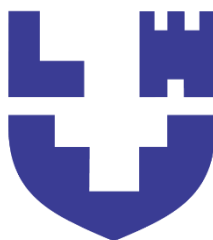


Міністерство освіти і науки України
Луцький національний технічний університет



Методичні вказівки до практичних занять та самостійної роботи для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти освітньої програми Товарознавство та експертиза в митній справі галузі знань D Бізнес, адміністрування та право спеціальності D7 Торгівля денної та заочної форм навчання

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Голова вченої ради факультету цифрових, освітніх та соціальних технологій _____ Г.А. Герасимчук

Затверджено вченою радою факультету цифрових, освітніх та соціальних технологій ЛНТУ, протокол № _____ від «_____» _____ 2026 р.

Електронна копія друкованого видання передана для внесення в репозиторій ЛНТУ

Директор бібліотеки _____ Н. Поліщук

Рекомендовано до видання на засіданні кафедри іноземної філології та прикладної лінгвістики ЛНТУ, протокол № _____ від «_____» _____ 2026 р.

В.о. завідувача кафедри іноземної філології та прикладної лінгвістики ЛНТУ

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I-76 Методичні вказівки до практичних занять та самостійної роботи для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти ОСВІТНЬОЇ ПРОГРАМИ Товарознавство та експертиза в митній справі ГАЛУЗІ ЗНАНЬ D Бізнес, адміністрування та право СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТІ D7 Торгівля денної та заочної форм навчання / уклад. Ю.В. Літкович, Луцьк. ЛНТУ, 2026. 26 с.

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CHAPTER I. GENERAL CONCEPTIONS

Topic 1. Introduction to Law and Custom

Text: "In law, custom can be described as the established patterns of behavior that can be objectively verified within a particular social setting. A claim can be carried out in defense of 'what has always been done and accepted by law.' Generally, customary law exists where: a certain legal practice is observed and the relevant actors consider it to be law.

The modern codification of civil law developed out of the customs, or coutumes of the Middle Ages, expressions of law that developed in particular communities and slowly collected and later written down by local jurists. Such customs acquired the force of law when they became the undisputed rule by which certain entitlements (rights) or obligations were regulated between members of a community."

Topic 2. Calculation of Customs Duty

Text: "Calculation of Customs duty depends on the determination of what is called **assessable value** in case of items for which the duty is levied **ad valorem**. This is often the transaction value unless the Customs officers determine assessable value in accordance with Brussels definition. However, for certain items like petroleum and alcohol, Customs duty is realized at a **specific rate** applied to the volume of the import or export consignments.

Most customs duties and value added tax (VAT) are expressed as a percentage of the value of goods being declared for importation. Thus, it is necessary to dispose of a standard set of rules for establishing the goods' value, which will then serve for calculating the customs duty."

Topic 3. The Channel System at Airports

Text: "Customs procedures for arriving passengers at many international airports, and some road crossings, are separated into **Red and Green Channels**. Passengers with goods to declare (carrying items above the

permitted customs limits and/or carrying prohibited items) should go through the **Red Channel**. Passengers with nothing to declare (carrying goods within the customs limits only and not carrying prohibited items) can go through the **Green Channel**.

Passengers arriving from other EU countries should go through the **Blue Channel**. Luggage tickets for checked in luggage within the EU are green-edged so they may be identified".

Topic 4. Customs Control and Examination

Text: "Every country has its own laws and regulations on export and import. First you go through the **passport control**. If your passport (visa) has expired in this case you cannot go through the passport control. Single visa does not provide entry into Ukraine, this visa must be renewed.

If a person is carrying about himself objects liable to confiscation by the customs, the officer may even search the person using the **personal examination**. But such examination can be made only with the permit of the Customs Officer Chief. A person who is found guilty of smuggling may be punished by a fine or taken to the court.

Smuggler articles are detained. The customs officer is entitled to rummage every piece of the baggage if he has a reason. The personal examination is carried out in the presence of **two witnesses** and the list of all seized things must be made. The protocol of examination is to be signed by the officer in charge, by a witness and by the person accused."

PRACTICAL EXERCISES (BASED ON TEXTS)

Exercise 1. Vocabulary Matching Match the following terms with their definitions based on the texts above:

1. **Ad valorem** — (a) A tax based on the volume or weight of the goods.
2. **Specific rate** — (b) To search thoroughly through every piece of luggage.
3. **Assessable value** — (c) A tax levied as a percentage of the value of the goods.
4. **To rummage** — (d) The value of a transaction used for duty calculation.

Exercise 2. Comprehension Questions

1. According to the text, when do customs acquire the force of law?
2. What are the two main methods for realizing Customs duty?
3. Which channel should a passenger choose if they have items above the customs limits?
4. Under what authority can a personal examination be performed?
5. What is the procedure for signing the protocol after a personal examination?

Exercise 3. Case Study: Airport Formalities You are a Customs Officer at Boryspil Airport. A passenger is carrying a single visa that has not been renewed. Using the text from Topic 4, explain the rules regarding passport control and entry into Ukraine.

Topic 1. The Origin and History of Customs

Objective: To study the historical development of customs institutions and understand the concept of customary law.

Practical Tasks:

1. **Text Analysis:** Read the passage about the origins of customs. Identify the primary reasons why early "customs officers" were preferred over "bandits" by traveling caravans.
2. **Historical Discussion:** Describe the evolution of customs from ancient Greek "elimenistoe" and Roman "portitores" to the division of Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire.
3. **Legal Definitions:** Based on the map and text, explain the difference between Common Law, Civil Law, and Customary Law in the context of international trade.
4. **Concept Identification:** Define the term **Customs House**. List its three main functions regarding taxes, vessel entry, and cargo clearance.

Topic 2. Customs Duties and Calculation Methods

Objective: To master the terminology related to customs revenue and the technical aspects of duty assessment.

Practical Tasks:

1. **Revenue Roles:** Explain why Customs is considered one of the three basic functions of a government along with administration and maintenance of law.
2. **Duty Calculation:** According to the text, explain the two main methods of levying duties:
 1. Ad Valorem (based on assessable value/transaction value);
 2. Specific Rate (based on volume, e.g., for petroleum and alcohol).

3. **Commodity Classification:** Discuss the importance of a "standard set of rules for establishing the goods' value" (Customs Valuation) for accurate measurement of commerce.
4. **Vocabulary Practice:** Make up sentences using the following phrases: assessable value, to levy ad valorem, specific rate, transaction value, customs revenue.

Topic 3. Customs Control and Formalities for Passengers

Objective: To learn the procedures for processing passengers and baggage at international borders.

Practical Tasks:

1. **Airport Procedures:** Analyze and describe the "Channel System":
 1. Who is required to use the **Red Channel**?
 2. What are the conditions for using the **Green Channel**?
 3. Which passengers should choose the **Blue Channel**, and how is their luggage identified?.
2. **Passport and Visa Control:** Outline the requirements for entering Ukraine. What happens if a passenger's visa has expired or is a "single visa"?
3. **Documentary Work:** List the documents a traveler must have ready for an immigration officer. Practice a dialogue between a Customs Officer and a passenger regarding "anything to declare".
4. **Inspection Rights:** According to the Customs Code, under what conditions can a Customs Officer perform a **Personal Examination**? List the necessary witnesses and protocols required.

Topic 4. Fighting Smuggling and Evasion of Duty

Objective: To understand the definition of contraband and the methods used to detect illegal trade.

Practical Tasks:

1. **Defining Smuggling:** Identify items classified as "smuggling" or "contraband" when brought in unlawfully (e.g., currency, antiques, drugs, weapons).
2. **Evasion Techniques:** Describe how "false declaration" of value or quantity is used to evade duties.
3. **Enforcement Powers:** Discuss the rights of a Customs Officer to "rummage every piece of baggage" and the penalties for those found guilty of smuggling.
4. **Terminology Search:** Find English equivalents for the following notions: to be liable to confiscation, to detain smuggled goods, right to appeal, prohibited articles list.

SELF-STUDY ASSIGNMENTS (INDEPENDENT WORK)

1. **Glossary Compilation:** Create a professional glossary of at least 20 terms from Chapter I (e.g., bonded warehouse, customs clearance, excise duty, VAT, commodity).
2. **Summary Writing:** Write a short summary (75-100 words) of the text "Customs Control", highlighting the main tasks of Railway, Sea, and Air Customs.
3. **Analytical Task:** Prepare a brief report on "The Problem of Privatization of Customs." Discuss the role of Pre-shipment Inspection Agencies in reducing corruption.
4. **Case Study:** Analyze the chart on "Import and Export Clearance". Describe the step-by-step process from cargo pickup to the final permit.

SELF-CONTROL QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between "custom" as a tradition and "Customs" as a state authority?
2. What is the role of the World Customs Organization (WCO) in trade facilitation?
3. What are the three "elements of taxation" for a customs debt?
4. How much time does an importer have to declare a commodity after its arrival at the destination?
5. What are the specific duties of a "Collector of Customs" in the UK?

CHAPTER II. CUSTOMS ALL OVER THE WORLD

Topic 1. The History and Role of U.S. Customs

Objective: To understand the establishment of the U.S. Customs Service and the historical significance of the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Customs House.

Reading Material: "Visitors to the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Customs House today will find a vibrant and active place... but this grand building was not built as a museum. In its heyday, the Custom House was a bustling place of activity as brokers and customs agents worked together building the wealth of this nation. The U.S. Customs Service understood the urgent need for money to support the new federal government. Due to the ever-pressing need for more space, the Custom House in Manhattan changed addresses frequently. By the early 1890s, the Customs Service found the space at 55 Wall Street to be inadequate".

Practical Exercises:

1. **Contextual Analysis:** Describe the transition of the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Customs House from a center of trade to its current use as a museum.
2. **Chronological Restoration:** Match the following dates with the historical events of the U.S. Customs:
 1. 1732 — New Yorkers made a recreational bowling green on the site.
 2. 1789 — Customs revenue represents a primary source of federal funds.
 3. 1890s — The Customs Service searches for a more adequate space in Manhattan.
 4. 1913 — The permanent establishment of the personal income tax.
3. **Vocabulary Practice:** Based on the U.S. Customs context, define these terms: broker, federal government, revenue collection, infrastructure project.

Topic 2. The UK Border Agency and Revenue Systems

Objective: To study the management of borders and the merger of revenue departments in the United Kingdom.

Reading Material: "UKBA is responsible for the management of in-country enforcement operations to detect immigration offenders... and for combating illegal working. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) was formed by a merger of the Inland Revenue and HM Customs & Excise in 2005. Customs officers have wide-ranging powers of entry, search, and detention. The main power is to detain anyone who has committed, or who the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect has committed, any offence under the Customs and Excise Acts."

Practical Exercises:

1. **Institutional Comparison:** Discuss the primary responsibilities of the UK Border Agency (UKBA) versus HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC).
2. **Powers of Authority:** List the specific powers granted to UK Customs officers regarding arrest, search, and detention.
3. **Efficiency Analysis:** According to the text, what were the predicted "job cuts" resulting from the merger of the Inland Revenue and Customs & Excise, and why were they implemented?

Topic 3. The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)

Objective: To master the concepts of border security, personnel training, and the use of specialized tools like detector dogs.

Reading Material: "The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is the Canadian government agency responsible for border guard and customs services created on December 12, 2003. A Border Services Officer (BSO) is a federal law enforcement agent who primarily enforces the Customs Act and the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act. Detector Dog teams undergo a 10-week training course at the CBSA Learning Centre. Handlers are trained to understand the 'Cone of Scent'. The AMPS program is a system used mainly for more serious or deliberate infractions."

Practical Exercises:

1. **Professional Profiling:** Identify the legislative acts that a Canadian Border Services Officer is empowered to enforce.
2. **Technical Insight:** Explain the "Cone of Scent" concept used in the training of detector dog teams and its importance for detecting prohibited commodities.
3. **Infraction Management:** Describe the purpose of the Administrative Monetary Penalty System (AMPS) in the Canadian customs framework.

Topic 4. The State Customs Service of Ukraine

Objective: To analyze the mission, goals, and specific tasks of the Ukrainian customs authority in the context of international trade.

Reading Material: "The State Customs Service of Ukraine (SCSU) was created in 1991 with the mission to direct, co-ordinate, and control the activities of customs authorities. Ukrainian Customs is oriented towards the efficient fulfillment of tasks such as protecting Ukraine's economic interests, fighting against contraband, and maintaining the Ukrainian Classification of Commodities. There are around 80 customs points across the Ukrainian border. For vehicles to avoid repeated checks, the TIR system is applied. The importer has 3 hours from the moment of arrival to declare the commodity."

Practical Exercises:

1. **Mission Identification:** List the five primary goals of the SCSU regarding international trade facilitation and supply chain security.
2. **Operational Procedures:** Explain the three-step customs procedure goods must undergo when entering Ukraine: customs control, customs formalities, and payment of duties.

3. **Documentary Work:** You are an expert at Boryspil Airport. List the "Most common commercial and shipping documents" an importer must submit for customs clearance (e.g., Contract, Invoice, Packing List).
4. **Taxation Elements:** Define the three rates of import duty under the Customs Tariff of Ukraine: privileged, preferential, and full rates.

SELF-STUDY ASSIGNMENTS

1. **Global Comparison Report:** Prepare a short report comparing the detector dog programs in Canada and Australia.
2. **Glossary Development:** Create a list of 25 professional terms found in Chapter II. Include words like accreditation, ad valorem, bonded warehouse, consignment note, and excise tax.
3. **Case Study Analysis:** Analyze the "Frozen Timber" operation. Describe how law enforcement agencies from both the US and Canada disrupted this drug smuggling ring.
4. **Creative Dialogue:** Write a dialogue between a Customs Landing Waiter and a passenger disembarking from a ship, focusing on cargo papers and cabin baggage inspection.

SELF-CONTROL QUESTIONS

1. Who is considered the "chief architect" of the historical revised tax policies in the American colonies?
2. What are the specific duties of a "Collector of Customs" in the EU?
3. How long does the training for a Canadian BSO last, and where is it conducted?

4. What is the significance of the Kyoto Convention for Ukrainian Customs?
5. What are the two types of customs charges currently existing in Ukraine?

CHAPTER III. GLOBALIZATION

UNIT I. INTERNATIONALIZATION

Reading Material: "Globalization in its literal sense is the process of transformation of local or regional phenomena into global ones. It can be described as a process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together. The term 'internationalization' refers to the importance of international trade, relations, and treaties. Globalization has various aspects:

- **Industrial** – emergence of worldwide production markets and broader access to a range of foreign products.
- **Financial** – emergence of worldwide financial markets and better access to external financing.
- **Economic** – realization of a global common market, based on the freedom of exchange of goods and capital."

Practical Tasks:

1. **Concept Distinction:** Based on the text, explain the slight formal difference between the terms "internationalization" and "globalization".
2. **Historical Analysis:** Answer the following questions: When did the "First Era of Globalization" begin, and what led to the collapse of the global economy in the 1930s?.

3. **Effect Identification:** Describe how the interconnectedness of markets means that an economic collapse in one country cannot be easily contained.
4. **Vocabulary Practice:** Use the following words in sentences related to customs: worldwide production, common market, capital exchange, transnational regulatory regime.

UNIT II. OVERPOPULATION

Reading Material: "In order to better present the subject of overpopulation, it may be useful to review the current population of the world from the dawn of civilization to date. Water deficits, which are already spurring heavy grain imports in numerous smaller countries, may soon do the same in larger countries, such as China or India. Overpopulation has greatly impacted the environment of Earth starting at least as early as the 20th century. As developing countries with high populations become more industrialized, pollution and consumption will invariably increase."

Practical Tasks:

1. **Data Analysis:** Using the provided table, compare the population growth projections for Africa and Europe between 1900 and 2050.
2. **Resource Impact:** Explain the relationship between water table levels, grain deficits, and the necessity of international food trade.
3. **Environmental Discussion:** Summarize the views of environmental author Jeremy Rifkin regarding the "disappearance of the wild" due to urbanization.
4. **Short Presentation:** Prepare a 75-word talk on how overpopulation affects global energy supply and the search for replacement technologies like hydrogen.

UNIT III. MODERN MIGRATION

Reading Material: "Immigration is not a modern phenomenon. It owes its existence to the needs of an ever more intensely integrated global capitalist economy to have people move around for the purpose of work. Migration causes can be divided into two groups: **Push and Pull factors.**

- **Push factors:** Poverty, fear, disasters, unemployment.
- **Pull factors:** Higher incomes, better medical facilities, political stability. Human migration shapes many fields of life. Since migration is selective of particular age groups, it can cause a demographic crisis – population ageing in originating countries."

Practical Tasks:

1. **Factor Categorization:** Create a table listing at least five "Push" factors and five "Pull" factors mentioned in the text.
2. **Ethical Review:** Mark the following statements as True (T) or False (F) based on the "Ethics" passage:
 - Freedom of movement applies only within national borders.
 - International treaties confer a general right to enter any state.
 - Priority in immigration is usually given to the educated and wealthy.
3. **Migration Types:** Define and distinguish between periodic movement (e.g., military service) and cyclic movement (e.g., commuting).
4. **Case Study (Emigration Restrictions):** Describe the historical example of the Berlin Wall and internal passport controls in the Soviet Union used to restrict mobility.

SELF-STUDY ASSIGNMENTS

1. **Analytical Essay:** Write a 100-word essay on the topic: "The Impact of Globalization on National Customs Systems".
2. **Glossary Building:** Define the following terms in English: demographic transition, global common market, sweatshops, asylum seeker, debt bondage.
3. **Note-taking:** Read the text on "Separation Barriers" and make quick notes about the Great Wall of China and the "peace lines" in Northern Ireland.
4. **Research Task:** Find information about the "SmartGate" system and its role in streamlining the immigration process while maintaining border integrity.

SELF-CONTROL QUESTIONS

1. What are the three main economic flows that characterize globalization?
2. How does the "export poverty" of a nation attract large corporations?
3. What is the "Second Demographic Transition" factor in the context of urban population?
4. What is the difference between "voluntary migration" and "involuntary migration"?
5. Why is it crucial for customs and immigration authorities to distinguish between "people smuggling" and "human trafficking"?

CHAPTER IV. CUSTOMS TODAY

Topic 1. Modern Operating Environment and Risk Management

Objective: To understand the shift from traditional inspection methods to risk-based selection in modern customs administrations.

Reading Material: "The operating environment for Customs today is a combination of rapid increase in international trade, accelerated technological advancement and heightened security concerns. In an effort to achieve an appropriate balance between trade facilitation and regulatory control, Customs administrations are generally abandoning the traditional methodologies of selection and inspection and are utilising risk management principles to determine if Customs intervention is required or not. Risks facing Customs include the potential for non-compliance with Customs laws and regulations as well as the potential failure to facilitate international trade."

Practical Tasks:

1. **Analytical Discussion:** Explain why traditional 100% inspection is no longer viable in the face of rapid trade growth.
2. **Concept Identification:** Define the goal of "Risk Management" in the context of trade facilitation vs. regulatory control.
3. **Project Review:** Describe the purpose of "Central/Local Profiles" and how they help target potentially high-risk movements.
4. **Vocabulary Practice:** Create professional sentences using: trade facilitation, regulatory control, non-compliance, risk-based selection, high-risk consignments.

Topic 2. Customs Automation and the "Single Window" Concept

Objective: To study the impact of technology on customs clearance and the introduction of integrated electronic systems.

Reading Material: "Customs implemented the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) to control all Customs commercial operations. The

'Single Inspection' allows importers/exporters to exchange information with a single authority to fulfil all regulatory requirements. Based on the One Stop Service system, the 'Single Window' system will be implemented. Importers will be able to submit electronic declarations via the Internet to various controlling authorities for processing and approval in a single application. APIS, an automated system for risk managing passenger clearance, allows Customs to perform database queries on passengers and crew members prior to their arrival."

Practical Tasks:

1. **System Analysis:** Explain the benefits of the **Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)** compared to manual processing.
2. **Workflow Description:** Describe the step-by-step process of the **"Single Window"** system for an importer.
3. **Case Study (APIS):** How does the **Advance Passenger Information System (APIS)** enhance security for commercial air carriers?.
4. **Information Mapping:** Draw a diagram showing how "Advance Cargo Information" harmonizes data elements between different authorities.

Topic 3. Kinds of Customs and Formalities in Ukraine

Objective: To learn about the specialized types of customs houses and specific requirements for entering the customs territory of Ukraine.

Reading Material: "Every country has different kinds of customs: Railway Customs, Sea Customs, Auto Customs and Air Customs. During customs formalities at the Ukrainian border you may opt for the 'green' channel – or the 'red' channel. The 'red' channel is for passengers carrying over \$1000 in cash or goods to declare. All visitors are required to have a

Ukrainian visa, which must be obtained before arrival as they are not issued at the airport. Medical insurance is also required; if you arrive without a policy, you may purchase one before passport control."

Practical Tasks:

1. **Categorization:** Compare the primary tasks of **Railway Customs** and **Air Customs**. How do they differ in cargo and passenger control?.
2. **Formalities Checklist:** List the documents a passenger entering Ukraine must have ready at the border (Passport, Visa, Declaration, Medical Insurance).
3. **Financial Regulations:** Under what conditions must a traveler choose the **Red Channel** when entering Ukraine?.
4. **Simulation:** Role-play a dialogue at passport control where a passenger has an expired visa or needs to purchase medical insurance.

Topic 4. Legal Definitions and Customs Formalities

Objective: To master the specific legal terminology used in international and domestic customs laws.

Reading Material: "**Customs clearance** is the accomplishment of the customs formalities necessary to allow goods to enter into home use, to be exported or placed under another customs procedure. **Customs examination** is the physical inspection of goods or documents by Customs to satisfy themselves that the nature, origin, condition, quantity and value of the goods are in accordance with the customs declaration. **Transit** is the customs procedure under which goods are transported under Customs control from one customs office to another."

Practical Tasks:

1. **Legal Dictionary:** Provide definitions for the following terms based on the "General Provisions" articles: Declarant, Home use, Release, Security, Specially designated goods.
2. **Territorial Scope:** Define the "**Customs Territory**" and "**Customs Zone**" (including coastal and land zones).
3. **Obligations Study:** According to Article 14, what are the two main obligations of a person reporting goods to Customs?.
4. **Powers of Officers:** Summarize the rights of customs officers regarding the audit of documents and access to buildings under Article 19.

SELF-STUDY ASSIGNMENTS

1. **Comparative Report:** Prepare a report on the **WCO "Framework of Standards to Secure & Facilitate Global Trade"** and its role as a minimum threshold for 21st-century customs.
2. **Glossary Update:** Add 20 new terms from this chapter to your professional glossary (e.g., bonded warehouse, transshipment, electronic single window, risk profile, ad valorem duty).
3. **Technical Note:** Write a short summary of the **TIR System** and how it allows vehicles to avoid repeated customs checks when crossing multiple borders.
4. **Documentary Research:** List the "Main Documents for Customs Clearance" required in Ukraine, including the **Cargo Custom Declaration**.

SELF-CONTROL QUESTIONS

1. What are the three basic functions of a government that Customs is involved in?
2. How does "accited privatization" of customs through pre-shipment inspection agencies impact revenue protection?
3. What is the time limit for an importer to declare a commodity to the customs authorities upon arrival in Ukraine?
4. What are the three rates of import duty under the Customs Tariff of Ukraine?
5. Within what time frame does a person have the right to appeal a customs penalty or seizure?

CHAPTER V. SMUGGLING

Topic 1. Definition and Etymology of Smuggling

Objective: To understand the legal definition of smuggling and its historical roots.

Reading Material: "People smuggling is a term which is used to describe transportation of people across international borders to a non-official entry point of a destination country for a variety of reasons. The word probably comes from the Proto-Germanic verb smeugan (Old Norse smjúga) = 'to creep into a hole'. To smuggle means to move goods illegally into or out of a country; to import or export prohibited or dutiable goods secretly; to bring or take secretly, as against the law or rules. If some things haven't been declared either in passenger's declaration or during the interrogation or during customs examination then they must be seized as smuggled articles."

Practical Tasks:

1. **Etymological Analysis:** Based on the text, explain the historical meaning of the word "smuggle" and how it relates to modern illegal border crossing.
2. **Legal Identification:** Identify the three conditions under which goods are classified as "smuggled articles" during a customs check.
3. **Discussion:** Why is smuggling sometimes considered an "open secret" in certain communities, as mentioned in the case of syndicates?.
4. **Vocabulary Practice:** Create sentences using the following terms: dutiable goods, to seize, concealment, interrogation, to creep into a hole.

Topic 2. Human Trafficking vs. People Smuggling

Objective: To distinguish between voluntary illegal migration and involuntary exploitation.

Reading Material: "Human trafficking differs from people smuggling. In the latter, people voluntarily request smuggler's service for fees and there may be no deception involved. On arrival at their destination, the smuggled person is usually free. On the other hand, the trafficking victim is enslaved, or the terms of their debt bondage are highly exploitative. The trafficker takes away the basic human rights of the victim. Some traffickers use coercive and manipulative tactics including deception, intimidation, feigned love, isolation, or threat of physical force."

Practical Tasks:

1. **Comparative Table:** Create a table comparing People Smuggling and Human Trafficking based on: consent, freedom upon arrival, and use of deception.

2. **Tactics Review:** List at least five "coercive and manipulative tactics" used by traffickers to control their victims.
3. **Case Study (Child Trafficking):** Discuss the reasons behind child trafficking in border villages, specifically mentioning the role of poverty and parental consent.
4. **Statistical Analysis:** Analyze the data suggesting that 70% of trafficked victims are women and girls, and up to 50% are minors.

Topic 3. Counterfeiting and Intellectual Property (Theft of Property)

Objective: To study the impact of counterfeit goods on health, safety, and the economy.

Reading Material: "Counterfeiting is on the increase. For some time they have been churning out imitation designer fashion, software and CDs. Now they are copying medicines, mobile phones, food and drink, car parts and even tobacco. A counterfeit, by definition, is something that is copied or imitated without the perpetrator having the right to do it and with the purpose of deceiving or defrauding. Such rights are legally covered by patents (for inventions), copyright (for artistic works), and trademarks. Counterfeit products seized by customs in the last few years include car parts, even brakes, and fake sunglasses which can damage eyesight."

Practical Tasks:

1. **Risk Assessment:** Discuss how counterfeit car parts and fake medicines directly threaten the health and safety of citizens.
2. **IPR Protection:** Explain the difference between patents, copyright, and trademarks as legal tools against copycats.

3. **Technological Impact:** Analyze how digitisation and the Internet have made it easier to mass-reproduce and distribute counterfeit products.
4. **Debate:** "Does counterfeiting benefit consumers in developing countries by providing lower-price goods?" Present arguments for and against.

Topic 4. Customs Enforcement and Seizure Procedures

Objective: To master the procedural steps taken when smuggling is detected.

Reading Material: "If a customs officer has serious grounds to suspect that a passenger has hidden some articles, he has the right to make a personal examination. The officer can use special devices to detect narcotics. The accused person must receive one copy of the act of personal examination. The person can appeal against this decision within 10 days of the date of issue of the act. The decision not appealed against within the stated time comes into force and the seized articles become state property."

Practical Tasks:

1. **Procedural Mapping:** Outline the step-by-step process of a seizure, from suspicion to the articles becoming state property.
2. **Rights of the Accused:** Explain the time limit and the process for appealing a customs penalty or seizure.
3. **Simulation:** Role-play a dialogue between a Customs Officer and a suspect where a "double bottom" is found in a suitcase. Use appropriate professional vocabulary.

4. **Protocol Drafting:** Based on the text, list the personal details that MUST be included in the protocol of seizure (name, address, occupation, etc.).

SELF-STUDY ASSIGNMENTS

1. **Glossary Development:** Define 30 terms from Chapter V, focusing on illegal trade (e.g., contraband, debt bondage, perpetrator, infringement, forfeiture).
2. **Research Essay:** Write a 150-word essay on the topic: "The Role of Customs in Protecting National Intellectual Property Rights".
3. **Case Analysis:** Review the "Lax customs checks" report. Suggest three ways customs administrations could improve detection rates for narcotics and arms.
4. **Visual Aid:** Create an infographic illustrating the "3 Elements Necessary to Meet the Trafficking Definition" (Process Action, Particulars Means, Purpose).

SELF-CONTROL QUESTIONS

1. What is the etymological origin of the word "smuggle"?
2. What is the main difference between people smuggling and human trafficking regarding the victim's freedom?
3. Which international organizations help coordinate the fight against the smuggling of weapons and explosives?
4. What are the common types of "Source", "Transit", and "Destination" countries in trafficking networks?
5. How long does a person have to appeal a customs decision before seized goods become state property?

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