare it with the new Law adopted in the Russian Federation. Proposals will be made to improve the legislation regulating tax collection for tourist accommodation in Italy and Russia.

*(adopted from «Russian Law Journal» Volume VI (2018) Issue 1;* Chiara Fontana, Igor Lagutin*).*

**VI. Use an appropriate word from the box to complete the text.**

|  |
| --- |
| penal, employment, custody, illegal, damages, trials, civil, divorce, public, unions, criminal |

1. Family law relates to family matters and domestic relations. It deals with areas

such as marriage and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1), child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2), child/spousal abuse, adoption and alimony.

2. Tort law deals with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3) wrongs, such as negligence, defective products and libel. It deals with liability (i.e. who has committed the wrong) and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (4) that are paid to the person or people who have suffered as a result.

3. Criminal law is a branch of law also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5) law; this branch is distinguished from civil law. It relates to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6) acts committed against individuals and punishable by the state.

4. This branch of law is distinguished from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7) law. It refers to the area of law that deals with relations between private individuals (for example wills, contractual disputes and torts such as negligence and libel).

5. Labour law is the area of law which relates to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (8) of workers. It encompasses issues such as contracts, conditions of work, trade\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9), discrimination, redundancy and wrongful dismissal.

6. Criminal procedure is the area of law which regulates the way in which legal proceedings are conducted in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10) cases. It deals with issues such as police powers (interrogation of suspects, decision to prosecute, etc), confessions, criminal rights, criminal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (11), the functions of judges and jury, witnesses, verdicts and appeals.

**Вариант 2**

1. **Read the article and write down the review using the patterns below:**

1) The headline of the article is ... (The article is headlined ..., The headline of the article I've read is...)

2) The author of the article is...

3) The article is taken from the newspaper...

4) The central idea of the article is about... (The main idea of the article is... the article is devoted to... the article deals with... the article touches upon... the purpose of the article is to give the reader some information on... the aim of the article is to provide a reader with some material on...)

5). Speak on the conclusion the author comes to.

6). Express your own point of view on the problem discussed**.**

**Russian legal order and the legal order**

**of the Eurasian economic union: an uneasy relationship**

Russia is a founding member of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and is deeply entrenched into Eurasian integration. The legal framework of Eurasian integration by which Russia is bound is enormous. As a founding member, Russia took an active part in drafting the EAEU Treaty – a process which required alignment with the generally recognised principles of international law, national legislation of Member States, taking into account international experience, but first and foremost with the national constitutions. Therefore, in principle, tensions between the legal orders of the EAEU and Member States should have been minimized from the beginning.

However, this is not necessarily so. In particular, certain practices of both the Eurasian and Russian judiciary are not unequivocal. Therefore, this article is aimed at unpacking possible tensions between the two legal orders – the Russian legal order and the legal order of the EAEU – and discovering sources of such tensions. The relevant issues lie primarily in the field of constitutional law, which will be of immediate concern in this article.

The issue of tensions between these two legal orders is pertinent given that the EAEU is a relatively new international organization of regional economic integration, and its legal order is being shaped. Even though research about the organization is developing fast, studies of issues of interrelations of the two legal orders are rather scarce. However, the foundations of the legal order have been established with the entry of the EAEU. Treaty into force on January 1, 2015, which provides considerable ground for analysis. Moreover, although there is very limited jurisprudence of the EAEU Court, this article will rely on the jurisprudence of the preceding court – the Court of the Eurasian Economic Community (hereinafter – EurAsEC) – as certain cases can shed some light on the existent and possible future tensions between the legal orders. The EAEU Court comes in place of the EurAsEC Court, which was a judicial body of the now defunct Eurasian Economic Community, and of the Customs Union and the Single Economic Space. Although the issue of succession between the two courts is somewhat blurred (the initial idea to ensure full legal succession was abandoned), the case-law of the EurAsEC Court remains in force. Further pertinence of the topic is explained by a number of recent rulings handed out by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, in particular those related to the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter – ECHR).

Although such rulings did not concern the EAEU, their indirect effect can be significant, as will be explored. In order to achieve the stated aim, each of the article sections tries to identify sources for both direct and indirect tensions (in fact, the duality of tensions is a recurring theme throughout the article). The first section is devoted to unpacking the EAEU legal order in terms of its structure and functioning. The second section looks into how Russian law sees external law, including the law of the EAEU. The third section analyses the place and role of the Eurasian judiciary and the changes in the powers that it endured as possible sources for tensions. The fourth section looks deeper into case-law and covers the relations of national courts and the Eurasian judiciary. Apart from the two legal orders, which are in the focus of the article, certain interventions are made into a third one – the legal order of the European Union (EU). One of the reasons is that it has been constantly reiterated on various levels, including the highest political ones, that the EAEU follows the best practices of the EU. However, apart from declarations, the EAEU and EU legal orders have similar features indeed, and the EAEU Court has been regularly citing the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU). Therefore, where necessary, some comparison will be made to the EU.

On the one hand, sources for tensions are not immediately evident given the absence of the express notion of supremacy of EAEU law, international law-friendly provisions of the Russian Constitution, little possibilities for the EAEU Court to rule directly against Member States, generally limited powers of the EAEU Court and a rather positively careful approach of the Russian Constitutional Court towards the jurisprudence of the EAEU Court. On the other hand, some of the exact same reasons can be looked at from another side and become sources for tensions. Thus, the indeterminacy of the issue of supremacy could be interpreted differently by the Eurasian judiciary and national judiciaries. Also, the fact of little possibilities for the EAEU Court to rule directly against Member States, as well as diminished powers of the EAEU Court coupled with overall disintegration of national and Eurasian judiciary, could lead to widely different approaches, interpretations and practices in applying EAEU law. This might result in legal conflicts throughout the EAEU. Apart from that, there are indirect dangers stemming from the case-law of the Russian Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court, using rather weak arguments, has established the possibility for Russia to set aside international obligations.

Ironically, an argument essentially based on human rights, is used against the human rights authority – the court whose primary function is to protect human rights. In this context the position of the EAEU Court, which does not even have a catalogue of human rights to rely upon, is rather weak against the Constitutional Court. To address these issues and reduce possibilities for tensions one has to go back to the inception of the EAEU legal order, and recall the role Russia played in shaping it as a founding member. The Eurasian integration developed within a narrative largely shaped by Russia and its legal order. Hence, to continue shaping it further, actors within the Russian legal order, primarily the Constitutional Court, must play a constructive role. The EAEU Court, in its turn, must be similarly constructive rather than overly assertive in establishing its authority; and it should be by no means precluded, either through the diminished powers or by other means, from guiding the development of the legal order

(*adopted from* «Russian Law Journal» Volume V (2017) Issue 2; Maksim Karliuk)

1. **Read and translate the text and answer the questions below.**

**Law in practice**

The jurists of all countries admit that it is necessary to differentiate between international law and national law. The latter is also called domestic law or municipal law. Domestic law is the law, which is applicable within the boundaries of one state. International law is the body of legal rules that regulate relations between sovereign states. It is a special system, which is not a part of the national law of the state. There are some important differences between international law and domestic law.

Legislative bodies, most of which have popular political support, pass domestic laws. International laws, on the other hand, are created by agreements between governments of different states. As a result, they don’t have the support from individual citizens. Enforcement of international laws is also different. Many international agreements or treaties are not binding; even when nations agree to be bound, it is unclear how obligations are to be enforced. Sometimes, especially at the time of conflicts, the enforcement is provided by great powers.

Countries differ greatly with regard to the importance attached to international obligations. Some states consider international obligations superior to their domestic laws, but in most cases international obligations are considered as a part of national law.

The Russian Federation has admitted the priority of international law over national law especially when it comes to human rights and individual freedoms. The 1993 Constitution has confirmed the trend in Russian practice of giving a prominent place to international legal standards in the domestic legal setting. One of the principal aims of the Constitution is to clarify the status of international law in the Russian domestic system of law.

The Constitution contains a special clause on the relationship between international law and the Russian domestic law. Article 15 provides that the generally recognised principles and norms of international law and the international treaties of the Russian Federation shall constitute an integral part of its system of law. It also states that if an international treaty of the Russian Federation establishes other rules than those stipulated by the law, the rules of the international treaty shall apply.

Two principal features of this article must be pointed out. Firstly, it states that international law is part of the Russian domestic system of law. Secondly, it establishes a higher normative status for treaties than for domestic laws. Consequently, legal regulations within Russia do not apply if their application is incompatible with treaty provisions.

The Constitution also includes Article 17, which provides that human rights in Russia are recognised and ensured according to the generally recognised principles and norms of international law. Thus, every citizen of the Russian Federation in case of violation of their basic rights and freedoms has a right to apply to one of the international organizations, for example to the European Court of Human Rights.

1. Domestic law is another name for national law, isn’t it?

2. What are the differences between domestic law and international law?

3. How do countries consider international obligations?

4. What is the attitude of the Russian Federation to international law?

5. Which articles of the Constitution of the Russian Federation mention international law? What exactly do they say?

**III. Do the following tasks on this text:**

a) divide the text into logical parts

b) give a title to each part

c) give the contents of each part in 1 or 2 sentences

d) give a summary of the whole text.

**IV. Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true or false.**

1. National law is the body of legal rules that regulate relations between citizens of sovereign states.

2. Domestic laws are passed by legislative bodies or created by agreements between governments.

3. Most international agreements are not binding.

4. Most states consider their domestic laws to be superior to international obligations.

5. The Constitution of the Russian Federation contains a special clause on the relationship between international law and the Russian domestic law.

6. If legal regulations within Russia contradict the provisions of international treaties the regulations of national law must be applied.

7. Human rights in Russia are ensured according to the generally recognised principles and norms of international law.

**V. Read and translate the text**, **answer the questions below and do after-reading tasks.**

**The System of State and Government of the Russian Federation**

The Russian Federation was established by the Constitution of 1993. Under the Constitution Russia is a democratic federative law-governed state with a republican form of government. The Russian Federation consists of 83 constituent entities (republics, regions, and territories, cities of federal significance, the autonomous regions and one autonomous area, which have equal rights). The authorities of the constituent entities have the right to pass laws independently of the federal government. The laws of the subjects of the Russian Federation may not contradict federal laws. In case of conflicts between federal and local authorities, the President uses consensual procedures to resolve the problem. In the event a consensus is not reached, the dispute is transferred to the appropriate court for its resolution.

The President of the Russian Federation is the head of state. He is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. The President organizes and heads the Security Council of Russia, signs treaties, enforces the law. The President appoints ministers, who are subject to approval by the Federal Assembly. He nominates judges to the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and the Higher Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation, and the Procurator-General of the Russian Federation. The President has the right to introduce the state of emergency within the Russian Federation. He announces pre-term elections. He has the right to suspend the acts of executive bodies of the Russian Federation members, if they contradict the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws or the international obligations of the Russian Federation.

State power in the Russian Federation is exercised on the basis of its separation into legislative, executive and judicial branches. Each of them is balanced by the President. The legislative power is vested in the Federal Assembly (the Parliament). It consists of two chambers: The Federation Council (the upper chamber) and the State Duma (the lower chamber). The two chambers of the Federal Assembly possess different powers and responsibilities, the State Duma being the more powerful. The Federation Council includes two representatives from each constituent entity of the Russian Federation, one from the representative and one from the executive bodies of the subject of the Federation.

The State Duma consists of 450 deputies and is elected for a term of 4 years. In December 2008 the term was extended to 5 years. Each chamber elects a chairman (the Speaker) to control the internal procedures of the chamber. The Federal Assembly is a permanently functioning body. The Federation Council and the State Duma sit separately. Their sessions are open (public). Each of the Houses forms committees and commissions and holds hearings on the appropriate issues. Bills may be initiated by each chamber. But to become a law a bill must be approved by both chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill.

The executive power is exercised by the Government which consists of the Chairman of the Government (the Prime Minister), deputy chairmen and federal ministers. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President with the consent of the State Duma. Should the selected candidate be rejected three times, the President appoints the Prime Minister himself, dissolves the State Duma and announces new elections. The Prime Minister proposes to the President his candidates for the offices of federal ministers. The Government presents a draft budget to be discussed by the State Duma and provides its implementation as well as realization of financial, credit and monetary policies. It carries out measures to ensure legality, rights and freedoms of citizens, protects property, public order and combats crimes. The Government ensures state security and the realization of foreign policy. It pursues a uniform state policy in the sphere of culture, science, education, social security, health and ecology.

Justice in the Russian Federation is treated as a special type of state activity. It is administered by courts of law unified within a single judicial system which is independent of other state systems. The aim of justice in Russia is to safeguard both the citizens’ rights and interests as well as those of the state and individual institutions, enterprises and organizations. Judicial power is effected by means of constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal judicial proceedings. Judges are independent and subject only to the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal law.

1. What type of state is Russia?

2. Who is the head of the Russian Federation?

3. What are the three independent branches of state power in Russia?

4. What kind of a working body is the Federal Assembly?

5. Which chamber is more powerful?

6. Why are legislative and executive functions performed by different institutions?

7. Are these two establishments (the Government and the State Duma) equally important? Why?

8. Who does the Government consist of?

9. What is the aim of justice in Russia?

10. How does the judicial system function?

11. What are the functions of: a) the President; b) the Federal Assembly; c) the Government

**Give Russian equivalents to the following words and expressions from the text:** to be established by the Constitution, a law-governed state, a constituent entity, consensual procedures, a branch of power, to exercise power, to vest power in smb, to introduce a state of emergency, a draft budget, to dissolve Parliament, public order, to administer justice, to ensure legality, powers and responsibilities, to pursue a uniform state policy.

**Give English equivalents to the following Russian words and expressions from the text:** республиканская форма правления, противоречить федеральным законам, подписывать договоры, постоянно действующий орган, представительный орган, кандидат на должность, быть избранным на срок, объявить новые выборы, проводить слушания, независимая государственная деятельность, судебная власть, государственная безопасность, исполнительная ветвь власти, внешняя политика, уголовное судопроизводство, обеспечивать права граждан

**VI. Use an appropriate word from the box to complete the text.**

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| --- |
| supranational, non-governmental, inter-state, bilateral, customs-union, charter, legal framework, conflict of laws |

1. A … organization is a legally constituted organization created by private persons or organizations with no participation or representation of any government.

2. The EU is a ... organization that creates, implements and enforces policies for its members.

3. The International Court of Justice has been criticized for its failure to resolve … disputes.

4. Russia and Armenia have concluded a … agreement on trade and economic cooperation.

5. A … is a group of nations who wish to remove customs barriers between them. 6. …refers to the body of law dealing with disputes between private persons who live in different jurisdictions.

7. A ... is, in essence, a broad system of rules.

8. A ... is an agreement by which rights are granted to an international body by the signatory nations to the agreement.