

condition that the beneficiary presents stipulated documents within a prescribed time limit.

Thus the bank acts as an intermediary between the buyer and the seller. Settlement is effected through the bank by the means of a direct exchange: the beneficiary presents the required documents to the bank and receives in return the amount specified in the credit (in the form of cash, an accepted bill of exchange or an undertaking to pay, depending on the terms of the credit). With the documentary credit, the beneficiary is no longer dependent on the buyer's ability or willingness to pay. Moreover, he can obtain liquid funds shortly after dispatching the goods.

Documentary collections. In a documentary collection, a bank collects payment for the seller by delivering documents to the buyer.

Here again, the bank acts as an intermediary between the buyer and the seller. In this case, however, the seller does not receive payment until after payment has been made to the remitting bank. He therefore has to wait longer for his money than if he were being paid under a documentary credit. Moreover, his risk is not fully covered. When he sends off the goods, he still has no assurance that the buyer or the buyer's bank will pay; he simply has to trust in their ability and willingness to do so. Documentary collections are therefore normally used only when the buyer and seller are already familiar with each other.

Payment guarantee. If a buyer unexpectedly fails to make payment when the exporter has met his contractual obligations (i.e. has delivered the goods or performed the service as agreed), a written declaration to this effect is sent to a guarantor bank, which will be obliged to pay. This is quite distinct from the more usual function of a bank guarantee, which is to ensure that the seller carries out his side of the contract.

**Павловская Т.Н.
ФБД, ДБК-3 1 курс
научный руководитель Зезюльчик Е.Н.**

Человек должен обеспечить устойчивость окружающей среды. Если он этого не сделает, биосфера возьмет на себя его роль и, используя свой мощный механизм защиты, вполне вероятно уничтожит часть

*самой себя вместе с человеком. Однажды исчезнув,
человек не появится опять.*

THE GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITY

Man is to provide a firm state of environment, if he doesn't do it, the biosphere will do it itself, using its powerful mechanism of protection, it is possible, that it will destroy a part of itself including humanity, and if man disappears, he will never emerge again.

The global problems of humanity – what is the threatening danger?

Social and politic crises have become a burning problem nowadays. The governments (even in highly developed countries) are not able to restrain the growth of crime, violence and terror. It is impossible to find a universal means to overcome all these, the only way out is to combine different social systems and civilizations.

The growth of population of the Earth will not stop during the following 100 years. There will be nearly 12,6 mlrd people by the end of the 21st century.

Energy is in great demand in all spheres of life, the problem is that the source of it is not boundless and man needs new sources to be found.

More and more countries begin to take part in the arms race. The reserve of nuclear weapons we have is enough to ruin the Earth several times.

The seas are in danger: they are filled with poison, industrial and nuclear waste, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas.

The ozone layer is a thin veil in the stratosphere, which protects the Earth from the sun's destructive ultraviolet. Overexposure to UV rays can increase the risk of skin cancer and weaken the immune system.

Air pollution is a very serious problem. Just breathing the air is life threatening in more than a thousand cities. One of the forms of air pollution is acid rain, which kills vast stretches of forests all over the world.

Being used for industrial purposes forests disappear at a threatening speed. Protecting all the forests is one of the keys to our survival on this planet.

One country can't solve all these problems itself. The solution can be found only if all the countries of the world join and work together. We don't borrow Earth from our ancestors we pass it to our children.

Пушнякова Н.
ФБД, 1 курс, ДБУ-1
научный руководитель Горбатова Т.В.

Деньги — это особый товар, всеобщий эквивалент, форма стоимости всех других товаров.

Развитие денег началось с тех пор, когда люди начали использовать различные предметы в качестве эквивалента обмена.

Сейчас развитие получили электронные деньги — банковские платежные карточки, впереди нас ждет жизнь с карточками как заменителями денег.

MONEY

Money. What does it mean? Money is anything that is generally accepted by people in exchange for the thing they sell or the work they do . Bills and coins from around the world look different and have different names because each nation has its own system of paper or of copper , nickel, and other metals , that have little value by themselves. The money used in a country is called its currency .

Money has three main uses :
it is a medium of exchange ;
it serves as a unit of account ;
it is a store of wealth ;

The development of money began as people came to accept good as medium of exchange . Before it, all people used barter [the exchange of goods for other goods] to get what they wanted . People used beads , cocoa beans , salt , shells , stones , tobacco , then such metals as copper , gold and silver . Paper money appeared in China .

Electronic money is developing now . There is an opinion that electronic money is money of future . Such system of payment